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DESPATCHES FROM UNITED STATES CONSULS IN SHANGHAI, 1847-1906

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The volume microcopied on this roll has the following backstrip title: "26 / Shanghai / January 1, 1878 / June 17, 1878 / Department / of State." It contains despatches, with enclosures, addressed to the Department of State from United States consular officials at Shanghai, China, between January 1 and June 17, 1878. Bound at the front of the volume is a phamphlet entitled The United States' Consulate General at Shanghai, China, Condensed Statement of John C. Myers, Consul General of the United States for China, Under Suspension, in Support of his Request for an Investigation by Congress Concerning His Administration of the Consulate General... (Washington, 1877). The contents of the volume are registered on Roll 1 of the microcopy.

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THE UNITED STATES' CONSULATE GENERAL

—AT—

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

CONDENSED STATEMENT

—OF—

JOHN C. MYERS

Consul General of the United States for China,

UNDER SUSPENSION.

IN SUPPORT OF HIS REQUEST FOR AN INVESTIGATION BY CONGRESS CONCERNING HIS ADMINISTRATION OF THE CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI, AND THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HIM AND HIS PREDECESSOR, GEORGE F. SEWARD, THE PRESENT MINISTER TO CHINA.

R. O. POLKINHORN, PRINTER, D STREET NEAR SEVENTH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

STATEMENT.

I was commissioned Consul-General to Shanghai, China, on the 28th day of February, 1876. The appointment was confirmed by the Senate, and having received my instructions from the State Department, I at once repaired to Shanghai, arriving there on the 1st of May, following. I entered upon the discharge of my official duties a few weeks afterwards, and continued to perform them until March 27, 1877, when I received the following letter from the United States Minister to China:

[Copy.]

SHANGHAI, *March* 27, 1877.

JOHN C. MYERS, ESQUIRE,
U. S. Consul-General, Shanghai.

SIR:—I have received your dispatch, No. 549.

I regret to say that I cannot hold you blameless in the matter of the libellous article which was printed in the *Evening Courier* on the 21st of last month.

I am constrained, under these circumstances, to relieve you from the charge of Consulate General. Mr. Bradford, Vice-Consul General, will take charge at once, and will receipt to you for the public monies and property.

I shall report my action, and the occasion for it, to the Secretary of State.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEORGE F. SEWARD,
U. S. Minister.

The article complained of by Mr. Seward in the above letter as libellous was an editorial paragraph published in a local English newspaper referring to the case of Benjamin Pease, an American citizen, who had been arrested early in 1871 on the charge of piracy and mur-

der, after a long and costly pursuit by the war vessels of several nations, and turned over to Mr. Seward as Consul-General for trial. After remaining in his custody at the consular prison a few weeks, he was released without an examination, which has caused comments in various quarters unfavorable to Mr. Seward.

In February, 1877 a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Nelson, pastor of a church at Shanghai, which was understood to reflect upon Mr. Seward in connection with the Pease case. Soon afterwards the newspaper article complained of, based upon the sermon, appeared in the Evening Courier, and Mr. Seward, leaving his post at Peking, visited Shanghai and accused me of having instigated its publication. I was in no way responsible for it, having at no time nor in any manner suggested or instigated it, and I so declared to him. Upon the receipt of his letter relieving me, I appealed to the State Department at Washington, claiming that he had exceeded his authority in attempting to remove me from office, denying the charges made against me, and asking for a full investigation. I rested patiently, in confidence that I would have an opportunity to present my side of the case fully before any final action should be taken, but was soon afterwards surprised by the receipt of a letter from the State Department informing me that Mr. Seward's action had been sustained, and enclosing the following executive order suspending me from office:

[Copy.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., *5th June*, 1877.

You are hereby suspended from the office of Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, in accordance with Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and subject to all the provisions of law applicable thereto.

(Signed) R. B. HAYES.

To JOHN C. MYERS, Esq.

In consequence of this action, believing that the President had not been fully advised upon the merits of the case, I have determined to ask the Senate to consider all the facts bearing upon the subject, hoping through the action of the Senate, to afford the President an opportunity to rectify the great wrong he has unwittingly done me, and, as I believe through me, to the public service. I do not ask this as a favor to myself, but as an act of simple justice. I have passed many years in the service of the public as a journalist, a legislator in two states, (Pennsylvania and Nebraska) a soldier, and in other capacities. My reputation for honesty, at least, has never been questioned, and I cannot now afford to have my good name frittered away upon such a frivolous pretext as that of instigating a libellous newspaper publication. I gave up the office of Senator for the State of Nebraska in 1876, left my family at home, and journeyed half the circumference of the globe intending to do my duty, as I had always endeavored to do it, honestly and firmly. Pursuing this purpose I was brought into antagonism with the personal interests of two of my associates in office, the minister at Pekin, my predecessor, and the Vice Consul General at Shanghai. The result is that my efforts to protect the government from loss and dishonor have been rendered nugatory, at least, for the present; I am placed in the position of the party at fault, and forced to return home in defence of myself against this foolish and baseless charge.

The following letter, written since my suspension and without my knowledge, to my brother who is now on duty in San Francisco as Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., by a wealthy English gentleman, formerly a captain in the English navy, who has been engaged in mercantile pursuits in China and Japan for many years as a member of the firm of Burne & Beyfuss, and with whom I have had only the most casual social relations, seems to

me to fully vindicate me from the charge preferred by Mr. Seward:

[Copy.]

SHANGHAI, 10 *June*, 1877.

DEAR GENERAL MYERS:

During a visit here from Japan I have been much interested in your brother's case, and sympathize greatly with him in the unjustifiable treatment he has experienced at the hands of Mr. Seward.

I had often intended calling upon your brother during frequent trips I have paid to Shanghai while he has been in office, but somehow or other something interfered, and it was not until after I heard of Mr. Seward's illegal (as I believe, judging from the powers of other foreign representatives) act, and hearing, at the same time, that the suspension had reference to an article in the "Evening Courier," that I called upon him and explained that, with regard to the article complained of, I was more or less answerable for, as the following facts will show.

I trust that your brother's friends in America will let nothing stand in the way of supporting him in the cause of fair play and justice; for, although I am not acquainted with Mr. Seward, I am convinced such arbitrary and unjustifiable proceedings will not be sustained, and merit the resentment of all interested in the cause of liberty and truth.

If the United States representative in China has the power to suspend a Consul-General, he has more authority than any of his colleagues in China, and the exercise of it in the face of a peculiar race like the Chinese, whose officials are brought more into contact with the Consul-General than with the Minister, must be injurious to the interests of the United States, and will tend to lessen the authority of the Consul. The Central Government is everything to a Chinese official, and if they

see that an official of such high rank can be displaced at the will of one next above in rank, they are not likely to feel any increased respect for the Consul-General. Such is my opinion, after twenty years of a varied and intimate experience.

Regarding the article complained of by Mr. Seward, I am in a position, fortunately, to deny that your brother had anything whatever, either *directly* or *indirectly*, to do with the article in question. I take it that Mr. Seward's justification must stand or fall on this point, and therefore will carefully detail what I know about it.

It has been my custom for the last eighteen months to contribute in a friendly manner to the columns of the "Celestial Empire," also the "Evening Courier," and whenever the editor applies to me for an article he knows he can always count upon one. He also frequently consults me regarding editorial matter for his journal; and it so happens that he consulted me with reference to the article about which Mr. Seward feels so aggrieved. On the morning of its publication I went into Mr. Balfour's room, as customary, and found him in an excited state about a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Nelson on the preceding Sunday, and he asked me if I knew anything about "Pease," the pirate. I told him that I did; and he then explained to me the effect Dr. Nelson's sermon had created, and that he felt compelled to take notice of it.

He then requested me to read over what he had written, and make any suggestions, which I did, and, out of respect for Mr. Seward, I cut out a lot of matter which I considered too pointed. I further advised him to refer the article to a third party, and to consider again before publishing it. On the following day Mr. Balfour told me that he had followed my advice, and on the recommendation of his assistant, Mr. Preston, had softened the

article down. From what Mr. Balfour told me, he was influenced in writing the article entirely by the effect the sermon had produced.

I explained with Mr. Balfour my interview with Pease at Yokohama, when he brought me a proposition to run a vessel between the Bonin Islands and Yokohama, and which I, of course, refused to entertain directly. I found, on instituting inquiries, who and what the applicant was; some information on this head I received from the Rev'd Professor Syle, of the Japanese Imperial College, Yedo. In a letter of mine which I addressed the "Evening Courier" the day after the article was published I mention some of these facts.

From the above you will see that I am fortunately able to give clear proof that your brother had nothing whatever to do either with the inspiration, writing, or publication of the article complained of, and that at that moment I was unacquainted with him. I think from this you will be able to form an opinion how grossly your brother has been treated; and you may depend that any support I can give him shall be given in all earnestness and sincerity.

I am satisfied he can vindicate himself completely if he is only accorded fair play and consideration at headquarters; and if he does not obtain this, it will be a sad disappointment to an Englishman who has the highest respect for that great republic, to which he can claim a close relationship.

* * * You are at liberty to make whatever use you like of my statements.

Believe me, yours, very truly,

(Signed) JOHN PITMAN.

In order to show the motives which have actuated Mr. Seward in thus attempting to remove me from office, it

is necessary to explain the situation of affairs at Shanghai, and to state some facts relative to our official intercourse.

For purposes of local government the Chinese Empire is divided into eighteen provinces, corresponding to our States, and varying in population from about three millions in the island of Huinan, to nearly forty millions in Kiang-see, in which province Shanghai is situated. The provinces are subdivided into circuits, departments, and districts. The district is the unit of the political subdivision, and there are as many as eighty in some of the provinces. Each district is governed by local magistrates, immediately responsible to an officer of higher rank, who is charged with the supervision of a department usually consisting of six districts. The departments constitute a circuit, and there are three or four circuits in a province. The province is under the control of a Viceroy or governor general, assisted by a Toatai or divisional governor. The Toatai and Viceroy are mandarins of high rank, and can obtain their appointment only by a long course of study and training.

They are provided with large salaries; are clothed with civil, military, and judicial functions, in many classes of cases without the right of appeal; are required to keep in their service a large retinue of retainers, and are held in great esteem by the people.

Kiang-see is the most populous and wealthy province in the empire, and Shanghai is the most important port, as it is the place where nearly all the foreigners in China reside, and where most of the revenue upon foreign commerce is collected by the Chinese Government. The exports in 1875 from all the Chinese ports, amounted to 105,102,000 taels, or about $169,000,000 in pure silver; and the foreign imports amounted to $114,000,000 in pure silver. There is a duty upon both exports and im-

ports. The Toatai of Shanghai is also collector of customs; has almost exclusive management of all Chinese affairs in that part of the province; and by the laws and policy of the general government is held primarily responsible for the execution of treaty stipulations with foreign powers.

The person who occupied the position of Toatai at Shanghai during my incumbency of the office of Consul General, was Féng Tsinkwang, a man who had achieved distinction in the imperial service during the Taiping rebellion, and who was highly respected by people of intelligence, native and foreign, on account of his rare attainments and his liberality towards foreign improvements, many of which he had introduced and encouraged, and his conscientious efforts to discharge his duties with fidelity to his government and justice to foreigners.

The native population of Shanghai, is about 300,000, and there are 3,200 foreigners resident there, of whom some 500 are Americans, 1,500 English, and the remainder are people of other nationalities, chiefly French and Spanish. The foreigners have been allotted certain portions outside the city in which they are permitted to reside and transact business. These places are designated the American concession, the English concession, &c. They are usually termed settlements by people there. There are also about 70,000 natives living within the limits of the foreign settlements.

The local affairs of this foreign population in police, taxation, &c., are regulated chiefly by the joint action of the thirteen Consuls General and the Consuls stationed at the port by the Government of Great Britain, United States, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Belgium, Netherlands, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Japan.

These officers form a tribunal, called the Consulate

body, over which one of their number, usually the senior in service there, is chosen to preside, under the title of Dean of the Consular body. He is the executive officer of the body, having functions similar to those of the English or American mayor.

There are nine United States Consuls in China, stationed at the several ports open to foreign commerce, and all are subordinate to the Consul General at Shanghai. The Consul General has a salary of $5,000 per annum, and fees which amount to two or thee thousand dollars a year. There are two Consular Clerks, one of whom has a salary of $1,200, the other of $1,000, per annum. This Consulate is entitled to but one Consular Clerk, but by favor one additional is allowed. There is a Marshal whose compensation is a salary of $1,000 and fees amounting to from $100 to $400 per month; an interpreter with a salary of $2,000, and a jailor who receives $1,000 a year. There is also an office clerk who receives $2,000 a year. One of these officers is usually selected as Vice-Consul General and Deputy Consul General, without additional compensation except as fees. The subordinate officers are appointed by the State Department upon the nomination of the Consul General if he chooses to make such nomination within ninety days after taking charge of the office; otherwise they will be appointed by the State Department without nomination.

Before my departure from Washington, I was informed that the affairs of the Consul General at Shanghai, had been conducted in a satisfactory manner; and I went there with the expectation of finding everything in the very best condition, and intending to follow in the footsteps of my predecessor, Mr. Seward, who had recently been promoted to be minister. He had been in service at Shanghai for thirteen years, having been ap-

pointed in 1863, when twenty-one years of age, through the influence of his uncle, William H. Seward, then Secretary of State. He had entered upon the duties of his office under the most favorable circumstances, with an uncle at the head of the State Department, and a cousin, Frederick Seward, as Assistant Secretary, he had powerful friends at home; and the attention of the public in the United States was absorbed by the excitement of the civil war, so that if he had blundered in China, his acts would not have been scrutinized very closely by people at home. He could thus have found time to correct mistakes and learn his duties thoroughly. I knew he had been afforded the very best of opportunities for making a good record, and I supposed a young man of his standing could not fail to improve them.

Upon my arrival at Shanghai, I found the office in charge of O. B. Bradford, as Vice Consul General, bearing a commission as consular clerk and being also Deputy Consul General. Dr. Matthew T. Yates was acting as interpreter; W. H. Hendrick as consular clerk; Richard Phœnix as marshal, and J. J. Coffee as office clerk. Mr. Seward soon afterwards arrived from Peking, for the purpose of turning over the property and moneys to me.

With this explanation of the situation of the affairs at Shanghai, I think the intercourse between Messrs. Seward, Bradford and myself, will be understood. I will endeavor briefly to state the points of difference between us.

1st. Soon after Mr. Seward's arrival from Peking, to meet me, the Toatai accompanied by a large number of subordinate officials, and their retainers, with the usual ceremony and display suitable to his office, called upon Mr. Seward to pay him a complimentary visit. I was permitted to be present at the interview, and was intro-

duced to the Toatai, exchanging some friendly words with him, his appearance and language interested me as being indicative of an intelligent gentleman and an efficient officer. Immediately after the first salutation, Mr. Seward addressed him in very harsh and insulting language, saying in substance: "you are an obstructionist, you have opposed the Woosing Railway and other improvements, and you have lied about me to your government; you are a liar, sir, and and I will have you removed when I go back to Peking." The Toatai replied that he did not expect such language; that he had not called upon business, but merely to pay a visit of courtesy to the Minister of the United States; and he arose to take his leave when Mr. Seward ordered him to sit down, saying that he was not through with him. The Toatai, paused a moment, retired smarting under the insult. I was amazed at Mr. Seward's conduct, and upon inquiring the cause of it, was informed that the Toatai had protested against the construction of the railway from Shanghai to Woosung, a point on the seacoast eleven miles eastward, and that he had also refused to aid in the opening of the wagon road from Shanghai through the American settlement. These projects, Mr. Seward said, were of great importance, both to foreigners at Shanghai and to the Chinese people, and he urged me to aid him in carrying them out to a successful issue. I said I would examine into their merits, and if I found no good objections to them, I would do what I could for them, as I was in favor of all public improvements.

2d. It is the custom of the State Department to transmit the exequatur of a Consular Officer to the diplomatic representatives accredited to the Government, within whose jurisdiction the office is situated, with the instructions to obtain recognition. This document is the official recognition of the office by the foreign

government, and when obtained is transmitted to him together with his commission. The Consular Regulations, paragraph 20 provides: "the Consular Officer may, however, proceed to his post and enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office on obtaining the permission of the proper authorities to act until the exequatur arrives." As there was no other regulation on the subject, I construed the regulation to mean that an officer could not act without either an exequatur or permission from the local authorities. Having arrived at Shanghai before receiving my exequater, I determined to make an application to the Toatai for permission to enter upon the duties of my office at once, and so informed Messrs. Seward and Bradford. They earnestly opposed such a course, saying that the Toatai was a very bad man—a beast in fact—and was so unfriendly to Americans that he would probably insult me if I made the request. I did make the application, however, and the Toatai politely replied that he would prefer I should await the arrival of the exequatur. Messrs. Seward and Bradford then advised me to take charge of the office without waiting for the exequatur, notwithstanding the refusal of the Toatai to give his consent; but I did not think it would be legal nor proper to do so, and accordingly declined to take such a step. The exequatur arrived soon afterwards and I took charge of the office. Subsequent events have convinced me that it was the purpose of Messrs. Seward and Bradford to involve me in a wrangle with the Toatai, with the double object of weakening me officially as Consul General, and to win me to their side of the controversy relative to the railway and the wagon road.

3d. When I came to receipt to Mr. Seward for the money and property of the Consul General, I learned that there was the sum of $250 remaining in dispute

between him and the government, and he requested me to carry it on my returns. As I knew nothing of the merits of the controversy, I declined to do so, and I suppose he had to pay the money. My action in the matter seemed to displease him.

4th. I made inquiry into the amount of rent paid for the consular buildings and endeavored, to ascertain the exact nature of the leasehold, and who were the parties interested. Mr. Seward informed me that the matter was entirely under his control; that he had leased the property and re-let it to the Government of the United States, making a profit of $400 a year, which he thought about sufficient to pay him for his trouble. I could not understand why he should not have leased it for the government in the first place and saved the $400, requiring the officials at the Consulate General to take care of it without charge.

5th. Upon information that the officers of the Consulate General had given satisfaction to Mr. Seward and to the State Department, I nominated them for reappointment, thinking their experience would enable them to render more efficient service than new and inexperienced men. Finding the name of Richard Phoenix on the register as Marshall as far back as 1871, I inquired the date of his official bond with a view to ascertaining whether his sureties were still good. A reappointment upon my nomination would operate to continue him in office without a new commission. (Paragraph 13, Consular Regs.) To my surprise, Mr. Phœnix informed me that he had never given any bonds nor received any commission. The Revised Statutes continuing in force the old statute, explicitly provides that "each Marshal, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give bond for the faithful performance thereof, in a penal sum not to exceed $10,000, with two sureties to be approved by

the Secretary of State." (§ 4113.) The Consul General is authorized to appoint a Marshal *pro tempore*, when there is no commissioned Marshal (Cons. Reg. Par. 452); and it seems that Phœnix had been serving for more than five years under such an appointment. On further inquiry I learned that the fees of the office had been regularly collected, amounting to several thousand dollars a year, but that Phœnix had been paid only his salary of $1,000 a year. The fees had been collected by Messrs. Seward and Bradford, and the same course had been pursued with Phœnix's predecessors in office.

In 1864 a Mr. Hueston went to Shanghai from Washington, bearing a commission as Marshal, his family following him a few months later. Mr. Seward refused to recognize him, as I now believe, because he could not control his fees, and the man died soon afterwards. It is believed at Shanghai that he died of grief, at the thought of the suffering his family would have to endure. The foreign residents at Shanghai raised money by subscription to send his family home.

When I asked Phœnix why he submitted to this injustice, he said he knew that if he should object he would be deprived of the office at once. It appeared, also, that an addition of $500 a year had been added to his salary, beginning October 1, 1875, without any law authorizing it. I immediately stopped this allowance, forwarded his bonds and obtained a commission for him. Thereafter he obtained his regular fees. Upon examining the records to ascertain the amount of fees that had been collected, I found the records had been so mutilated that the amount could not be determined. Phœnix himself, however, has kept a private memoranda, showing the amount of the criminal fees collected. He is a young man of unusual intelligence, having acquired a good education in New York, where he was a printer by occupation. He came to China many years ago, and was

first employed at the Consulate as jailor. Since May 27, 1871, he has been acting as Marshal, and has given perfect satisfaction. By this unjust and dishonest course on the part of Messrs. Seward and Bradford, he has been deprived of not less than $20,000. His brother, John Phœnix, was for sometime jailor, with a salary of $1,000, or $83.33 a month, but was required to accept $60 a month, and receipt in full, until he became disgusted and went back to New York.

The part which I took in this matter in obtaining the commission for the Marshal, and insisting that he should have these fees allowed by law, greatly aggravated the ill feeling which Messrs. Seward and Bradford already entertained for me. They seemed to think I was officiously intermeddling with perquisites legitimately belonging to them. Mr. Seward, as I was informed by his personal friend, Captain Rowse, explained that he had expended the Marshal's fees in the construction of the Consular buildings. But as he claims those buildings, or part of them, as his private property, and charges the government rent for them, that does not appear to me to be a sufficient explanation. When I mentioned the matter to Mr. Seward his only reply was a torrent of vile abuse.

6. Sometime after I had been in Shanghai, several blocks of buildings at the foreign settlements were pointed out to me as the private property of Mr. Seward. His great wealth was the subject of frequent remark in all quarters, and it was the accepted belief that he was one of the most wealthy foreigners in China. His property in Shanghia was elegantly situated, and very valuable. Among other buildings he owned about 40 houses which were regularly occupied by Chinese women as prostitutes. He owns lands adjacent to the settlements, at Woosung, a point 11 miles eastward, on the sea coast,

and also at different points in the United States, including city property in San Francisco. Mr. Bradford was also reputed to be wealthy, and, it was said, he and Seward were jointly interested in many operations. They were each said to be worth more than $100,000, and some estimated the fortune of Mr. Seward at a quarter of a million of dollars. Considering that both of these gentlemen came to Shanghai a few years ago without capital, and had been in receipt of but small salaries—little more than a good living, and knowing there was at least some foundation for this scandalous talk, I believed it to be my duty to the government to ascertain the facts, with a view to making such reforms as would strengthen confidence in the foreign service at Shanghia.

I learned that there existed at Shanghai a well-defined land ring, composed of English, American, French, and Chinese gentlemen, and that both Mr. Seward and Mr. Bradford were interested with them. They had purchased property at various times and places, and had inaugurated several schemes to advance its value. One of these schemes was the removal of the sand-bar at Woosung, near the mouth of the Wong Poo River, so as to permit vessels to pass up the river to Shanghai, and so as to provide a landing for vessels at Woosung.

Subscriptions were obtained from foreign merchants, engineers were employed to make surveys, and a large sum of money was expended in the undertaking; but it was finally abandoned as impracticable. Mr. Medhurst, the British Consul, gives it as his opinion that the money was virtually thrown away.

Another scheme of similar character, was the construction of a carriage-way fifty feet in width, to be known as the "Seward Road," designed to afford a pleasant drive out into the interior, from the foreign settlements, a distance of about twelve miles. Mr. Seward had labored

persistently in this enterprise for several years, and became very impatient at the opposition of the Chinese land owners along the route. There were a great many cemeteries in the way, and among others the burial place of the Chang family, one of the most ancient and distinguished in the empire. Its genealogy extends back thousands of years, and it numbers among its living representatives the Viceroy of the province of Kingsu. This family would not consent to have the graves of its ancestors desecrated by a wagon road, and all efforts to overcome this objection were unavailing.

Sometime after I had been in office, Dr. Yates and Mr. Bradford informed me that all the difficulties had been adjusted, and they asked me to make an official announcement of the fact, so that the road might be opened without further delay. Before doing so, I addressed a note to the Toatai saying that I had reliable information that the matter had been agreed upon, and hoped there would be no further trouble about it. He replied that it was a mistake, and that nothing had been done. Thereupon I declined to take any action in the premises, and the road is still unopened.

A much more important enterprise, in which many foreigners, together with Messrs. Seward and Bradford, were interested, was the construction of a railway from Shanghai to Woosung. The chief object, doubtless, was to show the Chinese just what a railway is, with a view to the ultimate introduction of an extended railway system into China. The success of such a movement, it was thought, would give the projectors a monopoly of railroad construction in China, and reward them with a business which in a few years would return a profit of many millions of dollars. Efforts to this end have been contemplated and discussed in various quarters for more than twenty years. English capitalists, especially, have sought to obtain the consent of the Chinese authority for the building of railroads in China, and the Chinese

Government has taken great care to investigate the subject, obtaining detailed information of the operation of such roads in other countries. They fully understand the advantages of a railway system, but fear the native population is not yet prepared for the change, as it would deprive vast numbers, now engaged in the carrying trade, of their means of subsistence; that it would disturb the graves of the dead, and above all, they know it would necessitate the controlling power of foreigners in operating the roads, as the natives are not competent to manage that kind of business. They have seen an empire almost as large and powerful as their own (India) completely subjugated by the English, and they fear there may be like designs upon themselves.

The policy of England has always been one of aggression towards them, seeking to advance the material elements of civilization with little regard to the moral elements. The policy of the American Government, on the contrary, I understand to be one of conciliation and non-interference, aiming to extend the influence of western civilization only by friendly means, and carefully abstaining from anything like coërcion or dictation as to the local affairs of China. This policy has been distinctly declared in the late amendments to our treaties with China, concluded at Washington, July 28, 1868, in the following language:

"The United States always disclaiming and discouraging all practices of unnecessary dictation and intervention between the United States in the affairs or domestic administration of another, do hereby freely disclaim and disavow any intention or right to intervene in the domestic administration of China, in regard to the construction of railroads, telegraphs, or other material internal improvements. On the other hand, his majesty the Emperor of China reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions." (See Art. VIII, treaty of July 28, 1868.)

There is no similar clause in the treaty between China and Great Britain, nor is it essential for the well recognized principles of the international law render it indisputable that China as an independent state has exclusive jurisdiction over works of a public nature within her own territories.

Application has been repeatedly made to the Chinese authorities during the last ten years for permission to build a railroad within the dominions of China, but all such efforts have been unsuccessful. Finally it was determined to accomplish the result, if possible, by deception and without the consent of the government. Accordingly a corporation was formed in 1872, ostensibly for the purpose of building an ordinany carriage road, and in March, 1873, at the request of Mr. Seward, the Prefect assented to the building of such a road, termed in the permit "a suitable road," from Shanghai to Woosung, along the course of the Wong Poo or Von Poo river. Soon after the first steps had been taken for the purchase of the road bed and the survey of the route, the parties interested began to speak of the road as a tramway. When this was brought to the attention of the local governor, he at once declared he had not consented to such an enterprise. When it came to be understood that the purpose was in reality to make a railway, the Toatai wrote a dispatch to the consular officers concerned earnestly protesting against the work, and using the following forcible language:

"The right of controlling public works and the making of railroads in every country is vested in the government of that country. No railroads can be made in England which affect property or interfere with roads and water-ways, without the express sanction of the Legislature. When foreigners buy property in a foreign country, such property must be subject to the laws of the

country in which it is situated, except in cases regulated by express treaty stipulations. There are no treaty stipulations between England and China authorizing the purchase of land for the making of railroads. In the formation of the Woosung railroad a number of public roads, pathways, and water-courses have been destroyed, to the great inconvenience of the population. Bridges have been built over navigable streams, and the passage of boats laden with cargo prevented."

This dispatch has not been answered, but in open defiance of it and other protests the rails were laid down and the road was put into operation June 30, 1876. It was not tolerated very long, however, for the Chinese government demanded that the trains should be stopped, and threatened to take up the rails. The matter was finally compromised (in Oct., 1876,) by an agreement exacted from the Chinese authorities, under the persuasive influence of an English squadron, in accordance with which the Chinese government have purchased the road at a price, which, I am informed, gives the stockholders of the road a profit of about $100,000 taels.

Both Mr. Bradford and Mr. Seward were stockholders in this enterprize, and the deep interest of the latter in the work, will be seen from a remarkable letter of instructions to Mr. Bradford, a copy of which I submit herewith, offering no comments upon its numerous discreditable statements, except to invite attention to the fact that the author admits having taken the leading part in this scheme; to force a railway system upon the people and government of China, regardless of local property, rights, and directly in violation of plain treaty stipulations between his own government and that of China.

[Copy.]

HONG KONG, *February* 2, 1876.

O. B. BRADFORD, Esq.,

Vice Consul-General, Shanghai.

SIR: I have learned that an engineer has arrived from England to prosecute the construction of the railroad from Shanghai to Woosung. It is altogether likely that the Chinese authorities will object to the work, and appeal to you to restrain any of our countrymen who may be concerned in it. I think it well, under the circumstances, to state to you my views as to the attitude which you should assume.

The actual situation I understand to be this: The ground for the line has been purchased and paid for. The termini are Shanghai and Woosung, at the junction of the Whampoo and Yangtse rivers. A line of railroad over this route would serve the convenience of foreigners in going to and from shipping detained at Woosung by a lack of water on the bar. There is a considerable Chinese population at Woosung, who would assist in supporting it when opened. The ground was bought ostensibly for a *maloo*, (or horse road,) and I believe that the authorities knew that rails would be laid down for a tramway.

The leading motive of the promoters of the enterprise is a desire to exhibit to the Chinese a railway in practical operation, and thus to hasten the moment for a general introduction of railways into the empire.

Every step taken thus far has been regular and defeasible, saving, perhaps, that, in a strictly moral point of view, the ultimate object should have been declared from the onset. That this would have defeated the enterprise there can be no doubt.

I am free to say that I sympathize most keenly with the promoters. They are striving to confer a benefit

upon China. Their spirit is such that they will be perfectly willing to vary the plan to meet the views of the Chinese, so far as these are founded upon reason, or even upon prejudices, which are strongly held, and saving always demands to abandon the undertaking. They believe they have a right to build a road over ground which they have bought and paid for. The promoters have been largely our countrymen. The corporation has become British.

Under these circumstances our office at Shanghai may now properly withdraw from the leading position which it has heretofore taken. Such would not indeed be expected under the circumstances, and might be offensive to the British authorities.

But sympathizing with the purpose of the promoters as I do, and as I believe our government will, I advise you to co-operate with the British Consul and your colleagues generally, in their efforts to secure the peaceable establishment of the line.

The arguments you can best use, will be of an expostulatory sort. You may say to the native authorities, why do you object to the enterprise? It is undertaken for the general benefit. It can harm no one. The procedure which has been pursued, need not be considered a precedent for the future. You can always interpose treaty stipulations against the buying of lands toward interior points for other enterprises of the sort. By what right do you attempt to interfere with the use of lands acquired by foreigners? Why will you persist in a course which will seem strange and inapplicable to the people of western countries? Such and other considerations of the sort, you can freely urge, and always as a last resort, say that if they desire to restrain the enterprise, the only practical course is to take legal action in the British Court. There will be no wisdom in assuming more of right in the premises than we can do with

justice. I would avoid any declaration which would call in question the sovereignty of the Emperor over the soil and the right of his government to control works of a public nature. Eastern people are sufficiently likely to consider us as aggressive in the pursuit of our purposes, and careless of their rights without our giving them actual facts upon which to support such a belief. I wish every success to your efforts and those of your colleagues, and will do all I can to aid you within the lines I have laid down, and subject of course to the views of the government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. F. SEWARD.

On account of these numerous speculations in which Messrs. Seward and Bradford had engaged, and which seemed likely to cause trouble between the Government of the United States and China, and which I thought had a tendency to put our Government in a false position as well as to bring the foreign service into disrepute; I called their attention to Sec. 1699 of the Rev. Stat., by which certain Consular officers are prohibited from engaging in business, and suggested that their operations were in violation of the spirit if not of the letter of the statute. Mr. Seward impatiently responded with the inquiry "what shall I do with my money? How can I invest my money, if I cannot use it here?" Various efforts were made through members of the land ring to interest me in these projects, and because I refused, they first said I was bull-headed and afterwards pronounced me insane.

th, A few years ago an American citizen named Spedding, died at Shanghai, leaving a large estate which was soon settled and without litigation. Among the items paid as cost, was an allowance of 500 taels—about $800 in silver, paid to Mr. Seward for advice. A gentle-

man interested in the estate, Thomas F. Burr, notified him that his lawyer had advised him the payment was illegal and he demanded a return of the money. Mr. Seward declined to return it and informed him that he had the privilege of appealing to the State Department if he was not satisfied. At Capt. Burr's request, I forwarded to the Department a statement of the case, and afterwards Mr. Seward having learned the fact, manifested great dissatisfaction with my action, and accused me of violating the Consular Regulations, which prohibits the disclosing of the secrets of the service. I replied that, in my opinion, any person interested in in such cases had a right to contest the payment of claims they believed to be illegal, and that I thought he had no more right to take such a fee than any judge in the United States has to receive a fee in a case before him for settlement.

8th. While performing my duties as Consul General, I endeavored to make myself familiar with the precedents established by the records of the office. and for that purpose frequently examined the papers on file.

In the course of my investigations I discovered numerous irregularities. In some instances men had been sentenced to long periods of imprisonment by Mr. Seward while sitting without associates contrary to law; that the records of fees collected, the nature of offenses committed, terms of sentences and other data had been mutilated—portions having been cut out and taken away. Upon asking Mr. Bradford for an explanation of this, he endeavored to make me believe it was a matter of no consequence, and did not offer any explanation.

9. There was no record of the "Ships Daily Journal" for the years 1870,-'71,-'2, as required by paragraph 414 of the consular regulations. The record of the "arrival and departure of American vessels" for the years 1869-

'73, as required by paragraphs 377, 381, and 408 of the consular regulations was also missing.

10. The records of the jail disclosed the fact that on Jan. 15, 1873, G. W. Cattrell had been committed to jail for contempt of court by O. B. Bradford, acting Consul General, and that on the following day he was discharged and then committed for 24 hours longer. The records of the court show that the court was not in session on those days, and the Marshal informed me that the commitment had been made because Cattrell had, in a private conversation with Bradford relative to some private business, expressed dissatisfaction with an opinion given by Bradford. This had been punished as contempt of court.

11. There is a shipping company in China of which a Mr. Forbes is President, having in their service a large number of vessels, numbering 31 in February last, about 30 per cent. of them are American vessels. They have for many years enjoyed a very extensive and profitable business in the waters of China, and the ports having commercial relations therewith. They have continuously carried the American flag, and enjoyed the protection of the American Government. In February, 1877, a notice appeared in the local newspapers, that this company would soon transfer their vessels to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. I immediately took steps to collect the hospital dues and extra seaman's wages, in compliance with §§ 4582 and 4585 of the Revised Statutes, and notified the President of the requirements of the statute. He called upon me and protested against my claim that the company should pay the hospital dues prescribed by law and, in any event, he contended the company should not be required to pay dues for the Chinamen employed as seamen on board the vessels. I cited him to the definition of American seamen, given

in the consular regulations (paragraph 128,) "every person (apprentices excepted) who shall be employed or engaged to serve in any capacity on board any ship belonging to any citizen of the United States." His protest with my answer were forwarded to the State Department for final decision there,—the interests of the government being secured by a bond.

On referring to the records to ascertain what official date could be found relative to these vessels, I discovered that no record had been kept of any transfers by this company, of any extra wages or hospital dues collected. Mr. Bradford assured me that no record had been kept.

12th. Some time after entering upon the duties of my office as Consul General, I was requested by members of the consular body to accept the position of Dean of the body—a position previously occupied several years by Mr. Seward. I first declined the honor, on the ground that I was not the senior member, and asked to be excused from serving. My colleagues, however, insisted that I should accept the position, and at length I did so. Immediately afterwards I received a long letter from Mr. Seward informing me that I would have no time for such duty; that it would be difficult for me to fill the chair for want of experience, and that I ought to decline in favor of Mr. Godeaux, the French consul, who was my senior in the service. He suggested also that in case I should retain the office I should adopt a number of reforms, such as referring all business to committees, prohibiting the names of members from appearing in the newspapers, as having made remarks at the meetings upon questions coming before the Consular body. The letter, much to my regret, has been taken from my files, and I am unable to give it in full. I regarded it as a dictatorial document inspired by jealousy and personal

dislike, and I replied in as polite language as I could command under the circumstances, saying, in substance, that I would observe his suggestions; in so far as I could consistently with my own views of my duty to the Consular body. I did not resign, but continued to preside over the deliberations of the body until just before my departure from China, when I resigned I received thanks from leading members, who expresed a generous appreciation of my services.

13. The many statements and complaints against Mr. Bradford which were brought to my attention, and the offensive manner in which he conducted himself towards me on many occasions, finally determined me to relieve him from duty, in the hope that I might have him superseded by some one in whom I could have more confidence. At the close of the year 1876 I discovered that my balance at the bank was less than I supposed it to be. I had not been drawing my salary in full. Upon inquiry I found that Mr. Bradford had been taking one hundred dollars every month of my salary for his own use, and he informed me that he did so as pay for keeping my salary account. He said that was the arrangement he had with Mr. Seward, and that I had agreed to conduct the office as Mr. Seward had conducted it. It was a surprise to me, as I had supposed that my management of the Consulate General had no connection with my private business, and I was not aware that I was continuing any agreement between Messrs. Seward and Bradford. I at once notified him that I did not agree to any such arrangement, and demanded that he should restore the money. He did not do so, and I wrote him a letter relieving him from office, saying that I would prefer charges in due time. Soon afterwards I received a letter from Mr. Seward, dated Peking, January 27, 1877, denying my authority to suspend Mr. Bradford, and

"strongly advising me" to reinstate him. Upon reflection, considering this letter virtually an order from my superior officer, and thinking that perhaps the punishment already inflicted would have a good effect, I permitted him to return to the office.

14. The Consul General at Shanghai is appointed by the Post Office Department Postal Agent, giving bonds and receiving a separate compensation for his services. Having given the bonds required, I was, of course, responsible for the proper management of the business. Mr. Bradford, as Vice Consul General, had acted as Deputy Postal Agent, taking charge of the mail upon its arrival and distributing the same. When I came to learn his true character, I did not think it prudent to permit him to perform this duty, and accordingly, in the month of March, 1877, I notified him to deliver the keys to me, and that I would relieve him from that duty.

Mr. Seward, who had come to Shanghai on account of the alleged Pease libel, came to me soon after I had relieved Bradford from the care of the mail matter, and insisted that I should rescind the order. I informed him that I had lost confidence in Mr. Bradford and could not trust him. Mr. Seward said that if I did not re-instate immediately, he would relieve me from duty as Consul General. I had some important official letters which I deemed it essential should be finished before vacating the office of Consul General, and in order to obtain time for that purpose, I withdrew the order as to Mr. Bradford and the mails. The next day, however, I received the letter from Mr. Seward which is presented at the beginning of this paper, relieving me from duty; and my papers and documents were taken out of the pigeon holes in which they had been arranged at the office, thrown in confusion into a large basket and sent to my room at the hotel.

15. There were other irregularities in the office, for which Messrs. Seward and Bradford were responsible, and which gave rise to further differences between us, but it is not necessary to present them here. The matter had reached such a point that Mr. Bradford had openly insulted me in the presence of Mr. Seward, saying that I was insane, and, as I believed, for the purpose of drawing me into an altercation with him, and thus giving rise to the scandal that the Consul General had engaged in a fight with a subordinate. I did not make any attempt to chastise him, but replied that the differences between us could be settled officially.

I have furnished to the State Department, at various times, the facts herein contained (or the greater part of them), together with the names of some twenty-five witnesses, stating that I had still more, to substantiate my allegations. I was notified by Mr. Evarts, by telegram, to disavow or prepare to come home and substantiate *telegraphic* allegations against Minister. I beg to say most respectfully, that I did not make allegations as to Minister by telegraph. I could not recognize allegations not made by me.

16. I understand that Mr. Seward has endeavored to create the impression at the State Department that my social standing at Shanghai was not good. It is true I did not attempt any display nor indulge in the giving of costly dinners, for the reason that my salary was insufficient and I had no private fortune to draw upon for that purpose, and because the consular regulations distinctly announce that consular officers are not supposed to do so. I endeavored, however, to perform the duties of my office with efficiency and impartiality. To show that my efforts were not without intelligent appreciation, I may state the fact that my colleagues chose me to be Dean of the consular body without any solicitation on my part,

constantly manifesting the highest confidence in me; that I was made a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, an association of respectable and learned gentlemen; and that I was elected a member of the rate-payers of Shanghai, and chosen to preside at their annual meeting, which is a very important local affair. In all these relations and in my intercourse with all the officers connected with the Consul General, except Mr. Bradford, there was nothing unpleasant in any way; on the contrary, I have received many tokens of favor, indicating their esteem for me personally. And after my suspension by Mr. Seward, the Toatai called upon me at my hotel and presented me a highly complimentary and autograph letter, of which the following is the translation:

[Copy.]

HONORED SIR: My departure for the west being at hand, I am profoundly moved by this severing of friendly connections, and cannot but think (with satisfaction) of the manner in which you have for the past year conducted public affairs in Shanghai. In the intercourse between your country and China, you have not only protected the commercial interest of citizens of the United States, conducting all affairs (of this nature), to a harmonious issue, but you have also upheld justice by *friendly co-operation* with Chinese officials.

Holding you, therefore, in the highest esteem, I am loth to leave you, and write these lines with the sincere wish that, after a time, we may meet again and renew our friendly relations.

Written by my own hand, on this 13th day of the 4th Moon, in the 3d year of the reign Kwang-sew—May 26, 1877.

(Signed) FUNG TSIN KWANG,
Divisional Governor of the Su Sung Sai Prefectures, Superintendent of maratime Customs of Kiangnan, decorated with the insignia of the Second Rank, &c., &c.

For JOHN C. MYERS, ESQ.,
U. S. Consul General, Shanghai.

[Translated by Kreyer, Ph. D., Translator to the Government at Shanghai, decorated with the insignia of the Fourth Rank, &c.]

In conclusion, I will add, that I invite a thorough investigation of my conduct at Shanghai, and of all the matters herein charged against Messrs. Seward and Bradford. While I am not anxious to resume the office of Consul General, I respectfully submit, that in the face of the foregoing facts, it is due to me as a simple vindication of character, that I should be re-instated in the office. The President, I am sure, has not been fully advised in the matter, and I am confident that, with all the facts before him, he will do me justice. That is all I ask of him, and in order that the facts may be presented to him in an authentic form, I seek investigation at the hands of Congress.

JOHN C. MYERS,
Consul General, Shanghai, China.

OMAHA, NEB., *Sept.* 22, 1877.

26

Mr Wood
ack Feby 26

No. 1.

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United States Consulate General
Shanghai January 1st 1878.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
FEB
25
1878

W. Logan Marshal.

To the

Department of State.

Subject:—

Criminal Cases for November 1877.—

Abstract of Contents.

Transmitting Returns of Criminal Cases for 2d fraction of 11th Quarter 1877.—as per Form #137.—

No. 1.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai January 1st 1878.

Honorable John A. Campbell
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith Return of Criminal Cases for 2nd fraction of 4th Quarter 1877. as per Form No. 137.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
Matthew Logan
acting. U.S. Marshal.—

Enclosure.

Return Criminal Cases 2nd fraction 4th Quarter 1877.—

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CH

From the First day of November 1877 to the 30th day of November 1877

NO. CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION
	Nov 6.	P. Conway	Desertion	U.S.S. Palos	Guilty.	~~~	$ 15.-	Jail 1
	" 10.	A.B. Bradford	Embezzlement	United States	Reserved for instruction	~~~		
	" 30	D. Travers.	Desertion	U.S.S. Ashuelot	Guilty	~~~	15.-	" .50
	" "	D. O'Mara.	do.	do.	do.	~~~	15.-	" .50
	" "	Chas Barlow.	do.	do.	do.	~~~	15.-	" .50
	" "	P. Barry	do.	do.	do.	~~~	15.-	" .50
						Total	$ 75.-	$ 3.-

O & O.

Shanghai December 31st 1877.

M Logan

acting U.S. Marshal.

1

2

CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

1st day of November 1877 to the 30th day of November 1877, inclusive.

	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	
	Desertion	U.S.S. Palos	Guilty.	~~~	$ 15.-	Jail $ Marshal 11.-	
	Embezzlement	United States	Reserved for instructions	~~~			
	Desertion	U.S.S. Ashuelot	Guilty	~~~	15.-	" .50 " 12. Clerk	2.50
	do.	do.	do.	~~~	15.-	" .50 " 12.	" 2.50
	do.	do.	do.	~~~	15.-	" .50 " 12.	" 2.50
	do.	do.	do.	~~~	15.-	" .50 " 12.	" 2.50
			Total		$ 75.-	$ 3.- $ 62.-	$ 10.-
							62.
							3.
						Total.	$ 75.-

O & O.E.

Shanghai December 31st 1877.

M Logan

acting U.S. Marshal.-

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITE

From the ..... *of* ..... *to the* .....

NO. OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JU

Form #137. —
Return of Criminal Cases
2nd Practice, 4th Quarter
1877. —

Mr Wood
A & R Feby 24

No. 25.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED FEB 5 1878

United States Consulate General
Shanghai January 2. 1878.

Mr Wells
to the
Department of State

Subject:
Quarterly Accounts and Returns
4th. Quarter 1877.—

Abstract of Contents

Enclosing Quarterly Returns as per—

Forms No.	90.	Enclosure No.	1.
" "	117.	" "	2.
" "	118.	" "	3.
" "	119.	" "	4.
" "	120.	" "	5.
" "	121.	" "	6.
" "	122.	" "	7.

No. 25.-

United States Consulate General
Shanghai January 2. 1878.

Honorable John A. Campbell
Third Assistant Secretary of State.-
Washington
D. C.-

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the usual returns for the 4th. Quarter 1877. which please find enclosed, in order as follows viz:

No 1. Form No. 90. Miscellaneous Expenses a/c
2. " " 117. Digest of Invoice Book.
3. " " 118. Register of Official letters Received
4. " " 119. do. do. do. Rents
5. " " 120. Arrival & departures of Am. Vessels.
6. " " 121. Returns of Deceased American Citizens
7. " " 122. Abstract of passports issued.

I have to advise that the Amount $62.45/100 has been included in my draft No. 3 dated January 2d 1878. on the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury in favor of G.S. Polis Esq of Philadelphia,

for

for gold $2017.44/100, sold at par to
J. T. Brown of the U.S.S. Ranger.

I am

Sir

Your obedient Servant

D. Wiley Wallace

U.S. Consul General.

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 31st December 1877

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
U. S. Vice Consul	6889	Hongkong Sept 24	Oct 1st	Ack dis to Mr Bailey		
U. S. Consul	6890	Ningpo " 29	" "	Trade rept to 30 June		
do	6891	Tientsin " 25	" "	Sending Dis for Dept		
do	6892	Canton " 22	" "	Ack rec't Compilation Treaties		
do	6893	do " 24	" "	" " dis Consul Genl taken chg		
Italian Consul Genl	6894	Shanghai Oct 1.	" 2.	Removal of office		
U. S. Consul	6895	Hakodadi Sept 24	" 4.	Ack notice of Genl taken chg		
J. M. Taylor	6896	Shanghai Oct 5.	" 8.	Sends Services as sometimes		
U. S. Consul	6897	Kanagawa " 5.	" 10	Sending dis for Dept & Legn		
U. S. V. Consul	6898	Newchwang Sept 30.	" "	Trade rept to 30 June		
U. S. Consul	6899	Tientsin Oct 6.	" 11	Sending Dis for Dept		
do	6900	Ningpo " 10	" "	do		
do	6901	Amoy " 4.	" 12.	Ack rec't of Dis.		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* ..... 18 .

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
U. S. Consul.	6902	Amoy. Oct 4	Oct 12	ack of Despatch		
Spanish Consul.	6903	Shanghai. " 10.	" 13	Removal of office		
Dept of State	6904	Washington Aug 20	" 13	Circulars of P.M. B.S. & O. & O. Co.		
do	6905	do " 23	" 13	Chinkiang Consulate		
do	6906	do July 28.	" 13	Clerical force in C. Dept		
do	6907	do Aug 16.	" 13	Regarding Statistics		
Compt. Treasury	6908	do " 23.	" 13	Mr Wells Salary		
U. S. Minister	6909	Tokio Sept 26.	" 13	ack Mr Wells taking chg		
Hitchcock Williams & Co	6910	London Aug 22.	" 13	Box for Mr Holcomb		
Legation	6911	Peking Oct 12.	" 18	Associate list		
U. S. V. Consul	6912	Newchwang Sept 29	" "	ack of Despatch		
U. S. Consul	6913	Canton Oct 7	" "	do		
do	6914	Canton " 12	" "	Estate of F. C. B. Jenkins		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* ..... 18 .

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
U. B. Endicott.	6915	Shanghai Oct 19	Oct. 19	affd. Master's Bond		
Austrian Consul Gnl.	6916	do " "	" "	Estate J. M. Rappaport		
U. S. V. Consul	6917	Newchwang " 1	" 20	Sends dis to Dept.		
U. S. Consul	6918	Kanking " 20.	" 23	do		
U. S. Minister	6919	Peking " 16.	" "	ack rect. dis no 569		
U. S. Consul	6920	Tientsin " 17.	" 24	Regarding Marshal		
Intendant	6921	Shanghai " 27	" 27	Foreigners visiting Woosung forts		
do	6922	" Sept 28	Sept 28.	Returns Consul Land		
do	6923	" " "	" "	Passport Mr Fitch		
do	6924	" Oct 3.	Oct 3	will return visit		
do	6925	" " 6.	" 6.	Deed 332.		
Dist Magistrate	6926	" " 8.	" 8	Seal to warrant		
Intendant	6927	" " "	" "	Regarding Woosung forts		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* ____ 18 .

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
U. S. V. Consul	6928	Yokohama Oct 17	Oct 27	Regarding Gaeman (dec'd)		
do	6929	do " "	" "	Ack'g rec't dis no 84		
U. S. Consul	6930	Kiogo " 20	" "	Mr Stahel takes charge		
do	6931	Canton " 11	" "	Sending dis for Legation		
do	6932	Amoy " 19	" "	" " " " "		
U. S. Legation	6933	Peking " 16	" "	" " Consul Hankow		
U. S. Consul	6934	Newchwang " 1	" "	" " State Dept		
do	6935	Canton " 15	" 29	" " Legation		
H. B. M. Supreme Ct	6936	Shanghai " 29	" "	Asking Mr Butler's appearance		
U. S. Minister	6937	Peking " 16	" 30	Overruns Railways		
do	6938	do " 20	" "	Dis. for Consul Foochow		
U. S. Consul	6939	Foochow " "	" "	" " Dept of State		
Lt Comm'd Wise	6940	Shanghai " 30	" 31	Clerical assistance		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* ..... 18 / .

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
J. A. Hallander	6941	Amoy. Oct 23	Oct 31	Asking position as clerk		
O. B. Bradford	6942	Shanghai " 31.	" "	Estate of Williams (dead)		
H. B. Endicott	6943	do Nov 1.	Nov 1.	Changing name of Stim Soochow		
U. S. Minister	6944	Peking Oct 26.	" "	Approving Course of Consular body		
do	6945	do " "	" "	Sending list for Consul. Amoy		
U. S. Consul	6946	Chinkiang " 30.	" "	" " " Minister		
do	6947	Canton " 24	" 2.	" " " do		
Intendant	6948	Shanghai Nov 3	" 3.	Mr Coalis passport		
do	6949	do " "	" "	Chinese Enclosures		
U. S. Consul	6950	Canton Oct 11.	Oct 20	Sending list of Minister		
do	6951	Newchwang " 1.	" 15.	" returns 3rd quarter		
Dept of State	6952	Washington Sept 17	Nov 2.	Cyc. Dan P M S S Co + O + C Co		
U. S. Consul	6953	Hankow Oct 31.	" 6	Estate of F. K. B. Jenkins		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 18

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
U. S. Consul	6954	Kankow Oct 31.	Nov 6th	Nominating N. B. Interpreter		
do	6955	Amoy " 30	" "	Regarding delay Annual Rept		
Lady Superior Ch Hospital	6956	Shanghai Nov 6.	" "	Death Chas Augustin. Bk. Bordell.		
U. S. Consul	6957	Nebgpo " 5.	" "	Receipt dis $60.		
do	6958	Newchwang Oct 31	" 7.	Sending dis to State Dept		
Paymaster U. S. S. Palos	6959	Shanghai Nov 8	" 8.	Enclosing $ U.S. remarks		
Russell & Co	6960	do " 9	" 9	Appt of master		
do	6961	do " "	" "	Rivers Pass Shimkankin		
C. G. Corr.	6962	do " "	" 4	Capt. A Wells Pay dues		
Intendant	6963	do " "	" "	Rev Mr Davis Passport		
do	6964	do " "	" "	" " Dubasa Memorial		
C. G. Corr	6965	do " 10	" 10.	Capt. A Wells Pay ap-		
G. W. Carrie	6966	do " "	" "	Land Authorization &c		

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* ..... 18 .

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
U. S. Consul	6967	Foochow Nov 7	Nov 12	Ack receipt no 164		
Chinese Embassy to Japan	6968	Shanghai " 13.	" 13	Dr McCartee's appt		
H. Ollendorff	6969	do " 15.	" 15	Salmon as capt Soochow		
U. S. Consul	6970	Chefoo " 12.	" "	ack dis no 164.		
Dept of State	6971	Washington Sept 27.	" 17	" " " 96-103 incl		
U. S. Consul	6972	Kiukiang Nov 10.	" 19	" " " 198-199		
do	6973	Chinkiang " 19.	" 24	name Mr Smith as V.C.		
Intendant	6974	Shanghai " 22	" 22	Passport J Pike		
Magistrate Mixed Ct	6975	do " 26	" 26	ack receipt of $30.		
Intendant	6976	do " "	" "	Authorization to Mr Lewis		
Legation	6977	Peking " 19.	" 28	Dis U/M Mr Delano		
Capt Perkins Schuld	6978	Shanghai " 30	" 30	Chas White's imprisonment		
do	6979	do " "	" "	Wm McKenzie's do		

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* ..... 18 .

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Capt. Perkins "Ashuelot"	6980	Shanghai Nov 30.	Nov. 30.	Reward for six deserters		
U. S. Consul	6981	Foochow " 26.	Dec. 7	Rec'd of Reg letter		
do	6982	do " 17.	" 3	Dis for State Dept #199	1	
do	6983	do " 3.	" "	" Legation #944	1	
Intendant	6984	Shanghai Dec 1.	" "	Title deeds 270. 39	2	
Magistrate Mixed Ct	6985	do " 3.	" "	Enclosing rules for ships	1	
Intendant	6986	do " "	" 4.	Sends Capt Barr $100. for salvage		
Shanghai Magistrate	6987	do " 4.	" "	" warrant for signature	1	
Intendant	6988	do " "	" 5	Mess land deeds 333+334		
do	6989	do " "	" "	Mr Boomer's case papers	1	
U. S. V. Consul	6990	Hongkong Nov 26.	" 7	Regarding arrest of Rochamond	5.	
State Dept	6991	Washington Sept 10.	" "	Regt dis No 95 of P.O.		
U. S. Consul	6992	Nagasaki Nov. 26.	" 8	Death of G. F. Lambert		

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* ____ 18 ..

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Intendant	6993	Shanghai Dec 4.	Dec 5.	Leaves for Soochow		
H. O. Winsor	6994	Yokohama Nov 24.	" 8.	abt jewelry lost thro P.O.D.		
U. S. Consul	6995	Canton " 27.	" 10.	Letter for Dept	1	
do	6996	do " 27.	" "	ack rec 209		
Chas F. Gilman	6997	Amoy Dec 3	" "	asking for appt as clerk		
U. S. Minister	6998	Peking " 5	" 11.	Mr Colby appt. V. Consul		
U. S. Consul	6999	Ningpo " 11.	" 12.	Tonnage. Lorcha "Lingan"		
Intendant	7000	Shanghai " 12.	" 13.	Returns from Soochow		
U. S. Consul	7001	Amoy " 6.	" 14.	Receipt of Dis 214. 215. 217		
Maid Court Mysticl	7002	Shanghai " 14	" "	Receiving Mr Lewis as Assessor		
L. Maitland & Co	7003	do " 15	" 15.	Claim agt Pootung wharf	1.	
Intendant	7004	do " 14	" 17.	Dep Tientsin collect money for Govt		
Comm'd Perkins	7005	do " 17.	" "	Receipt discretion.		

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* ..... 18 . .

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
U. S. Consul	906	Ningpo Dec 14.	Dec 14	Tonnage Dues Lingan		
do	907	Amoy " 11.	" 18.	Appt Consular agt		
C. Fellan	908	Shanghai " 18.	" 20.	Asking appt as clerk		
U. S. Consul	909	Amoy " 13.	" "	Mr Hallenbeck's act		
W. H. Japp	910	Shanghai " 19.	" "	ack dis. about J Peterson		
do	911	do " 20.	" "	Sending effects J Malang		
U. S. Consul	912	Foochow " 17.	" 21.	Regarding passport	1	
do	913	do " 7	" "	Suspension of Interpreter		
do	914	Newchwang Nov 26	" "	Regarding Dft for $481.32		
Shanghai Magistrate	915	Shanghai Dec 17	" 19	Land holders list		
Intendant	916	do " 18.	" "	Deed #270 & 39	2	
do	917	do " 21	" 22	Capt Burr's claim		
G. Harrison	918	do " 22	" "	Dft $481.32 from Newchwang		

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* ..... 18 .

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Capt. Perkins	7019	Shanghai Dec 26.	Dec 26th	Capt. fire discussion	1	
Intendant	7020	do " 25.	"	Admiral Patterson's visit		
do	7021	do " 23.	"	Mr Whiting's passport	1	
do	7022	do " 26.	"	will call Jany 1st 1878		
U. S. Consul	7023	Hankow " 22.	"	Send Jdgt. de Jardin vs Jenkins	1.	

E & O.E.

Shanghai Dec 31st 1877

U. S. Consul General.

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 31st December 1877.

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
Oct 1.	10796	Maitland & Co Shanghai	Cash payments Invoices &c	
" "	10797	Vogel Hagedorn & Co do	do	
" "	10798	Eaglehurst & Co. do	do	
" "	10799	Frazar & Co do	do	
" "	10800	Reid Evans & Co do	do	
" 2.	10801	Dept of State Washington	Approving Mr Dennis's nomination	
" "	10802	Collect of Customs. San Francisco	2 3 Triplicate Invoices	
" "	10803	do New York	117 do	
" "	10804	do Boston	12 do	
" "	10805	Dept of State. Washington	Correcting error in numbering dispatch	
" 5	10806	Consul Gen. Italy. Shanghai	Receipt of Dispatch	
" 8	10807	Legation Peking	Approving nomination for Chefoo.	
" 16	10808	Austrian Consul Gen. Shanghai	Will of Mr Kappelpart.	

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* ____ 18 .

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
Oct 15	10809	Supt Foreign mails. Washington	Sending P.O. apt to 30th Sept. 1877	
" 17	10810	Dr Gates. Shanghai	In relation to Deed 332.	
" 18	10811	Capt Manley do "Ranger"	Commitment of E. Ward for 10 days	
" 19	10812	do do do	do A. Newmann.	
" "	10813	U.S. Consul. Hankow.	Estate of F.H.B. Jenkins.	
" "	10814	Capt Manley Shanghai "Ranger"	arrest of S. Kennick.	
" 20	10815	Austrian Consul Genl. Shanghai	Recpt dis. in Estate of Rappeport.	
" "	10816	Dr Gates. do	Sending Deed 323.	
" 22	10817	Capt Manley. Shanghai "Ranger"	Commitment of A. Hopkins	
" 24	10818	Collector of Customs Boston	18 Triplicate Invoices	
" "	10819	do do New York	101 do do	
" "	10820	do do San Francisco	27 do do	
" "	10821	J.H. Blackfan. Washington	Transmission of mail bags.	

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* _____ 18 .

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
Oct 24	10822	Taotai Shanghai	Am Citizens visiting Woosung Forts.	
" "	10823	Capt Manley. do "Ranger"	arrest of Wm Kelly.	
" 25	10824	Dr Little. do	2nd mate Bk "Goodell"	
" 26	10825	C. B. Bradford. do	Estate of J. W. Ruggles.	
" "	10826	do do	do "Isaac Williams.	
" 27	1082	Lady Superior Hospital. Shanghai	Death Wm Kelly	
" "	10828	Capt Manley. Shanghai "Ranger"	do do	
" "	10829	W. B. Stimpsement. Davenport. Iowa	B. C. Brownrigg. 1st mate "Horatio"	
Sept 26	10830	Intendant Shanghai.	Proposing to call.	
" 27	10831	do do	Inclosing Mr Fitch's passports	
" 28	10832	do do	Relating to do do	
Oct 3	10833	do do	will receive his call.	
" 18	10834	do do	Inclosing notification Woosung Forts.	

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* ____ 18 .

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.
Oct 29	10835	Capt. Manley "Ranger" (not sent)		
" "	10836	S. D. Webb. Shanghai	Signature as associate to be obtained	
" "	10837	North China Daily News. do	Notice Estate W. H. Hendrick. (dead)	
" "	10838	Evening Courier do	do do do	
" "	10840	W. C. Wise do	Request for clerical help.	
" "	10841	H. B. M. Sup Court. do	Requesting Summons for G. A. Butler.	
" "	10842	Capt. Manley "Ranger" do	C. A. Wells, position as yeoman.	
" 30	10843	U. S. Consul. Hiogo.	ack recpt dispatch no 14.	
" "	10844	P. M. Genl. Washington	Compliment letters sent via England.	
" "	10845	State Dept. do	Trade with China &c	
" "	10846	U. S. N. C. Genl. Yokohama	Response about J. Garman. (dead)	
" "	10847	F. B. Johnson. Shanghai	Woosung Railway.	
" "	10848	H. Sylva. do	Rude treatment by Mr Bradford.	

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DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
Oct 30	10849	Geo. F. Seward. Peking	ack receipt dis no 97.	
" 31	10850	O. B. Bradford. Shanghai	Relating to Estate D. J. Larned.	
" "	10851	J. H. Hollander. Amoy.	Application for clerkship placed on file	
" "	10852	Mr Penfold. "Supt Police" Shanghai	Asking that Police officers call about fire in Consulate	
Nov 1	10853	O. B. Bradford. do	Asking for fees in case no 630.	
" "	10854	Intendant- do	Passports for J. C. Coates.	3.
" "	10855	Geo F. Seward. Peking	ack receipt dis no 98.	
" 2	10856	Hamplin du Basa. Soochow	Letters sent to Shan't not acknowledged	
" "	10857	U. S. Consul. Canton.	ack receipt of Dis.	
" "	10858	A. Silverthorn Shanghai	Requesting Inventory to be filed Case no 650.	
" 3	10859	U. S. Consul Ningpo	Inclosing of Mr Sherman to Mr Evarts. Sept 6.	
" "	10860	do Tientsin	do do do	
" "	10861	do Newchwang	do do do	

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* ____ 18 .

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.
Nov 3	10862	U. S. Consul Amoy.	Inclosing Copy Mr Sherman to Mr Evarts Sept 6/77	
" "	10863	do Canton	do	
" "	10864	do Chinkiang	do	
" "	10865	do Chefoo	do	
" "	10866	do Hankow	do	
" "	10867	do Foochow.	do	
" "	10868	State Dept. Washington	ack receipt Dis nos 44	
" "	10869	Intendant- Shanghai	Mr de Bose petition.	
" "	10870	do do	notice regarding processions	
" 6	10871	U. S. Wise "Palos" do	notice Arrest of Peter Conway	
" "	10872	U. S. Consul. Hankow	ack Dis 33 + 34 for Dept	
" "	10873	Dept State Washington	Dis no 17 In re Jenkins.	
" "	10874	do do	Forwarding Mr Shepards nos 33 + 34.	

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DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.
Nov 6	1087	Lady Superior Hospital Shanghai	Regard Est Chas August (dead)	
" "	1087	U. S. Consul Amoy	Ack receipt Dis 107	
" "	1087	do Ningpo	do " 165.	
" 7	1087	Intendant Shanghai	Rev Mr Davis passport.	
" "	1087	L. Phoenix do	Ack receipt of resignation &c	
" 8	1088	E. Godeaux. F. Consul. do	Thanks for letters &c re missionaries.	
" "	1088	F. W. Galles. do	Regret bill costs &c re "Pakhoy"	
" "	1088	C. M. S. & Co do	In re C. E. Gelveston	
" "	1088	Idem do	do	
" 9	1088	Collector Port New York	42 Triplicate Invoices.	
" "	1088	do do	32 do	
" "	1088	do Boston	11 do	
" "	1088	do San Francisco	30 do	

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* _____ 18 .

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
Nov 8	10888	Dept State Washington	Sent Mr Delano's Dis no 195.	5
" 9	10889	do do	" J. J. Hendersons " " 154.	1.
" "	10890	C. Godeaux. Fr Consul.	Regretting having caused trouble	
" "	10891	Dept State Washington	Undocumented vessels.	
" 10	10892	C. G. Low Shanghai	Captain Abels extra wages.	
" "	10893	R. C. Wainwright do	Groom vs Jenkins no 655.	
" "	10894	A. Meyburgh. do	do do	
" "	10895	R. F. Hoeblack do	In re Estate of J. Griffin	1
" 12	10896	Circ do	Circ	
" "	10897	French Consul do	Jenkins pontoon.	
" 13	10898	O. B. Bradford. do	Hume vs Bradford.	
" 14	10899	Chinese Embassy to Japan. Shanghai	Dr McCartees appointment	
" "	10900	A. Meyburgh. Shanghai	Groom vs Jenkins.	

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* _____ *18* .

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURE
Nov 14	10901	Intendant Shanghai	Mr Conn's application to lease lands	
" 15	10902	C. C. Williams Soochow	ack receipt-favor 31st Oct.	
" 16	10903	J. J. Henderson. Amoy	Send Dis favor Legation nos 38+39	
" "	10904	J. C. S. Colby Chefoo	" " " " 30.	
" "	10905	J. J. Henderson. Amoy	" " " " 40+41	
" "	10906	J. F. Shepard. Hankow	" " " " 39+40	
" "	10907	G. F. Seward. Peking	" " " Hankow Consul no 15.	
" "	10908	A. P. Freeman. "Ashuelot" Shanghai	ack receipt-nos with box clothes	
" 17	10909	J. J. Henderson. Amoy	Send Dis from Dept nos 71+72	
" "	10910	Consul Soochow	" " " " Sept 17/77	
" "	10911	do Amoy	" " " " " " "	
" "	10912	do Hankow	" " " " " " "	
" "	10913	do Newchwang	" " " " " " "	

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* _____ *18* .

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURE
Nov 19	10914	Consul	Foochow	Send Dis from Dept #45. 46. 47.	
" 22	10915	do	Hankow	Ack recpt Est J. C. B. Jenkins. (Seal)	
" "	10916	G. J. W. Carrie	Shanghai	In re M. H. Cook. Bankruptcy.	
" "	10917	A. C. Hunter	do	Inclosing order for associate fees of 3 Comm vs Jenkins	1
" 23	10918	Collector of Customs	New York	54 Triplicate Invoices	
" "	10919	do	San Francisco	19 do do	
" "	10920	do	Boston.	14 do do	
" 29	10921	Capt. Perkins "Ashuelot"	Shanghai	arrest of Chas White.	
" 23	10922	Fifth Aud Treas Dept.	Washington	Sending rets 3rd Q. 1877	9
" "	10923	Hon J. A. Campbell	Dept State. do.	" " " "	6
" 27	10924	Taotai	Shanghai	Rec'd little deed 333.	3
" "	10925	do	do	" " " 334.	3
" "	10926	J. McGinley	do	Discharge from position	

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* _____ *18* .

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
Nov 27	10927	A. Malcolm Shanghai	Application for position of Police	
" "	10928	Dept of State Washington	No 17 ack receipt Dis of S.	
" "	10929	do do	" 18 Marriage A Blatchmatter	
" "	10930	do do	" 19 Clerical force. office	
" "	10931	do do	" 20 Refer Mr Bradford's case	
" "	10932	do do	" 21 Forwarding Returns	
" "	10933	do do	" 22 Requisition for Desk + Chair	
" 28	10934	Intendant Shanghai	Inclosing passport J. Pike.	1
" "	10935	Magistrate-Mixed Ct. do	Reply to note to Dr McCartee.	
" "	10936	Intendant do	Sending Chens note + Mr Wells reply	2
" "	10937	Magistrate-Mixed Ct. do	ack receipt of Chens note.	
" "	10938	Intendant do	Title deeds 333 I. L. Lands	5
" "	10939	do do	" " 334 do.	4

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* ____ 18 .

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURE
Nov 28	10940	Mr W. Delano Foochow.	Send Dis 48 from Peking	
" 29	10941	S. Allen & J. H. Fleckinger	Regarding P. of A. B. J. Gilman. Kitty Fleckinger.	
" "	10942	W. O. Hickland. Savatow. thro Consul amoy	Revoking P of A of S Allen & J. H. Fleckinger to B J Gilman of Kate Fleck	take part of Ships papers
" 30	10943	Capt Perkins. Ashuelot. Shanghai	arrest of Wm McKenzie	
" "	10944	J. H. Blackfan Washington	ack receipt of Postal Guide	
Dec 3	10945	Capt Perkins. Ashuelot. Shanghai	arrest of four men.	
" "	10946	do do do	Request for mention overhaul flagstaff	
" "	10947	Intendant do	B. C. Boomers passport.	
" 4	10948	Collector of Customs. San Francisco	11 Triplicate Invoices.	
" "	10949	Intendant Shanghai	attaining Deputy to examine records in this office	
" "	10950	Magistrate Mixed Ct do	Copies of Rules for Ships	
" 5	10951	Intendant do	Capt S. S. Larsen as Deputy to measure lands deeds	333+334
" 6	10952	O. N. Denny Tientsin	Sending Orphans papers	

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Register of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending _____ 18 .

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.
Dec 6	10953	Capt. Perkins "Asheulot" Shanghai	Brig Brown in jail	
" 7	10954	" Manley "Ranger" do	Martin Murphy "	
" 6	10955	Interdant do	Receipt $100. Capt. Burr's claim	
" 8	10956	H. O. Winser Yokohama	answer to letter about jewelry last Mrs P. & O. agency	
" 10	10957	U. S. Consul Canton.	answer to no 57.	
" "	10958	Capt. Manley "Ranger" Shanghai	arrest of Edward Kelly	
" "	10959	do do do	Regarding same case	
" 11	10960	Magist. Mixed Ct. do	Appt. B. R. Lewis to sit as assessor	
" "	10961	Capt. Manley "Ranger" do	Arrest of J. Carman	
" "	10962	" Perkins "Asheulot" do	" " W. Lane	
" "	10963	U. S. Consul Hankow	Sending execution du Jardin vs Jenkins	1
" "	10964	do Chinkiang	Regarding appt Vice Consul	1
" 12	10965	do Ningpo	" Tonnage "Lingan."	2.

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* ____ *18* .

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURE
Dec 13	10966	Intendant- Shanghai	Capt. Burr's recpt. $100. under protest.	1
" "	10967	do do	Ack recpt of notice of return from Soochow	
" 14	10968	Collector of Customs. San Francisco	19 Triplicate Invoices.	
" 15	10969	Capt Perkins "Ashuelot" Shanghai	Expiration. U. Lans's time	
" "	10970	Taotai do	Transfer deed 232 + 301	6
" "	10971	A Davenport. H.B.M. Consul do	Death Robt Palmer Ship "Titan"	
" "	10972	J. Maitland & Co do	Claim on Pao Soong wharf	1
" 18	10973	Capt Perkins "Ashuelot" do	arrest of Max Muller.	
" "	10974	Intendant- do	asking for police to go with officials collect funds for pow	
" "	10975	nil	nil	
" 19	10976	W. H. Japp. H.B.M. Registrar do	Regarding J. Peterson	2
" 20	10976	Supt of Police do	Same subject as no 10974	
" "	10977	U. S. Consul. Amoy	ack of Sec'd to Dept #162.	

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* ____ *18* .

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURE
Dec 20	10978	W. H. Tapp Esq. U.S.M. Register Shg.	Receipt effected J. Maloney.	
" 21	10979	Collector of Customs Ken. Bank	" 63. Triplicate Invoices	
" "	10980	do do	56. do	
" "	10981	do Boston	14 do	
" "	10982	do San Francisco	17 do	
" 22	10983	Capt. Perkins "Ashuelot" Shanghai	Arrest of P. Howard.	
" 21	10984	Intendant do	Passport Rev Whiting & wife	2
" 22	10985	U.S. Consul. Newchwang	ack dis 458.	2
" "	10986	Manager Oriental Bank. Shanghai	Sending dis to Dept from Consul Newchwang Canada	2
" 24	10987	Capt. Young "Tennessee" do	Arrest of J. Childs.	
" "	10988	do do do	do " H. James.	
" "	10989	Intendant do	Admiral Patterson will visit	
" 26	10990	do do	" " Cannot visit on appt day	

[Form No. 119.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* ____ 18 .

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
Dec 26	10991	Intendant Shanghai	Reception of Taotai's Staff. New Years day	
" "	10992	Dept of State Washington	Dr McCartee resigns. S. F. Laisun appt. temporary	
" "	10993	U. S. Consul Hankow	Sending execution Malcolm vs Jenkins	1
" 27	10994	Capt Perkins Ashuelot Shanghai	arrest of deserters.	
" "	10995	Intendant Shanghai	Mr Whitings passport	1
" "	10996	do do	Transfer Deed no 328.	2
" "	10997	do do	Mr Broadhurst's passport.	2
" 28	10998	do do	Regard approval plan C. P. Bletheni's property	1
" 29	10999	Dept of State Washington	Sending Customs Report Trade.	
" 30	11000	U. S. Consul Hankow	ack Satisfaction ex de Jardin vs Jenkins	
" 29	11001	Intendant Shanghai	Sending Copy Title Deed no 39	1
" "	11002	do do	Transfer Deed no 326.	
" "	11003	do do	Send officers to Collect funds for poor.	

[Form No. 119.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* _____ *18* .

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
Dec 31	1004	Capt. Perkins "Ashuelot" Shanghai	H. Lawson's arrest.	
Nov 20	1005	L. B. McCartee. Yokohama	acceptance of resignation.	

C. & O. S.

Shanghai December 31st 1877

Willy Walk

United States Consul General

Form No. 119.

Letters Sent.

Enclosure No. 4.

(Form No. 121.)

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with G. Wiley Wells. U. S. Consul General at Shanghai, from October 1st to December 31st, inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
877 Nov 1st	Daniel Ward	Newburg N.Y.	Shinsing	Shanghai	$ 11000.—	In hands of Executor.

Ex O.C.
Shanghai December 31st 1877.—

G. Wiley Wells
U. S. Consul.
General

Form No 121.

Return of

Deceased American

Citizens.

Enclosure No 6.

16

Form 127.

Abstract of Names and Description of Persons to whom Passports have been issued at the Consulate General of the United States at Shanghai from Sept. 19th 1876 to Dec. 26th inclusive

Number.	When Issued.	To whom Issued.	Description. Age.	Stature	Eyes	Forehead	Nose.	Mouth	Chin	Hair	Complexion	Face.	Evidence of Citizenship.	Remarks.
	1877													
214	Sept. 19	Geo. F. Fitch	* 32.	5 11/12	High	Dark	Grecian	Medium	Med.	Dark	Dark		Old passport.	For years a resident of Shanghai. Profession. Missionary.
215	Nov. 5	J. E. Coates	45.	5 11/12	High	Blue	Med.	Med.	Broad	Brown	Fair		Passport No 2 issued Nov. 5 1875	For years a resident of Shanghai. Profession. Pilot.
216	" "	J. N. Davis	28.	5 9/12	High	Grey	Med.	Med.	Med.	Brown	Fair		Old passport	Resident of Soochow. Profession. Missionary
217	" 21	John Pike	42.	5 8/12	High	Blue	straight	Med.	round	Light	Ruddy		Old passport	For many years a resident of Shanghai. Profession. Pilot.
218.	Dec. 3	Geo. C. Brown	30	5 6/12	High	Hazel	straight	Med.	determined	Auburn.	Ruddy.		Old passport	Profession. a Clerk. Last Residence. Canada.
219	" 26.	R. C. Brodhurst	32.	5 7/12	High	Grey	straight	Small	Whiskers	Black	Pale		Oath of Allegiance in accordance with requirements of Consular Regulations	Last. residence Japan. Profession. Mariner.
220	" "	Albert Whiting	30	5 11/12		Dark Brown				Black	Dark		Letter from U.S. Consul Chinkiang	Profession Missionary.
221	" "	Ben. Helm.	33	5 8 3/4	High Full.	Blue	Med.	regular	Broad Oval	Light Brown	Fair		Oath of Allegiance in accordance with requirements of Consular Regulations	Profession a Missionary. Resident of Hangchow.

* Issued by and accounted for to U.S. Legation

*

Form No. 122.

Abstract of
Passports issued

Enclosure No. 7.—

No 26.

Ack Feby 26

Wood

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED FEB 25 1878 OF STATE.

United States Consulate General

Shanghai January 10. 1878.

Mr. Wells.

To the Department of State.

Subject.

Inventory of Property at Consulate General.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing Inventory of Government property turned over by Mr. Bradford on the 13th. September 1877.

No. 26. United States Consulate General
Shanghai January 10th 1878

Honorable John A. Campbell
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith Inventory of Government property as turned over to me by O. B. Bradford Esq. Acting Consul General, on the 13th. September 1877.

I am
Sir.
Your obedient Servant
S Wells Williams
U. S. Consul General.

Enclosure.
Inventory of Government property.

Inventory of Government Property in the United States Consulate General. Shanghai. September 13th 1877.

Consul General's Office.

1	Veneered desk with drawers and pigeonholes.	
1	Large Book case.	
1	" Writing table.	
1	Small " "	
2	Book Shelves for books and documents.	
1	Standing desk, and 1 tall chair.	
1	Consular Regulations.	
1	Bronze Ink stand.	
1	Call Bell.	
15	Bound vols. of North China Herald & Supreme Court & Consular Gazette.	
5	Vols. Old Consular Regulations.	
1	" 22nd Census of the U. S.	
1	" 8th " " " "	
1	" 9th " " " "	
11	" Report of Department of Agriculture.	
5	" Geneva Arbitration.	
42	" Annals of Congress.	
85	" Diplomatic Correspondence.	
14	" Encyclopedia Americana.	
1	" Claims and conventions with China.	
1	" Assassination of President Lincoln.	
1	" Treaties & Conventions with U. S and other powers	
1	" Mineral resources of the United States.	
1	" Statutes at Large. revised.	
21	" Commercial Relations.	
5	" Foreign "	
1	" Andrews Report Colonial and Lake Trade.	
8	" Code and Statutes California Laws.	
1	" United States Court Report.	
1	" " " " Deady's.	
2	" " " " Black's.	
4	" Kent's Commentaries.	
2	" Bouvier's Law Dictionary.	
2	" Chitty's Blackstone.	
1	" On Contracts.	
1	" Paley's Law of Principal and Agent.	

Continued. Consul General's.

	Vols.		
✓	2.	" Maratime Law.	
✓	1	" Commercial Digest.	
✓	1	" Prize Cases in New York.	
✓	1	" Abbott on Shipping	
✓	1	" Benedict's Admiralty.	
✓	3	" Story on the Constitution	
✓	1	" " " Agency.	
✓	2	" " " Contracts.	
✓	2	" " " Equity Jurisprudence.	
	1	" Conkling U. S. Treatise.	
✓	1	" Wheaton's Elements International Law.	
✓	1	" Gould's pleadings.	
✓	3	" Greenleaf on Evidence.	
✓	2	" Russell on Crimes.	
✓	2	" Bishop on Criminal Law.	
✓	23	" Howard's Reports. U. S. Courts.	
✓	14	" Wallace's Supreme Court Reports.	
✓	1	" Weskitt's Insurance.	
✓	1	" Jacobsen's Sea Laws.	
✓	1	" Elliot's American Diplomatic Code.	
✓	1	" Laws of U. S. Navy and Marine Corps.	
✓	3	" Brightly's Digest.	
✓	21	" United States Statutes at Large.	
✓	9	" Opinions of the Attorney General.	
	1	" Missouri Form Laws.	
	2	" U. S. Postal Laws and regulations.	
	1	" General Law book of the Pacific States.	
✓	1	" Rights and duties of Merchant Seamen.	
	1	" China Directory	1873.
✓	1	" Customs' Regulations.	1874.
✓	1	" United States Tariff.	1869.
✓	1	" " " Import duties.	1871
	1	" Treaties with China, America, Great Britain, France, Portugal & Netherlands.	
	1	" Report of Commissioners of district of Columbia.	
	50	" Bound Official Correspondence.	Received.
	2	" Vols. San Francisco Directory	1872 and 187
	1	Picture of Washington.	

A large collection of miscellaneous works and reports, Local, Chinese, and other Authorities.

Deputy Consul Generals Office.

1	Stationery Closet with drawers.		
1	Standing desk.		
1	Large Writing desk with drawers.		
1	" Book case.		
4	Ink stands and 3 rulers.		
2	Office Chairs	Revolving.	
1	Iron Safe. (Alphabetical lock) small closet on top.		
1	Eight day clock. 2 pen racks.		
1	Small table.		
2	Pictures of Centennial Buildings.		
1	Date stamp.		
1	U. S. Consular seal.		book
1	Desk with drawers.		
1	Set of boxes for loose correspondence.		
1	Feeder. Set of Fire Irons. 1 Coal Scuttle.		
1	Consular Regulations.		
1	Vol. Letters sent.		
1	" " received		
2	Bibles. 2 Vols. Court regulations.		
1	Vol. Miscellaneous Record book.		
1	" U. S. Treasury Circs.	Full.	
1	" " "	In use.	
1	" Relief to destitute Seamen	Full.	
1	" " " "	In use.	
1	" Letters Sent	Full.	
1	" " Received	"	
20	" Press Copy books.	Full	
5	" " "	In use	
1	" Clerk's Assistant.		

Interpreter's Office.

1	Large Writing Desk with drawers.
1	Envelop and Paper case.
3	Ink stands.
1	Desk for Chinese Writer.
1	Japanese Inlaid table.
1	Glass front book case.
1	Copying press and stand.
4	Chinese Chairs.

Continued. Interpreter's Office.

1	Small Chinese table.	
1	Official Seal.	
1	" "	Chinese & Engli
1	Vermillion Mixture for stamping.	
1	Map of American Settlement	Hongkew.
1	" " English "	Shanghai.
1	" " Shanghai and suburbs.	Chinese.
28	Vols. Bound Chinese Correspondence.	
1	Large lot of unbound "	
1	Fender.	

4.

General Office.

1	Large Counter with shelves for blank forms.	
1	" Desk with drawers and pigeon holes.	
1	" Sheet Iron Safe with pigeon holes.	
1	Lillie's Safe with small desk on top.	
1	Chinese Writing table with drawers.	
1	" table.	Copy books.
1	Copying press with stand.	
1	Dampening pot and brush.	
2	Sets pigeon holes.	
1	U. S. Consular seal.	Lever and sta
1	" " "	Hand.
2	Large Bulletin boards.	
11	Ink stands.	
1	Embroidered picture.	U.S. Coat of A
1	Office Chair	Revolving.
2	Newspaper files.	
1	Naval Mail Box	
1	U. S. " "	For drop letter
1	Call Bell.	
4	Paper weights.	
1	Envelop box	
1	Coal scuttle and Fire Irons.	
1	Small Japanese railing	On Counter.
1	Vol. Harvey's Sterling Exchange Tables.	
2	" Record of Arrivals and departures.	Full.
1	" " " " "	In use.
1	" Ships' Daily Journal.	"

Continued General Office.

1	Vol. Ship's Daily Journal.	Full.	
2	" Seamens' Register	"	
1	" " "	In use.	
1	" Invoice book	Full.	
1	" " "	In use.	
1	" Extra wages bond book.		
3	" Marine note of protest.	Full.	
1	" " " "	In use.	
1	" " Extended "	Full.	
1	" " " "	In use.	
1	" " " "	Quite New.	
1	" Passport book.		
1	" "Plotter"		
1	" Registering Saud Certificates.		
1	" Register of Letters received		
1	" " " " Sent.		
1	" Quarterly Account book.		

Court Room.

1	Large platform with Carpet.	
1	" table for Judge and Associates.	
1	" " " Counsel.	
1	Long " " Reporters.	
1	Witness stand	Carpet Covered.
1	Prisoner's box	
3	Ink stands. and 2 paper weights.	
17	Cane bottomed Chairs.	
1	Bible	
1	Record book. Police Cases heard &c.	
1	Police Daij book.	
1	Docket 1 Window Hook.	

A large quantity of Records of the Court (in Envelops and the Archives of the Court, Blanks petitions, notices, writs, summons &c &c Regulations for United States Consular Courts in China.

6.

Jail

8	Hardwood bedsteads.	
8	Bamboo Mattrasses.	
28	Grey blankets.	Old.
8.	Bamboo pillows	
10	Buckets	for cells.
12	Brass padlocks.	
2	Long tables	
2	" Benches.	
1	Water filler	
1	Brass wash basin.	
1	Wash basin stand	
1	Window pole and hook.	
1	Set Jail rules	framed.
3	Coir mats.	
1	Book case and about 50 books.	
4	Gas brackets and Globes.	
2	Hall pendants. "	"
1	Gas lamp	
1	Large stove and fixtures.	
1	Small "	"
25	Yards Coir matting	much wo
8	pairs Leg Irons.	
19	" Hand "	
6	Chinese Brooms.	
6	Corn "	
5	Fathoms Hemp rope	
6	Ballast Baskets.	
1	Spade	
1	Coal Scuttle.	
1	Scale	
1	Small tackle.	
1	Pine table	
1	Long bench.	
1	Bath tub.	Stone.
2	Water buckets.	
2	Dust pans.	
2	Tin wash basins.	
2	Sets pine shelvings	
2	Tin Canisters	
10	Water Mugs.	
6	Mug Covers.	

Continued. Jail

1	Brass gong and fittings.	
1	Complete set of Keys. and duplicates.	
1	Washstand and basin.	
1	Eight Day Clock.	
1	Set of Jail rules	Framed.
1	Set of duplicate Keys.	Jail.

Jail Kitchen.

1	Large Cooking stove.	
1	Copper boiler	
1	Tin "	
1	Coffee Mill.	
10	Table Knives	
4	" Forks.	
9	Mess pans.	Tin
16	" cups.	"
10	Sauce pans	
2	Frying "	
1	Gridiron	
2	Baking pans.	
4	Tin platters.	
5	Spoons.	Large.
1	Tin dipper	
1	Water Kyng.	
3	Water buckets.	
2	Brass padlocks.	
1	Coal shovil.	Old.
1	Mess tray	
2	Hardwood tables.	
1	" cupboard.	
1	Scale	30 lbs.
1	Axe	Broken.

1	Flagstaff and fittings	Complete.
1	Ensign	30 feet
1	"	20 "
1	"	12 "
1	Pennant	50 "

7. **Halls of the Consulate General.**

1	U.S. Coat of Arms.	Over front door
50	Yards (about) Coir Matting	Halls and floors
5	Coir door mats.	
1	Long bench.	
2	Chairs.	

8. **Left of Consulate General.**

13½	Reams	Despatch paper	
8	"	Cap "	
4	"	Letter "	
8	"	Note "	
3	"	" "	Small
¾	"	Blotting "	
1	Small lot	Copying "	
1	Press	Copying book. Cap size.	1000 folios.
5	Lbs.	sealing wax.	(about)
1	Gross	Notarial ribbons.	
9	"	Red tape	On Spools.
2	Pencils.	Black lead.	Faber's. No 2.
5	"	Red and Blue	
50	Lbs	Cotton Twine.	
35	"	Strong Linen wrapping Twine.	
2000	(about)	U.S.C.G. Envelops.	
5000	(")	" "	
10000	(")	" "	Official size.
5000	(")	" "	Large "
3	Blank books.	Cap size	450 pages.
1	Large Closet	Judicial records and archives	
14	Estate boxes	of old estate papers, books &c.	
11	"	" Large " " " "	
1	Box of files	of Daily papers	Local.
1	Large lot	of back files "	"
7	Ink bottles.		
5	Boxes	Estates of deceased Seamen.	
1	Large table.		
1	Small "		

A large number of pamphlets & archives &c

Blank forms for use in the Consulate General.

O. W. Bradford

O. P. Morton

Lieutenant U. S. Grant

Mr Wood
ack Feby 27

No. 27. United States Consulate General
Shanghai January 10. 1878.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
FEB
25
1878

Mr. Wells
to the
Department of State.

Subject:
Annual Aggregate of Fees Form № 105.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing usual Annual Aggregate of Fees as per Form № 105.—

No. 27. United States Consulate General
Shanghai January 10. 1878.

Honorable John A. Campbell
Third Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose the usual Annual aggregate Fee account Form # 105. in accordance with Consular Regulations Page 90. article 23.-

I am
Sir
Your obedient Servant
[signature]
U. S. Consul General

Enclosure.
Form # 105. Annual Fee Account. file

Mr Wood

ack Feby 26

No. 28.

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
FEB
25
1878
OF STATE

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. China. January 10. 1878.

Honorable. J. A. Bamblett.
Third asst. Secretary of State.
Washington. D. C.

Subject of dispatch.

Want of time and force to complete the Trade Report.

no. 28.

United States Consulate Journal.
Shanghai. China. January 10. 1848.

Honorable. J. A. Campbell.
Third assistant Secretary of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir:

For want of sufficient clerical force, and time. I am compelled to hold my Trade Report. in accordance with paragraph. 380. U. S. Consular Regulations of. 1844. until next mail.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant.
H Wisby Walker
United States Consul Journal.

Rec'd Feby 26

No. 29.

Mord

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. China. January. 12. 1878.

State Department.
Washington D.C.

Subject of dispatch.

Wm. Stahl takes charge of the Consulate General at Shanghai.

Inclosure.
No. 1. Inventory of Government property &c.

no. 29-

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. China. January. 12. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third asst. Secty of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that. in conformity to instructions received by telegraph from the State Department. dated. Dec. 19th. 1877. I arrived at Shanghai on the 4th. inst. and assumed charge of this office on the 11th. inst. having received all the government property archives etc. as per inclosed inventory. forwarded in accordance with G.O. 90. Consular. Regulations. 1874.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant
J. Stahel.
U.S. Consul General.

Inventory

Inventory of Government Property in the United States Consulate General. Shanghai January 10th 1878.

Consul General's Office.

1 Ribbon Stamp. U.S. Consulate General. Shanghai. China.
1 Secretary Desk with drawers & pigeon holes.
1 Large Book Case.
1 Writing table
1 Small do. do.
2 Book Shelves for books & documents.
1 Standing Desk & one tall chair
1 Consulary Regulations.
1 Bronze Ink Stand.
1 Ex. St. Bell.
15 Bound vols. of North China Herald & Supreme Court Gazette
5 vols. old Consular Regulations
1 " 7th Census of the U.S.
1 " 8th " " " "
1 " 9th " " " "
11 " Reports of Department of Agriculture.
5 " General Arbitrations
42 " Annals of Congress
85 " Diplomatic Correspondence
14 " Encyclopedia Americana.
1 " Treaties & Conventions with China
1 " Assassination of Pres. Lincoln
1 " Treaties & Conventions with U.S. & other Powers
1 " Mineral Resources of the U.S.
1 " Statutes at Large "Revised"
20 " Commercial Relations.
5 " Foreign do
1 " Andrews Report. Colonial & Lake Trade.
8 " Codes & Statutes California Laws.
1 " U.S. Court Reports
1 " " " 1 " "Deady's"
2 " " " "Blatch's"
4 " Kent's Commentaries.
2 " Bouvier's Law Dictionary
2 " Chitty's Blackstone.
1 " " On Contracts.
1 " Paley's Law of Principal & Agent.
2 " Maritime Laws.

Continued

1	Vols.	Commercial Digest
1	"	Price Cases in New York.
1	"	Abbott on Shipping
1	"	Benedict's Admiralty.
3	"	Story on the Constitution
1	"	" " " Agency
2	"	" " " Contracts
2	"	" " " Equity Jurisprudence
1	"	Conkling U.S. Practice.
1	"	Wheaton's Elements International
1	"	Gould's Pleading.
3	"	Greenleaf on Evidence
2	"	Russell on Crimes.
2	"	Bishop on Criminal Law.
23	"	Howard's reports U. S. Courts.
4	"	Wallace's Supreme Court Reports.
1	"	Weskitt's Insurance.
1	"	Jacobsen's Sea Laws.
1	"	Elliot's American Diplomatic Code
1	"	Laws of U. S. Navy & Marine Corps
3	"	Bradley's Digest.
20	"	U. S. Statutes at Large
9	"	Opinions of the Attorney General
1	"	Missouri Fugitive Laws.
2	"	U. S. Postal Laws & Regulations.
1	"	General Law book of the Pacific States
1	"	Rights & duties of Merchants & Seamen
1	"	China Directory 1873
1	"	Customs Regulations 1874
1	"	U. S. Tariff. 1869
1	"	" " Imposts & duties 1871
1	"	Treaties with China, America, Great Britian, France
1		Report of Commissioners of District of Columbia
50	Bound Vols.	Official Correspondence.
2		San Francisco Directories 1872 & 1873.
1		Picture of Washington.
		A large collection of miscellaneous reports, Gazettes and other authorities.
2		Framed pictures of the Centennial.
1		Calendar.

Deputy Consul General's Office

1	Stationery Closet with drawers	✓
1	Standing Desk.	✓
1	Large Writing Desk with drawers	✓
1	" Book Case	✓
4	Inkstands + 3 rulers.	✓
2	Office Chairs. Revolving	✓
1	Iron Safe (Alphabetical lock) small closet on top	✓
1	Eight day Clock 2 pen racks.	✓
1	Small table.	✓
2	Pictures of Centennial buildings	✓
1	Dale Stamp	✓
1	U. S. Consular Seal.	✓
1	Desk with drawers.	✓
1	Set of boxes for Copy Correspondence	✓
1	Fender. Set of Fire Irons. 1 Coal Scuttle.	✓
1	Consular Regulations.	✓
2	Bibles. 2 vols Court Regulations.	✓
1	vol miscellaneous Record book.	✓
1	" U. S. Treasury Fees. Full.	✓
1	" " " In use	✓
1	" Relief for destitute Seaman " "	✓
1	" " " " Full.	✓
1	" Letters Sent "	✓
1	" " " In use	✓
1	" " Received Full	✓
20	" Press Copy books "	✓
5	" " " In use	✓
1	" Clerks Assistant	✓
1	" Letters received	✓

Interpreter's Office.

1	Large Writing desk with drawers	✓
1	Envelope + Paper case	✓
3	Inkstands	✓
1	Desk for Chinese writer	✓
1	Japanese Inlaid table	✓
1	Glass front book case	✓
1	Copying press + Stand	✓
4	Office Chairs	✓
1	Small Chinese table	✓
1	Official Seal	✓
1	" " Chinese + English	

Continued.

1	Vermillion mixture for stamping	
1	Map of American Settlement	Hongkew.
1	" " English	Shanghai
1	" " Shanghai + Suburbs	Chinese
28	vols Bound Chinese Correspondence	
1	Large Lot of Unbound do	
1	Folder.	

4.

General Office.

1	Large Counter with Shelves for blank forms.	
1	" Desk with drawers + pigeon holes	
1	" Sheet Iron Safe with " "	
1	Lillies Safe with small desk on top	
1	Chinese writing table with drawers.	
1	Chinese table	Copy books.
1	Copying press with stand	
1	Dampening pot + brush.	
2	Letter pigeon holes.	
1	U. S. Consular Seal.	Lever + Sta
1	" "	Hands.
2	Large Bulletin Boards	
4	Desk Stands	
1	Embroidered picture U. S. Coat of Arms.	
1	Office Chair	Revolving
2	Newspaper files	
1	Natal mail box	
1	U. S. " "	(For drop letters)
1	Call bell.	
4	Paper weights	
1	Envelope box	
1	Coal Scuttle + Fire Irons.	
1	Small Japanese Railing (on counter)	
1	Vol Hakwes Sterling Exchange table.	
2	Records of Arrivals + Departures.	Full.
1	" " "	In use
1	Vol Ships Daily Journal	
1	" " "	Full
2	" Seamans Registers.	"
1	" " "	In use
1	" Invoice Book	Full
1	" "	In use
1	" Extra Wages Bond Book.	

Continued.

3	Sol Marine note of protest.	Full.	✓
1	" " "	In case	✓
1	" " Extended "	Full.	✓
1	" " " "	In case	✓
1	" " " "	Duti new.	✓
1	" Passport book.		✓
1	" Blotter book.		✓
1	" Registering Land Certificate		✓
1	" Registir of Letters received		✓
1	" " " " sent.		✓
1	" Quarterly account book.		✓

Court Room

1	Large platform with Carpet.		✓
1	Table for Judge + Associates		✓
1	" " Council.		✓
1	Long " " Reporters.		✓
1	Witness Stand Carpet Covered.		✓
1	Prisoners box.		✓
3	Inkstands + two paper weights.		✓
17	Cane bottomed Chairs.		✓
1	Bible		✓
1	Record book. Police Cases headed + c.		✓
1	Police Day book.		✓
1	Docket. 1 window Hook.		✓

Jail

8	Hardwood bedsteads		✓
8	Bamboo mattresses		✓
28	Gray blankets.	Old.	✓
8	Bamboo pillows		✓
10	Buckets.	For cells	✓
12	Brass padlocks.		✓
2	Long tables		✓
2	" benches.		✓
1	Water filter.		✓
1	Boards wash basin		✓
1	do do stand.		✓
1	Window pole + hook.		✓
1	Bet Jail Rules.	Framed.	✓
3	Coir mats.		
1	Book Case + about 50 books.		

Continued

4	Gas brackets + Globes.	
2	Hall pendants + Globe.	
1	Gas lamp.	
1	Large Stove + fixtures.	
1	Small " "	
25	Yards Coir matting	much worn
8	Pairs Leg Irons	
19	" Hand "	
6	Chinese Brooms.	
6	Coir "	
5	Fathoms Hemp Rope.	
6	Ballast Baskets.	
1	Spade	
1	Coal Scuttle.	
1	Scale.	
1	Small tackle.	
1	Prize taffle.	
1	Long bench.	
1	Bath "	Stone.
2	Water buckets.	
2	Dust pans.	
2	Tin wash basins.	
2	Sets Prize Shelving.	
2	Tin Canisters.	
10	Water Kongs.	
6	Kong Covers.	
1	Bakers gong + fittings	
1	Complete Sets of Keys + duplicates.	
1	Wash Stand + fittings	
1	Eight-day Clock.	
1	Set of Gaol Rules.	Framed
1	" Duplicate Keys.	
2	Coal Scuttles.	New.

Gaol Kitchen.

1	Large Cooking Stove.
1	Copper Boiler.
1	Tin "
1	Coffee mill
10	Table Knives.
4	" Forks.
9	Meat pans.

Continued.

16	Mess Cups.	
10	Sauce pans.	
2	Frying "	
1	Griddiron	
2	Baking pans.	
4	Tin Platters.	
5	Spoons.	Large
1	Tin dipper	
1	Water Keg.	
3	Water buckets.	
2	Brass padlocks.	
1	Coal Shovel.	Old.
1	Mess tray	
2	Hardwood tables.	
1	" Cupboard.	
1	Scale.	30 lbs.
1	Axe.	Broken.

Jail Yard.

1	Flagstaff + fittings	Complete.
1	Ensign	30 feet
1	do	20 "
1	do	12 "
1	Pennant	50 "

Halls of the Consulate General.

1	U. S. Coat of Arms (over front door)
50	Yards (about) Coir matting. (Halls + floors)
6	Coir door mats.
1	Long bench.
2	Chairs.

Office of Clerk of Court.

1	Court Calender.	
1	Stand up desk.	
1	Cupboard for papers.	five compartments.
1	Eyelet Machine	
2	Ballot boxes for associates.	
1	Copyhon Stamp. U. S. Consulate General. Shanghai. China.	
1	Framed Picture of Centennial.	

9

Halls.

1	Interpreter's Seign.	
1	Court Arching.	Seign
1	Consular Clerk.	"
1	Clerk of Consular Court.	"
1	Consular Court.	"
1	Consul General	"
1	Deputy Consul General.	"
1	Shipping Clerk.	"
1	Marshal + waiting room	"

Consular Clerk's room.

1	Stove.

Thos. Lyons
U.S. Consul General

J. Stahel
U. S. V. Consul Genl

ack Feb 26

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
FEB
25
1878
OF STATE

confirmation
Dept
No. 30

Wood

Published
Feb 27 1878

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. China. January. 14. 1878.

Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Reporting death of Alanson St. John.

no. 30.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. January 14. 1848.

Hon. John A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir.

It is my painful duty to inform you that Alanson St. John. formerly of Norwalk. Connecticut died at this port on the 12th. inst.

Mr. St. John left a will in which he names Russell St. John. his father as his executor in the United States and DeWitt Clinton Jansen his executor in China.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant.
J. Stahel.
U.S. Vice Consul General.

Ack Feb 7 78
Ref 27
Mwood

No. 31.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. China. January 14. 1848.

Secretary of State.
Washington D. C.

Entered
Feb 26 78.

Regarding Estate of Eliza J. Bridgman.
died.

Inclosure.
No. 1. Acct. Estate. Eliza J. Bridgman died.

no. 31.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. China. January 14. 1878.

Hon. John A. Bamfield.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that. upon taking charge of this office. I have found some estate among which is that of Eliza J. Bridgman. dec'd. I have transferred the balance in hand. to Robert Nelson. Administrator upon his entering into a bond with surety in the sum of $2800. Twenty eight hundred dollars.

I inclose account showing amount of monies handed to him.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient Servant
J. Stahel
U.S. Vice. Consul General.

Shanghai. 14th January 1878.

The Estate of Eliza L Bridgman deceased
in account with
The U S Consulate General.

Cr.

1877 Oct.	13	By cash	Tls. 1081.60. @ 73⅝		1465 58.
		Less consular fees.			7 30.
					Tls. 1458 28
1878 January	14	To cash paid the Revd Rob. Nelson as administrator to Balance this a/c			Tls 1458 28.

E. & O. E.
U S Consulate General
Shanghai 14th January 1878.
J. Hamel.
U.S. Consul Genl

U. S. Consulate Gener
Shanghai, China.

Inclosure N

With dispatch N

Dept. of State

Decd. Estate

Eliza J. Bridg

January 14. 187

dalwood
Acc'd by Tel. Jany 17
Telegram Recd Jany 23

Shanghai Jany 1878.

Evarts.

Washington.

Hong Kong declined -
Bailys nomination reflects
on me - Shall I return.

Wells,

Recd at Dept of State
Jany. 16. 1878.

Telegram

Shanghai Jany 18 1878

Evarts
Secretary
Washington

For reasons telegraphed
Cannot accept Hong Kong.
Shall I come home.

Wells.

Rec'd Jany. 18. 1878.

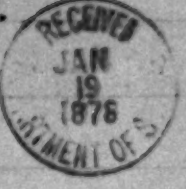
Wood
ans by tel Jany 21
cable sent Jany 20

A[illegible] & E telegram
Jan. 21 st.

Shanghai.

M Wood

Washington, January 18th 1876.



Ans Jan 22

Hon Wm M. Evarts,
Secretary of State.

Sir.

Mr O.B. Bradford, late Vice Consul General and Consular Clerk at Shanghai China, now a convict in the Consular Jail of the American Consulate at that port, was furnished by the Department with a copy of charges made by me, alleging malfeasance in office against him, and having been reliably informed that Mr Bradford has made defamatory and criminal charges against me, I have the honor to ask that if in consonance with your views of justice and fair play, I may be furnished with a copy of Mr Bradfords answer to my charges, and such other allegations he may have made detrimental to my character in reference to my conduct as a citizen and Consul General at Shanghai, such as may be in possession of the Department.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant.

John C. Myers

Address - Fremont House - Late Consul Genl.
Washington.

Mr Noble

ack Feby 26

No. 1.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. China. January. 19. 1878.

Honorable. Jno. A. Campbell.
Chief asst. Secty. of State
Washington. D. C.

Subject of dispatch.
Marshals. returns for months of
December. 1877.

Inclosures.
No 1. Police cases.
" 2. Criminal " .
" 3. Civil " .

No. 1.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai China January 19. 1848.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Chief Asst. Secty. of State
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inclose to you herewith my returns of cases for the months of December 1847.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedt servant.
Benja Parke Lewis.
Acting U.S. Marshal.

Inclosures.
No. 1. Return Police cases.
" 2. Criminal cases.
" 3. Civil cases.

Police Co

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE

From the First. *of* December. *to the* F

DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.
Dec 3.	Henry Cummisk.	Theft of watch & chain.	Wang ah Lui.
" 4.	Mathew Murphy.	Drunk & incapable.	M.P. Police No. 38
" 8.	Michael Kean.	do.	" " 36
" 10.	Edwd. Kelly.	do.	" " 38
" "	Carl. Althbach.	do.	" " 16
" "	James Loggmann.	do.	" " 102
" "	Thos. Bussau.	do & assault	Wang ah Lu.
" "	James Sullivan.	do —	M.P. Police No. 12
" 14.	J. Malaney.	Theft and assault.	Chu Wah Pah.
" "	W. Lane.	Desertion H.M.S.	H.B.M.S. Ashuelot
" "	do.	Imprisonment to Jailor	M. Logan.
" 19	Carl. Dahlberg.	Drunk & assault.	M.P. Police No. 25.
" 24	Joseph. Childs.	" " incapable.	" " " 20
" "	Henry James.	" " "	" " " 38
" 26	J. Mc. Kean.	" " "	Sargent Skinner
" "	W. McKenzie.	" " "	" Schmidt.
" "	J. Kerns.	" " "	" "
" "	Hendk. Lider.	" " "	" Jansen.
" 27	J. Fraser.	Desertion H.M.S.	H.B.M.S. Ashuelot
" "	W.m. McKenzie.	"	"
" "	Aug. Bermann.	"	"
" "	P. Auguste.	"	"
" "	W. Cotrill.	"	"
" "	A. Menzies.	"	"
" "	P. Howard.	"	"
" 29	M. Mullin.	"	"
" "	B. Brown.	Vagrancy.	M.P. Police.
" "	J. Lauman.	Desertion H.M.S.	H.B.M.S. Ashuelot

Lt. O.
Shanghai D

Police Cases.

RIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONS

C. of December. to the Thirty first.

	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	A
	Theft of watch & fraud.	Wang ah Lui.	Guilty.	
	Drunk & incapable.	M.b. Police No. 38	"	
	do.	" " 36	"	
	do.	" " 38	"	
	do.	" " 16	"	
	do.	" " 102	"	
	do & assault.	Wang ah Lu.	do	
	do —	M.b. Police No. 12	"	
	Theft and assault.	Chu Wah Pah.	"	
	Desertion U.S.N.	U.S.S. "Ashuelot"	"	
	Imputinence to Jailor	M. Logan.	"	
	Drunk & assault.	M.b. Police No. 25.	"	
	" " incapable.	" " " 20	"	
	" " "	" " " 38	"	
	" " "	Sargent Skinner	"	
	" " "	" Schmidt.	"	
	" " "	" "	"	
	" " "	" Jansen.	"	
	Desertion U.S.N.	U.S.S. "Ashuelot"	"	
	"	"	"	
	"	"	"	
	"	"	"	
	"	"	"	
	"	"	"	
	"	"	"	
	"	"	"	
	Vagrancy.	M.b. Police.	"	
	Desertion U.S.N.	U.S.S. "Ashuelot"	"	

Lt. O.C.

Shanghai Dec 31. 1844.

CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

day of December. 18 7. inclusive.

AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.						
		Deputy fund	Jail	Deputy	Marshal	Interpreter	U States	Total
	$14-			3.00	6-	3-	5-	14.00
2-	4 50	2-	.50		4-			6 50
2-		2-						2 00
2-	10 75	2-	1.00	3.10	6.65			12 75
2-	6 00	2-	2.00		4.00			8 00
2-	6 00	2-	2.00		4.00			8 00
2-	4 50	2-	2.50		2.00			6 50
2-		2-						2 00
	14 00			3.00	6.00	3-	8-	14 00
	10 00			3.00	4.00			10 00
	5 00		3.00		2.00			5 00
	3 00			1.00	2.00			3 00
2-	2 50	2-	.50		2.00			4 50
2-	2 50	2-	.50		2.00			4 50
2-		2-						2 00
2-		2-						2 00
2-	3 50	2-	1.50		2.00			5 50
2-		2-						2 00
	13 00		1.00	3.00	9.00			13 00
	13 00		1.00	3.00	9.00			13 00
	13 00		1.00	3.00	9.00			13 00
	13 00		1.00	3.00	9.00			13 00
	13 00		1.00	3.00	9.00			13 00
	13 50		1.50	3.00	9.00			13 50
	13 50		1.50	3.00	9.00			13 50
	14 00		2.00	3.00	9.00			14 00
	4 50		2.50		2.00			4 50
	14 50		2.50	3.00	9.00			14 50
$26-	214 25	26-	28.50	40.10	132.65	6-	10-	243 25

D. B. Lewis,
acting U.S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

day of 187 , inclusive.

JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.
Dec. 31. 1921			

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE

From the First. *of* December. *to the*

DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.
Dec. 14.	L. H. Crocker.		
	Carl Althach.	Assault.	U. S.
" 18.	J. W. Paul.	do.	" .
" 29	R. H. Lain.	Guilty to seamen.	" .
" 31	Chas. Kuns. et als.	Insubordination.	" .
" "			

Chas

IMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSU

of December. to the Thirty first. d

	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AM
	Assault.	U. S.	Guilty.	
	do.	" .	" .	
	Guilty to Seamen.	" .	Dismissed.	
	s. Insubordination.	" .	Costing in fail & fine.	

C.S.C.C.
Shanghai Dec. 31 18

Acty. U.S.Mo

CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

day of December. 1877, inclusive.

	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.		AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.		DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.							
					Charity.	Jail.	Clerk	Marsh'l	Distbt.	U.S.	Total.	
			28	30		10.50	1.70	8.60		4.50	28	30
	5	00	20	00			5.20	9.80		10.00	25	00
			14	35		2.00	2.70	4.65		5.00	14	35
d.			70	28		10.50	14.90	36.88		5.00	70	28
	$5	00	132	93		23.-	24.50	60.13		27.50	137	93.

1 1844.

uis.

Marshal.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

day of 187 , *inclusive.*

JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	
Sudan. Exc. 2. Writ dismissed Exc. 1.	D. A. Counsel D. A. Counsel	$2 Ltr. to State	Dec. 31, 1914	

COURT OF THE UNITE

Return of Civil ***Suits from the*** K

F CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.
42.	Nov. 29.	J. de Jardin. (British)	Wm. A. Jenkins.
43.	" 30	J. Derrick (American)	do.
44.	" "	Municipal Council.	C. M. Smith.
45.	Dec 1.	Estate of J. A. Johnson.	still pending.
46.	" 10.	Fan Fuh Shan. (Chinese)	J. S. Aylwin.
47.	" 13.	K. Jessop. (British)	J. Jamieson.
48.	" 20.	J. S. Roberts (American)	Golden State & master.
49.	" 29.	J. Maitland (British)	Wm. A. Jenkins.

[Form No. 137.]

D STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHAN

ıst. day of December. *to the* ~~thirty-first~~ *day of* D

NATURE OF SUIT	JUDGMENT	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FE[E], AND RECE[IPTS]
Contract.	For. Pltff.		
do.	do.		
do.	Dismissed sine die		
do.	For. Pltff.		
do.	do.		
do.	do.		
do.	do.		

U.S.C.C.
Shanghai Dec. 31. 1844.
P.P. Lewis.
acting U.S. Marshal

HANGHAI CHINA.

of December. 1844, *inclusive.*

T OF FEES CHARGED D RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.				APPEAL.		
	U. States	Distr.	Marshal	Atty Gen'l fee.	Writ of Error	Entitled Appeal	Total
13 85.		8.70	5.15				13.85
18 00	5.00	4.50	5.80			2.70	18.00
19 30		6.50	10.80			2.00	19.30
9 40		5.90	1.80				9.40
16 40	5.00	6.60	5.80				16.40
53 50	5.00	5.00	11.00	20.00	2.50	10.—	53.50
4 25		5.40	1.85				4.25
$ 136 00	15.00	41.60	42.20	20—	2.50	14.70	136.—

44.

al

STATEMENT

OF

RICHARD PHŒNIX,

U. S. MARSHAL AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

TO

G. WILEY WELLS,

CONSUL GENERAL.

R. O. Polkinhorn, Printer, Washington, D. C.

STATEMENT

OF

RICHARD PHŒNIX,

U. S. MARSHAL AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

TO

G. WILEY WELLS,

CONSUL GENERAL.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL.
SHANGHAI, *October* 15*th*, 1877.

R. PHŒNIX, ESQ.,
United States Marshal.

SIR:—I have the honor to request that you will examine the enclosures marked Nos. 1 and 2; No. 1 being a statement written out and forwarded by Mr. O. B. Bradford to the Department of State, signed by you, setting forth certain facts said to be made by you, and upon which Mr. Bradford partly relies for his vindication from certain charges preferred against him by Mr. J. C. Myers, late Consul General.

No. 2 is a protest dated April 25th, 1877, signed by yourself, Mr. Hendrick, Consular Clerk, and Mr. Coffey, Office Clerk, addressed to J. C. Myers, and forwarded to the Department of State, in which you repudiate said statement, and declare "that any report that he, Mr.

Bradford, may make to the Department as to these conversations, we disown as irregular, unfair, and unjust, &c."

I have the honor to request that you will make a full report as to whether the statement forwarded Mr. O. B. Bradford is true or false. If false, state wherein; and state all facts and circumstances connected therewith. Also state all facts within your knowledge relating to the charges preferred by Mr. Myers against Mr. Bradford, herewith enclosed.

Yours, Respectfully,
G. WILEY WELLS,
Consul General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL.
SHANGHAI, *October* 19, 1877.

G. WILEY WELLS, Esq.,
United States Consul General.

Sir:—I have had the honor of receiving your communication of the 15th instant, wherein you request that I will examine the inclosures marked Nos. 1 and 2; No. 1 being a statement written and forwarded to the State Department, and upon which Mr. Bradford partly relies for his vindication from certain charges preferred against him by John C. Myers, late Consul General; and No. 2 a protest against, and repudiation of, the receipt by the Department of such statement; also your request that I will make a full report of all the facts within my knowledge, relating to the charges preferred by Mr. Myers against Mr. Bradford. I feel grateful for the opportunity thus afforded me, to bring to your notice some facts, which may help you in reforming the abuses and dishonesty practised in this Consulate General.

On the 17th of April last, I was called by Mr. Bradford into his office; he was engaged in writing a statement in answer to charges preferred against him, by Mr. Myers the Consul General, then under suspension. I

was asked several questions in relation to Mr. Myers and himself, in connection with the then existing difficulties. I was well aware, and felt sure, that whatever I might say in the matter, if not favorable to Mr. Bradford, would not be accepted by him. He was in the full swing of his power, and flushed with his success in being the principal cause of Mr. Myers' suspension, and with the entire confidence of the Minister. I considered it unwise to cross him in any of his plans; so I considered the only alternative left me, was to let him make his answer as it suited him to make it, and at the first opportunity protest against the use of my name in connection with any statements in his favor purporting to have come from me. On the 25th of April, a few days after his conversation with me, and after consulting with Mr. Hendrick and Mr. Coffey, I sent a communication to Mr. Myers, signed by the above gentlemen and myself, disavowing Mr. Bradford's action in using our names in his behalf, and complaining of the pressure brought upon us, to force us to endorse and screen him from the charges made, and which we knew were true. As I feel fully competent to make my own statements in this matter, and with my knowledge of the source of the difficulty, I repudiate my so-called statement of the 17th of April, and respectfully submit the following in its place.

I am made to say that I have been Acting Marshal at the Consulate General for several years; I have been Marshal in every sense the word implies, except receiving the fees due by law to the incumbent of that office. As to the letter of Feng Tautai, said to have been written in 1876, I never to my knowledge saw such a letter, or any other letter purporting to have been written by a Chinese official, advocating the Woosung Railway scheme. I know of no personal quarrel between the Chinese officials and Mr. Bradford, but I am well aware that the official relations between them and this office

are not in harmony I know, and every intelligent person in this community knows that Mr. Bradford is pecuniarily interested in the Woosung Railway, and boasts of his connection with it; I can show that he has land and houses at the Shanghai end of the road, and land at the Woosung end of the line, his speculations in land on the proposed Seward Road, is a fact that cannot be denied. The Chinese officials were led to believe that the Woosung Road was to be an ordinary "Carriage Road," such as others in, and running out of the settlements. Mr. Bradford in his official capacity, kept them under that impression as long as he possibly could; they used their good offices to advance the scheme, and made it easy to purchase the land along the proposed "Road," until they became aware of its real character, then they protested, and have always protested against its being continued without the Imperial Sanction. That the Seward Road was laid out by the Municipal Authorities is false. I know that it never was in the hands of the Municipal Authorities. It was well known as the pet scheme of the U. S. Consulate General, and the Senior Treaty Consul of Shanghai, W. H. Medhurst of H. B. Ms. Consulate, so informed Consul General Myers at a meeting of Treaty Consuls. This Seward Road was fostered and advanced step by step, by pressure brought to bear on the Chinese officials, by the U. S. Vice Consul General O. B. Bradford, he owning land along the proposed road at that time; the only obstacle in his way being the refusal of the Chinese officials to be cajoled or bullied into forcing the natives to remove their family graves, or sell their lands, and the well known animosity of Feng Tautai to this Consular officer; I not only *think* this Road is a private speculation in which Mr. Bradford is largely interested, but I *know* it is. The Municipal Authorities may be ready to light and grade it, when it has become an established thoroughfare.

I am made to say in Mr. Bradford's statement "that I have been in his office daily, for many years; and have heard or know of no discourtesy whatever, to gentlemen doing business there." I repudiate most emphatically the above sentence. I have been in his office many times daily, for many years, and few days have passed that some person was not insulted, who came to do business with him. As a specimen of his manner, one illustration will be sufficient here: A respectable woman, formerly stewardess of an American ship, being out of employment and anxious to return to the United States, came to the Consulate General for assistance or advice. She said, "Mr. Bradford, I have come to see you to get your advice." Mr. Bradford interrupted her, and said, "Well, the best advice I can give you, is that you go to the jetty (pointing out of his office-window to the river), and drown yourself." The woman began to cry, and he said, "Now I don't want you crying around here, get out of this, and don't come bothering me, for I won't have it;" thereupon the woman left his office. I afterwards learned that she was assisted to get to her home by the British Consulate.

It is true that I know nearly every one of this foreign community (about 2,000 persons), and that a large number *believe* Mr. Bradford to be a gentleman. That the community *know* him to be one, is an open question. And as to his having the full respect and confidence of the *whole* community, is as absurd as it is false. That no one can make use of him or his office improperly, are *his words*, and *not mine*. That Mr. Bradford is a dishonest public officer, I assert, and have asserted it in the face of threats of personal harm. I will go farther and say in plain language, he is a *liar* and a *thief*. I use these words, as there are no others which would properly express the exact meaning I wish to convey. I did tell

Mr. Myers not to make charges against Mr. Bradford, and that it would not be the right thing to do; I had the best reasons to know that Mr. Myers would fail, unless he first got rid of Bradford by suspension; how close I came to the truth, subsequent events will show. It is true that the books of account have lain on the desk in Mr. Bradford's office, but he has jealously guarded them so that no person had an opportunity of inspecting them. The self same books are in your possession now, and I respectfully call your attention to the manner in which they have been kept, to show that he *lied* in saying any one could examine his books, as they would be found correct. If these books do not brand him a *thief*, I never was more mistaken. I have been Marshal at this Consulate General since 1871, and have earned by hard work and the faithful performance of my duties, often attended with much danger, quite a small fortune, but I have not received one cent of the fees I earned, for five years, and I have learned that they were paid to Mr. Bradford to make his salary equal to his worth. I have reason to believe that the Marshal's fees amount to $2,000 yearly. Mr. Bradford has taken from the late Consul General $100 per month, and placed it to his own credit, in spite of the protest of Mr. Myers, with his salary as Consular Clerk $1,200, appropriation of $100 per month from the Consul General's salary, the Marshal's fees $2,000, show a yearly income of $4,400, then with his well known *land and railway speculations*, his *misappropriation of Government moneys*, *his fraudulent vouchers*, his *plundering of estates*, and many other ways known and unknown, of wrongfully enriching himself, you will not be surprised to know that he is a wealthy man. As you are in charge of the Consulate General, and can investigate as to the truth or falsity of these charges, I appeal to you for an impartial judgment. When Mr. Myers spoke to me of having me regularly commissioned as Marshal, I told him that I

hoped it would be done, and that I supposed heretofore, that the law had been complied with.

On the 9th of January, last, I was directed by Mr. Myers to write two letters for him to sign, suspending Mr. Bradford from his several officers and duties in the Consulate General, and ordering him to vacate the rooms he occupied in the Consular Buildings. The letters were written, signed by Mr. Myers, and duly delivered to Mr. Bradford.

I suggested to Mr. Myers that the proper course would be to give him a copy of the charges preferred, so that he might have an opportunity of answering, so far as he could, the charges against him. But under the existing state of affairs it would be unwise to adopt this course, as, knowing the charges, it would be a very easy matter for Mr. Bradford, with all the documents and proofs in his control and in his keeping, to destroy any evidence Mr. Myers might have secured. With every part of the office under the exclusive control of Mr. Bradford, every servant a spy, together with his well known influence with the Minister, it may readily be seen how easy it would be for him to make the charges against him appear as frivolous. How well he has done this self same thing events can testify.

Mr. Myers acted discreetly, I honestly believe, in not giving him a copy of the charges made: but he informed Mr. Bradford that the charges would be made at the proper place, and he would be notified of them at the proper time. When I asked Mr. Bradford for the keys of the safe, in obedience to orders from the Consul General, he refused to obey the order, and declined to deliver to me the keys, under pretence of being personally responsible for the contents of the safe; knowing very well that the Consul General was the responsible party, being under heavy bonds to the Government for all moneys and property in the Consulate General, I

anticipated the refusal of Mr. Bradford to obey Mr. Myers' order, and asked for authority to *take* possession. But Mr. Myers did not think he would refuse to obey, and charged me not to go farther than to demand the keys. Many times, in my hearing, has Mr. Bradford spoken in disrespectful language of Mr. Myers; "the old fool" was a common expression of his. I do not go into details in this as others will confirm the same thing. The other clerks in this office have frequently and bitterly complained of the treatment they received at the hands of Mr. Bradford. As for the *general* complaint of his discourtesy you may judge how far I am right by the number of complaints that have reached you in the short time you have been here. Those who have cause of complaint against him in his official capacity as being overbearing and insulting, I assert are in a great majority, and time, I am sure, will bring them to your notice. It is quite true, as he has frequently insinuated, that Mr. Myers was not mentally well. The treatment he received from the first day of his arrival in Shanghai, and while in charge of this Consulate General, was, to say the least, disgraceful and most shameful. But that his reason was impaired in the slightest degree, as Mr. Bradford has insinuated, and labored diligently to make public, is an unqualified lie, and as contemptable as its author. Mr. Myers often conversed with me in relation to Mr. Bradford occupying rooms in the Consulate Buildings, the same amount of room which the Government is charged $800 per annum for. And he said he thought it a shame that the man had been allowed to quarter himself and servant upon Government space, so much needed for office purposes, while the archives of the Consul General were scattered in confusion and uncared for in the *loft* of the building. He has billitted himself without authority on the premises of the Government, and has done so for years, without paying one cent in return for the privilege,

or paying for the gas used by him in his rooms. These facts are evident to yourself by this time, as the positive proofs are in your hands. Mr. Myers has charged that he has spoken disrespectfully of American Missionaries residing in China. That is true enough. I hold the proof in my hands of his having caused a slanderous article to be published in a newspaper with a very large circulation in China, and I have heard him time and time again speak disrespectfully of them: he seemed to delight in detecting their mistakes or errors in postal matters, and showing their ignorance of postal regulations in a wrong light to whoever would listen to him. His general reputation that he has performed the duties of his office with promptness and ability is the outside gloss of his own manufacture. How far that is true, I most respectfully refer you to the condition of the office since you have taken charge; the condition of the records and archives as well as the want of furniture or supplies found in any of the offices. I have used a desk ever since I came here —my own private property—and have had to supply myself with necessary stationery very many times. I refer you to Mr. Coffey as to the correctness of this assertion as he has done the same.

Mr. Bradford read to me the charges which Mr. Myers had preferred against him; but he was particularly careful not to read to me his answer to them. I am of opinion that Mr. Myers has not done justice to himself in passing so lightly over the evidence which he could bring against Mr. Bradford. In his defense, he has resorted to mental triangulations, which make him appear above even suspicion. He has, by a jesuitical system of arguments with his favorites, brought them to believe that he has not received from the Government the recognition his eminent abilities (?) entitle him to. There is not the slightest indication that he ever considered the friendship of Mr. Myers worth seeking. He did not call

upon Mr. Myers, on the steamer, when he arrived in Shanghai, but when it served his convenience, some time afterward. Unnecessary obstacles were thrown in the way of Mr. Myers taking charge of his office, and during the interval of his waiting—over three weeks—he was comparatively ignored. Mr. Myers does not need to be informed of this fact through me. As for the remarks of Mr. Bradford upon the social positition of Mr. Myers, I will pass over, as being as contemptible as the author of them. His standard of social position is that which he has learned from the British snob, and whose airs and manners he apes. He is the fountain-head of all the venomous accusations against John C. Myers. He has been diligent in spreading scandal and rumors prejudicial to him, and he is versatile in methods of injuring the reputation of whoever unfortunately incurs his displeasure. It is to be regretted that gentlemen of standing in this community should have given him their endorsement until they had heard the other side of the story. It would be more to their credit, if the grounds upon which their praise was awarded were a little more obvious. They were called together by Mr. Bradford and the charges of Mr. Myers read to them; they were asked for their endorsement, and they gave it; but did Mr. Bradford *verify* anything of his plausible defence? I think you will find that he *did not.* Did he ask for an investigation? *I* do not think he did. But I am sure, on the other hand, that Mr. Myers did, and if this Consulate General is ever investigated, it will prove all that Mr. Myers has charged against it and *much more.* It is within my knowledge, and I can produce the proof, that Mr. Bradford caused the jailor at this Consulate General to sign vouchers for $80 for his month's salary, and he handed the jailor but $60. It is within my knowledge, and I can prove also, that he ordered the jailor to horsewhip a prisoner, if the jailor was so disposed—that same

jailor that you dismissed a short time since for his abuse of prisoners, sanctioned by O. B. Bradford. As to the justice of suspending Counsel General Myers from the duties of his office through the instrumentality of this man, and I am convinced that it was done through his instrumentality, is in the hands of the highest tribunal of our country—the House of Representatives—and I firmly believe, and sincerely trust, their verdict will be the ample vindication of John C. Myers. The attempts to extort a compromise from him were repeatedly made, and is well known, and he is entitled to public thanks in resisting that movement. Failing in that, every means, legitimate and illegitimate, were resorted to in aid of his removal and overthrow. I have no desire here to eulogize him. He was not perfect, and had his faults, but no man in this community can question his honesty. His refusal to be a tool in the hands of the "land ring" was ample grounds for their dislike. His refusal to bounce and bully the Chinese officials was unpardonable; and to crown all, he unfortunately differed with the Minister on some points as to the workings of his own office. Whatever may be the reputation George F. Seward has acquired, the manner in which the Shanghai Consulate General was conducted during his incumbency is not to his credit. The system which Mr. Bradford adopted of keeping his books, renders it next to impossible for any one to test their accuracy, and from them he could make whatever exhibit he pleased, or as it suited his purpose to make; in this way, nothing was easier than to practice deception as to the true resources of the office; and with his *system* and the opportunities he possessed, the temptations were great. If he withheld from me, with the sanction of his superior, the few dollars in fees which I have often risked my life to earn, did he resist the temptation of withholding from the Government money for himself? At the very best, I

hold that doubt must attach to any plausibly supported explanation, in the absence of verification. He may point with pride to his reputation, and to the gentlemen who have endorsed him. They believed that he deserved their support, in the absence of proof to the contrary, but if they were informed of the jugglery practiced to obtain that support, they would regret that their names ever appeared in connection with his. I have passed over a few of the long confirmed abuses practiced at this Consulate General, and you will agree with me that they are quite sufficient to warrant investigation, to the end that a substantial reform may be obtained, and justice given to all citizens, without regard to their bank account or influence. Whatever wrongs or dishonest practices may have existed in this office heretofore, or whatever fraud and deception may have accomplished in building up a reputation, I am sure that you will not countenance any scheme wherein you may enrich yourself by the impoverishing or suffering of your fellowman. While all these statements are being made, charges and counter charges are going on regarding your predecessor and his subordinate. It is worthy of remark that no one has ever charged John C. Myers with dishonesty.

While I must regret the disgrace attached to the Consulate General in this unfortunate matter, I feel assured that the reform resulting will be to the credit of yourself and the Government you represent so ably and impartially.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

RICHARD PHŒNIX, *Marshal.*

Subscribed and sworn to, before me this 19th day of October, 1877.

G. WILEY WELLS, *U. S. Consul General.*

Since the foregoing statement was written, a thorough investigation of the various offices held by Vice-Consul General Oliver Bradford, has been made by G. Wiley Wells, Esq.

All the allegations contained in the foregoing statement, have been established in the Court of the Consulate General at Shanghai. Bradford was found guilty of robbing the mails; has plead guilty of committing perjury, embezzlement, extortion, and malfeasance in office, and he is now confined in the Consular jail at Shanghai, awaiting the action of the President upon appeal to him by Bradford.

RICHARD PHŒNIX.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, *November*, 1877.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, *November* 5, 1877.

Personally appeared before me, Richard Phœnix, who asserts that all the papers pertaining to, and belonging to the case of *United States* vs. *Benjamin Pease*, on file in, and part of the archives of the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, were abstracted and taken from their proper place, and removed from the building and premises of the Consulate General, by O. B. Bradford, with intent to tamper with or destroy certain evidence contained in the above named papers, and that he saw the said Oliver B. Bradford with the above named papers in his possession on or about the 1st of April, 1877, outside, and beyond the premises of the Consulate General, and that the above named papers are still missing from the archives of the said Consulate General illegally.

RICHARD PHŒNIX.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me this 5th day of November, 1877.

G. WILEY WELLS,
United States Consul General.

UNIED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL.
SHANGHAI, *November 7th*, 1877.

RICHARD PHŒNIX, ESQ.,
United States Marshal.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 24th ultimo, wherein you tender your resignation as United States Marshal of this Consulate General. In accepting the same, I feel it my duty to express to you, my thanks for the very efficient and satisfactory manner in which you have discharged your duties as Marshal, since I assumed charge of the Consulate General.

I also take pleasure in stating, that it has been my duty to enquire into the method and manner of your doings, as United States Marshal, since you became connected with the Consulate General, and after a most searching and rigorous investigation, I find, that your conduct as an officer, is beyond reproach, that your official duties have been performed with marked fidelity to the government; that your integrity as a man and an officer cannot be questioned; therefore, it is with regret, that I learn of your determination to sever your connection with this Consulate General, for your resignation will be, indeed, a loss to the government.

Wishing you success in your future undertakings,

I am, very respectfully,

G. WILEY WELLS,
U. S. Cousul General.

Wood

Telegram

Copy to Shanghai Consulate Rcvd. 11. 78

Evarts,

Secretary Washington. D.C.

Unprecedented famine raging throughout North China.

Nine Millions people destitutes.

Children daily sold in Markets, and eaten

Would Government appropriate unexpended balance Chinese indemnity towards relieving sufferers?

Foreign Committee comprising prominent Shanghai residents organized for distributing funds.

Telegraphic appeals

already made to
New York and London.

Stahel
Shanghai

Read at Dept of State
Jany 29. 1878.

No. 32. ack apr 6 mmm

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED MAR 5 1878

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. China. January 29. 1878.

Honorable John A. Campbell.
Third Assistant Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Subject of despatch.
Famine in North China.

Inclosures.
No. 1. Copy of telegram to the Honorable Secty. of State
No. 2. Minutes of Meeting "Chinese Famine Relief Fund"
No. 3. Extract from Daily News Peking Correspondent.
No. 4. Extract. Correspondence from famine districts
No. 5. Account of fire in Tientsin.

no 32.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. China. January. 29. 1878.

Honorable John A. Campbell.
Third Assistant Secty. of State.
Washington. D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of my telegram of to day to the Honorable Secretary of State (sent free of charge) together with extracts from the newspapers relating to the terrible famine and fire in the North of China.

I need not expatiate on the horrors of the wide spread desolation there in described. the statements are sufficient to excite commiseration in the hearts of all. To this terrible calamity of famine has been superadded the perishing by fire at Tientsin on the (6) sixth instant of fourteen hundred (1400) refugees from the famine districts who were sheltered in the mat sheds at. that port.

Foreigners in China unite in blaming the Imperial Government for much of the distress of this dreadful famine which is greatly due to the want of communication

which

which is so persistently opposed by the Chinese authorities. Nevertheless they feel that this does not lessen the claim, which millions of starving fellow beings have on their sympathy and aid.

I trust that the Honorable Secretary of State will pardon me for the suggestion made in my telegram of to day touching an appropriation from the balance of the unexpended Chinese indemnity fund.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. Stahel

U.S. Vice Consul General

Copy of telegram sent Shanghai January 29. 1878.
to Department of State Washington.
(Forwarded free of charge.)

Evarts

Secretary

Washington

Unprecedented famine raging throughout North China. Nine millions people destitute. children daily sold in markets and eaten. Would Government appropriate unexpended balance Chinese indemnity towards relieving sufferers. Foreign Committee comprising prominent Shanghai residents organized for distributing funds. Telegraphic appeal already made to New York and London.

-Stahel-

Inclosure no. 1.

with

Dispatch no. 82

to State Department

Copy of telegram

January 29. 1878

Extracts from the Shanghai Evening Courier.

CHINESE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

A meeting of the above Committee was held to-day, present, Mr. Glover in the chair, Revds. Dr. Nelson and W. Muirhead, Messrs. Wetmore, Lemarchand, Forbes, Hubbe and Dr. Johnston. A letter of apology was read from Mr. A. Hennequin. The Secretary stated the occasion of the meeting, that it was owing to the letters that had been received from the North in regard to the famine, and which had appeared in the public papers. The subject was then taken into the serious consideration of the Committee as to what should be done. The exceeding sadness of the case was acknowledged, though there was a feeling of deep regret that very much of the prevailing suffering was owing to the want of sufficient roads and means of communication from Tientsin to the famine-striken districts. It seems that large supplies of rice had been forwarded to that port which were allowed to lie on the wharves exposed to all weathers, or to be otherwise stored up, for lack of suitable means of conveyance, while multitudes were perishing at no great distance, and human flesh was resorted to by the living as a necessity of existence. Various members of Committee were strongly of the opinion that the Chinese government was seriously at fault for this state of things; and both on account of the present famine and possibly any future one, it ought to be most urgently pressed upon that government, that railways and such like means of transport should be at once proceeded with, so as to open the country, and prevent the recurrence of the terrible destitution now so widely prevailing. The hope was expressed that the publication of these sentiments at the instance of this Famine Relief Committee would come to the knowledge of native authorities, and carry weight with it in their case, leading them to adopt such measures as in similar circumstances to the present would prove effective for the saving of human life.

It was then agreed that the foreign settlements should be divided into various districts to be canvassed by the members of Committee, as was the case last year on the occasion of the Shantung famine. The following order was resolved on.

Hongque—Rev. Dr. Nelson and Dr. Johnston.

Hongque to Nanking Road—Messrs. Wood and Gubbay.

Nanking Road to Foochow Road—Dean Butcher, Messrs. Lemarchand and Glover.

Foochow Road to Yang-king-pang—Messrs. Forbes, Hubbe and Wetmore.

The French Concession—M. Hennequin.

Chinese in the Settlements, the Outports and Japan—Revs. Messrs. Muirhead and Palmer.

It was resolved to send telegrams to England and America appealing for aid in behalf of the sufferers. Messrs. Glover and Forbes were requested to act in the matter, and communicate with H. M. Consul and U. S. Consul-General, so as to have their signatures attached to the telegrams.

January 26th.

My dear Mr. MUIRHEAD.

In accordance with the resolution passed at this morning's meeting I called on Mr. Davenport and General Stahel, who both consented to forward under their official signatures the telegraphic appeals for assistance to England and the United States which were drafted by the Committee. I append copies of the two telegrams which have gone forward. Mr. Helland deserves the warm thanks of the Committee for his liberality in allowing both messages to pass free of charge as far as London over the Northern lines.

I have also called on Monsieur Godeaux, who has kindly promised and advise the Committee of the best means of appealing promptly to the charity of the French people.

I am, yours truly,
F. B. FORBES.

COPY OF TELEGRAM.

Appalling famine raging throughout four provinces North China nine millions people reported destitute. Children daily sold in markets for food. Foreign relief Committee appeals to England and America for assistance. Requests you from London (or American) Committee collect funds and deposit Agra Bank.

Inclosure. No 2.

With

Dispatch No. 32.

To the State Department

Minutes of Meeting
Chinese Famine Relief Fund

Extract from Gazette China Daily News.
Peking Correspondent.

PEKING.

The famine is the great question of the day here. On all hands we hear of the most distressing condition of the people of Shansi, Shensi, North Honan and South Chihli. A memorial of the Governor of Shansi in the *Gazette*, a few days ago, pourtrays the picture in most harrowing lines. It is calculated that in that province alone 1,000 are dying daily; that it embraces some five or six millions of people, probably 7/10ths of the entire population and *hsiens* of Shansi. In the four provinces the numbers must amount to 9 or 10 millions—five times the number threatened with famine in India, the crisis of which is now passed. Tribute rice from the South to the amount of 6 millions piculs is ordered to be diverted at the Governor's urgent request, to meet their pressing wants. Money, too, is pouring in upon them. Mr. Richard, of Chefoo, is at the provincial capital in charge of one of the three Imperial soup-kitchens, and it would appear that the 2,000 taels he took with him, the residue of the money over from the Shantung famine, with sums since added from home, is being spent in this way. From his great experience of similar distress in Shantung, and the careful and discriminating manner in which the funds placed in his hands were disposed of, we may rest assured he has adopted the best means to reach the largest number at the smallest working expense. A sum of 500 taels remitted by the Shanghai Relief Committee, besides some local sums, were forwarded the other day to him, through one of the native banks, at 3 per cent. discount. The greatest distress is in the South of the province. He informs us that news of the most appalling description reaches him; the dead lying on the roadside, supplying food for the hungry dogs and magpies, and children being boiled and eaten. The distress in Chihli is nearly as bad in some places, and is more easy of access. We hear that several of the missionaries at Peking and Tientsin are prepared to go forth to the work of relief. Subscription lists have been opened in Peking among the missionaries, and donations to this end from $25 to 50 taels have been subscribed by many of their number. Many refugees are collecting at the capital and at Tientsin, and we have just heard of the dreadful massacre of the innocents there on Sunday morning last, about 10 o'clock, when some 2,500 to 3,000 helpless women and children lost their lives by being burned alive. They were encamped in a mat enclosure on the S.E. corner outside the city wall. Tickets for 4,000 were issued for the place. The sights, it is said, were something horrible. It is estimated there are 50,000 refugees in Tientsin.

The weather is intensely cold, the minimum at night falling as low as 3° above zero, and during the day to 21°. Many must die from cold, accelerated by insufficiency of food, and many from diseases following in the wake of famine.

12th January.

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Inclosure No. 3.

Niota

Dispatch No. 32

To the State Department

Extract Daily News.

Extracts from North China Daily News.

THE FAMINE IN THE NORTH.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

DEAR SIR,—Will you please insert the inclosed two letters in regard to the famine in the North. The one is from Rev. Père Aymeri, who describes in brief the terrible condition of things raging over whole provinces. The other is a continuation of letters that have been sent by Mr. Richard at Tai-yuen-foo, but have not come to hand. Both most earnestly appeal for assistance from the Famine Relief Fund, but our supplies have all been sent North to the scene of suffering. It would be a great satisfaction if timely relief were afforded in answer to these appeals, and the Committee would be glad to receive and forward any assistance that might be rendered.

WM. MUIRHEAD,
Hon. Secretary.

Shanghai, 24th Jan.

[*Translation.*]

M. LE PRESIDENT,—Can you, as you did last year for the sufferers of Shantung, send through the Procure of the Lazaristes, who has authority over the Catholic Missionaries of the provinces afflicted by the famine, some portion of the amount which has been obtained for those suffering from the effects of the famine.

I do not think it necessary I should give you in detail a translation from the Italian, of the horrible accounts I have received from numerous letters which have been sent to me from Shansi, Shensi, and Honan, where the famine is most general and terrible, and from Shantung, where the famine is far from having disappeared, though it is less severe there than it was last year.

These letters are truly heart-rending; the people are dying, one might say, like flies; the cold, added to the failure of nourishment and fuel, leaves them nothing but yellow earth mixed with leaves of various kinds of trees, to prolong their lives for a few days. The wild fruits, collected before they are ripe, and the stalks of the millet, are all that are left them; even water has failed, and it is often necessary for the sufferers to seek it at a distance of half a day's journey.

The future is very terrible, for, in many parts, the want of rain will prevent the ground from producing, and in many places the people will have consumed all of the grain seed before sowing time.

The letters I have received are of a nature to make me believe that the details of the famine given in the *Peking Gazette*, and reproduced in the *North-China Daily News*, are correct.

Hoping the Committee will take my request into consideration.

I am, &c., &c.,
(Signed) A. AYMERI,
Procure des Lazaristes.

Shanghai, 23rd Jan.

DEAR MR. MUIRHEAD,—As I do not know whether the posts here are reliable, I send you duplicate of a letter forwarded a few days ago, and if this reaches at the same time, perhaps it had better be published.

It is some time since I saw any account of the Indian famine. In comparison with it, I believe the suffering here is far more terrible. The names of eight or nine millions are down for relief, namely:—Honan, 2; Shensi and Chihli, about 1, and Shansi, 5 or 6 millions. That people sell their lands, pull down their houses, sell their wives and daughters, eat roots and carrion, clay, and refuse is nothing strange, but a constant occurrence. And if this were not enough to move one's pity, the sight of men and women and little children lying helpless on the road-side, or if dead torn by hungry dogs and magpies, should do so. The news has reached us within the last few days, from more than one source, that children are being boiled and eaten. If there is pity in the human heart, and the possibility of assistance at hand, this is the time to call it forth. The terrible tales of sieges even sink to nothing before it, for it is only single cities which thus suffer; but here it is a thousand cities—a whole European kingdom! Many thousands of lives were actually saved, and no less than seventy thousand relieved last year, by the generosity of foreigners and their Chinese friends at the ports. It was then a labour of love on your part who so nobly strove to do good. The blessing of God will ever rest on such deeds. Now we have one of the greatest famines this dynasty has had to contend with. Any help given will be most conscientiously given to the real sufferers. Want will be the only condition of relief. If friends at the ports or elsewhere do not consider Shansi too far away, every tael they contribute will relieve so many sufferers; and in multitudes of cases life depends on there being such help at command. I feel much difficulty in calling for aid this year again. It seems like laying too much on willing hearts, but when each day brings news of greater and greater suffering, I cannot but put the matter before those friends who showed such readiness before, and let them do what they can To-day, my landlord told me that two carts laden with corpses went out at the east gate of this city, which were to be buried together in a common pit. He did not know the number that were carried out singly. I have no words to express the anguish and despair of these poor people.

I remain, yours faithfully,
TIMOTHY RICHARDS.

Tai-yuen Fu, 1st Jan.

Extracts from The North China Daily News.

FAMINE IN THE NORTH.

Shansi, T'ai-yuen-fu, Dec. 8th, 1877.

To the Rev. Mr. MUIRHEAD,

DEAR SIR,—I reached this place on the 22nd of last month, and my intention was to visit the most destitute districts first and then write, but now I learn that these are so many that it would take several months to go through them carefully, and to what purpose need they be seen? The famine is a fact, and the suffering on all sides is beyond description, but most of all in the southern part of the province. This is the third year (and fourth to some districts), in which crops have failed, and to add to this, the three neighbouring provinces Shensi, Honan, Chihli have not raised sufficient grain for their own consumption, so grain has to come from distant provinces. Then there is no water communication through the province, and there is a distance of 385 *li* on the main road from Chihli to Shansi, over which laden carts cannot pass, so the grain (one thousand piculs daily) has to be packed on mules and camels. As we came here, every load of grain we saw from Ching-chow-fu in Shantung across Chihli on to T'ai-yuen-fu in Shansi, (a distance of 1,500 *li*) came westwards. The price of corn now though less than it has been, is three times what it is in a good year, and more than twice what it is in an ordinary year; so after successive years of high price the masses have used up all their savings. Again, a tael of silver while it fetched 1,230 cash in T'ai-yuen-fu, and 1,100 in Ping-yao-hien, is said to be only worth 900 in Kiang-chow, some allowance is to be made for different weights. When so many cases combine, you will not wonder to hear that we see men dead on the roadsides. It is not merely repeating the story of suffering you heard so often last year. Those who have bean-cake, cotton-seeds, and grass-seeds swept from the roadsides, or bark and dried leaves are considered fortunate. It is said that some try the soft clay on the riverbeds to stay the pangs of hunger. When nothing can be got, I have seen little children writhing in agony on the ground. Fortunate is he also it is said who can sell his wife and daughters, lest they perish before his eyes. As for house timber and land, it is said there are none to buy them at any price. Nakedness with dreary days and nights of cold and hunger are before five or six millions of people in Shansi. The Governor, who seems to have exerted himself much to relieve the famine suffering, told me that the famine in Shan-tung was nothing to this. There it was only partial, here it is complete. Since putting forth the proclamation, that above 70 chow hien were needing relief, 10 more have sent in petitions for aid, making the famine to extend over eighty chow hien. One of the proclamations says that no such famine has been known here for the last two hundred years. And an official from the Governor's Yamen told me that it is not known that there ever was such extensive famine in the province before.

It is some comfort to think that the province is wealthy. The gentry contribute immense sums of money. Some hiens have subscriptions varying from one hundred and forty to two hundred thousand Taels each. I have the names of two merchants who have subscribed twenty-four thousand Taels each. There may be other hiens and other gentry who have contributed more. But rich people do not abound in every hien, and the starving people are so numerous that in spite of magnificent contributions, many thousands (according to the smallest reckoning given) are said to be perishing daily at present, and this is not mere rumour, but what is acknowledged by all who have ample opportunities of knowing the truth. Who can imagine a tithe of the untold distress and agony, these must have suffered before they died! And how many myriads there are now while I write, in the direst distress, and will as surely die unless aid comes! When suffering is so great who can be silent? If the readers of this were only to hear their mournful cry and see their ruined houses or tottering gait, however liberally they may have helped last year, they would do none the less this year again. It is dear life we are called to give them, and what joy even that hope gives the starving man! Do let me plead most earnestly with all who can spare or share some precious bread for life-help, and be assured the utmost shall be done to give to the most needy.

Yours very truly,

TIMOTHY RICHARD.

December 9th.

P.S.—To-day for the first time I went outside the southgate to see the poor getting relief. It is said that about ten thousand go there daily. All I can say is that they poured in an incessant stream. On my way to the west gate, I saw a young girl of about 16 years of age, lying on the ground helpless. She was so weak as to be able to speak with great difficulty. Further on there were six corpses, some newly carried there, being torn by the dogs. Looking northwards from the west gate, there were groups of dogs and magpies fighting over more. And there was a man in their midst, picking up the scanty rags which had covered them! The sight made my heart sick, and I could only hasten to the city to get some bread for the poor girl, to see if I could not spare her such a fearful burial.

T. R.

Extract from Shanghai Evening Courier.

FAMINE IN THE NORTH.

Shansi, T'ai Yuen-fu, Dec. 28th, 1877.

To the Rev. Mr. MUIRHEAD,

DEAR SIR,—Since writing to you last I have been to P'ing-yao-hien, two days journey, south of T'ai Yuen. On the road we met, daily, about a hundred carts returning, after sending grain southwards, and about half of these had wretched-looking women in them, who were gladly availing themselves of the only means of saving their unhappy lives. When I reached Ping Yao (平遙), I saw men carrying little girls of 8 or 9 years old in baskets for sale. One man in the same inn with me had bought two sisters and a brother (ranging from 9 to 11 years old), for nine hundred cash, and another girl of eighteen years old for eight hundred cash! And the inn servant said that the difficulty was to get anybody willing to take them away at all. He said if I would take any, a hint was enough, and a score would come in a few seconds, glad to get away for nothing. To stay at home is certain death to so many of them. Some attempt to beg their way northwards, but, unless taken up by somebody, between hunger and cold they soon perish. I saw one woman who appeared to be about 40 years old just dead on the roadside. Terrible as the suffering there is, it sinks to nothing when compared with what exists still further south. A Banker at P'ing Yao told me the people were eating children there! On the following day I said, "when you told me that people were eating children, you did not mean that they did eat them actually, only that they are forced to sell them in order to live, and thus are said to eat their children." "No, no," he said, "they lay hold of children boil them and eat them!" Since then I have heard the same news confirmed from a Yamên in Tai Yuen. In view of this, and the knowledge that the worst is even yet to come, the cry that is heard on all sides here, is "what is to be done?" Without suggesting any native measures that might be taken, one cannot help once more appealing to the sympathies of kind foreigners and their Chinese friends at the ports. This was found practicable last year. It saved the lives of many thousands, and relieved the sufferings of no less than seventy thousand people, and all was done with a willing heart, as if foreigners and natives vied with each other in doing good. At first, I felt considerable hesitation in appealing again in behalf of a Chinese Famine. It seems like expecting too much from willing hearts, but when this almost unprecedented famine has succeeded the former, causing even deeper distress, and that over a far wider area, I cannot refrain from laying the people's suffering before those who are willing to help, especially as this is one of the greatest famines the present dynasty has had to contend with.

Let the reader only try to imagine. What agony must men suffer before they can lay their hands on the innocent children in order to allay the pangs of hunger? and, what of hundreds of thousands on their knees lifting up their hollow cheeks and pleading for very life? Would it not be sorry comfort for them, were I to tell them it is none of my business? What I regret is that I cannot picture to you the untold sufferings of these vast multitudes, for if you were to see what I have seen, or hear all I have heard, you would not only do as much, but more than last year even. Grain is three and four times its price during a good year, and in many places cannot be sold at any price, and there are about *nine millions suffering* in these four provinces*! Is these generosity in the human heart, or any means of help at hand? Now is the time to call for it. Last year we wrote of husbands parting with wives, and parents with children in the hope of life being preserved: this severance of home ties was too much for some. I saw a woman who could not endure it, and she became mad. Here we have all that, and a far more terrible madness, making one shudder at the sight of the evil eye and ferocious appearance of starving men. I can only entreat the pity and compassion of one and all for these wretched, dying multitudes. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Yours very truly,

TIMOTHY RICHARD.

* Two millions in Honan, one in Shensi and Chihli together, and six in Shansi.

Inclosure No. 4.

with

Dispatch No. 32

from the State Department

Extracts Correspondents

Yamin Districts

Extract from. Shanghai Evening Courier. No.1.

THE FIRE AT TIENTSIN.

1,400 lives lost.

On Sunday, January 6th this city was the scene of a calamity of a magnitude, rare, even among the great disasters which are constantly overtaking China. The number of refugees who have been collecting at this point during the winter, has been augmenting by daily additions up to the present time, when the aggregate is variously estimated at anywhere from fifty thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand—the latter number being probably nearer the truth than the former. Owing to the multitudes who flocked to Tientsin, the resolution of the officials, of which we heard at the beginning of the season, to erect no mat-sheds, on account of the danger of fire, was not carried out. A few weeks since, an additional soup dispensary was opened on a piece of vacant ground known as the Flower Garden of the K'ang family, situated outside the city and a few yards east of the south-east corner of the city wall. For many generations this little spot has by no means been a flower garden, but has sometimes served as a stock-yard, and sometimes been vacant. Its shape is that of a rectangle about a hundred feet in length, by about eighty in breadth, its longest diameter being east and west. It is bounded on the north by the city ditch, on the east by a manure-yard, and by an ice-pit roofed in and always covered with matting; on the south by dwelling-houses, and on the west by a dwelling-house of mud, and a temple called the Ta Pei Ssu. Adjacent to this temple ran an alley crossing a small bridge over the city moat. When this relief-depot was established, the whole premises were surrounded with a strong fence of reeds and millet-stalks, plastered with mud. As the place was to be occupied only by women and children, the greatest care was taken, that all communication between the inside and outside be prevented. The alley on the west side was fenced up at its north end, and the only gate of the soup-yard was at the south end of the same alley—a gate about six feet wide. The alley is about thirty feet wide, and the passage leading to the area within, very short. Within the enclosure there were four rows of matsheds, running east and west, together with others in irregular positions, the whole divided, after the manner of soup-yards, into compartments twelve or fifteen feet square, each division being made to hold from thirty to fifty persons, many of them very small children—the booths or compartments are supposed to have been about sixty in number, and the total registered inmates were about 2,800. It would perhaps be difficult to find a place outside the boundaries of China, where so many human beings could be lodged in a space so small.

In charge of this dispensary of food, were two deputies (wei yuans) who were supposed to be on hand personally at all times, on the theory that a relief-yard is but a modified camp. Eight large boilers stood near the entrance, and ten large water tanks were close at hand. The gruel served out, at the rate of two large bowls a day to each person, was composed of five parts coarse millet, three parts small millet, and two parts white rice. The inmates were from various quarters, and not a few from Tientsin and its vicinity. The husbands were dispersed in all directions—some in relief-yards for males, and others begging a living as they might. At certain hours in the day, the women were allowed to leave the yard, and go out to make purchases for themselves, with whatever funds they may have saved or begged. At all other times the front gate was locked, but one of the gate-keepers was supposed to be constantly on duty. Such was the scene of the horrible tragedy of the 6th January.

On the morning of that day, the thermometer was within 8° or 10° of zero, Fahrenheit. A wind cold and bleak, even for this region of cold and bleak winds, was blowing with savage fury from the north. It was such a wind as blew on that memorable day, when twenty-five hundred acres of Chicago were reduced to a black desert—perhaps a trifle less strong, but many degrees colder.

About ten o'clock on this bitter morning an alarm was given, that a fire had broken out in this relief-yard, roofed with inflammable mats, and crowded with human beings. How the fire originated will probably never be known. It must, however, have been in the northern portion. Once ignited, the fire spread with the same celerity and destructiveness as a bursting shell. In an instant, he whole area was in flames. To understand the unexampled swiftness, and appalling completeness, of the awful result, it must be known that extraordinary facilities had been afforded for the spread of a fire once kindled; within every compartment, the flooring consisted of at least a foot of straw, to enable the occupants to resist the cold, treasuring their animal heat by a contact as close as that of sardines in a box. Every effort is made to prevent the use of fire in a mat-shed relief-yard; but once ignited no fire could possibly be put out—it would be like putting out a fire in a keg of gunpowder.

The history of the awful moments which succeeded to the alarm of fire, can never be told. It will be forever graven on the memory of those who witnessed the scene. Hundreds poured

Fire

Extract from Shanghai burning Course No. 2.

forth to escape where they might, the flames lapping their garments and singeing their hair. Probably the chief torrent set toward the broad alley, at the end of which was the gate. *It was locked.* Crowds of people began to gather on all sides of the yard, and tear down the strong fence. By means of this friendly help, many hundreds poured out in living cataracts on the east side, and at the south-west corner. Those who escaped must have come mostly from the southern of the four rows of sheds. The moment that communication was established between the inside and the outside, a considerable number of outsiders leaped into that part of the enclosure forming the alley, to attempt to rescue those who were still struggling to escape. The scene within was awful. The long sheds had already melted into smoke and ashes, and only the poles were still burning—yet not the poles alone, for beneath, stretched long lines of something only indistinctly seen, and which, between the gusts of flame and smoke, could be recognized as the heads, arms and bodies, of human beings, all huddled within the limits of the former compartments, and just as they were caught by the fiery sirocco. Not one in twenty had had time to move a yard, before they were met by flames and suffocated where they chanced to be. As we see in representations of the victims of the burial of Herculaneum and Pompeii, men in every attitude in which the shower of ashes found them, so here, the outstretched arms, the extended leg, showed in what stage of flight each had been overtaken.

As the crowds began to collect, the scene became a Pandemonium. Gradually, and one by one, the fire engines made their laborious way through the narrow and crowded lanes. They were one hour too late. A London fire-brigade even, would have been as useless as the trilobites. Imagine an engine using water brought from a point a quarter of a mile distant, arriving on the scene of action to find its hose stiff with the ice of some previous occasion; the head-fireman snatching a bunch of reeds and lighting it at the fire in which hundreds of human bodies are already roasting, in order when lighted, to hold it to the hose and thaw it, in the attempt to play a tiny stream on the smouldering remains of the hapless victims! Imagine ten men bringing water from a distance, and fifty men with gongs and flags, each inspiriting a legion of purely imaginary followers, to rush forward and do—no one had the least idea what. Not that there was lacking bravery; some rushed into the midst of the flames, and bore off those who were unable to escape, but such cases were very few. The greater part were utterly wild with conflicting emotions, and could have done nothing, had they known what to do. And this was exactly what no one did know. Indeed it was not easy to see or say what could be done. In front of the locked gate a large number of poor wretches were caught and imprisoned by the flames. Their wadded or skin garments caught fire, and could neither be taken off nor extinguished—scores of poor women were reduced to a condition too horrible to be described—absolutely roasted on one side, and utterly helpless to escape. The number of those badly burned, is supposed to be more than a hundred. They were distributed in various poor buildings in the vicinity, and have doubtless been plastered with the sticky ointment, the single Chinese remedy for an external lesion. Many of them cannot possibly recover, and must suffer inconceivable agonies during every moment of consciousness. The thought of the shocking treatment and neglect which such patients are certain to receive, greatly diminishes the natural satisfaction felt at their escape at all.

The ice pit on the east, was immediately wrapped in flames, and its covering consumed, importing the fire to a few houses adjacent, where however, no lives were lost, as the warning was given in ample time. It is probable that but for the accidental proximity of the ice-pit, nothing but the mat-shed would have been consumed. In what country, outside of this land of strange surprises, would it be possible to kindle a conflagration that should devour so many hundred lives, without devastating the contiguous dwellings?

The greater part of those who were burned, must have perished instantly. Within five minutes of the time the fire broke out, it is probable that those who failed to escape, were suffocated by the flames. Long after every scrap of mat and wood had been consumed, the bodies of the victims continued to burn and smoulder. The corpses were most of them reduced literally to cinders, utterly beyond recognition. Many of the survivors on the day of the fire, and the three following days, while the bodies were being taken out, wandered about, uttering the most piteous lamentations, striving to discover their children; husbands came, to institute a hopeless quest for their wives. Nothing was left upon the ground but hundreds of horribly mutilated corpses, fragments of half burned clothes, and broken pottery.

As soon as the appalling calamity became known, the magistrates took prompt steps to deal with the dead. Unfortunately less interest seemed to be excited by the survivors, who were allowed for days to roam about like lost sheep, in flocks of hundreds, with no definite provision for their wants. The various officials, and sundry rich gentlemen, ordered coffins of nearly every shop in the city, many of them furnishing

Fire

Extract from Shanghai Evening Courier No. 3.

two hundred a piece). The streets were blockaded with men sawing pine logs to be made into coffins, but many of them were constructed of whatever waste material chanced to come to hand. The price of the average coffin, was 1400 cash, or very nearly a tael ($1.40) each. During the three days occupied in coffining the corpses, crowds constantly surrounded the spot, viewing the melancholy spectacle. Many of the bodies could not be enclosed in coffins at all, but were simply laid in, the projecting arms and legs protected by mat wrappings passed around the coffins, and secured by ropes. This unusual care for the dead—the pauper dead that is to say—shows the better side of the Chinese character. It was this sentiment, too, that prompted the erection of a mat-booth, and the offer of the gratuitous services of a company of Taoist priests from one of the principal temples of Tientsin, to say prayers for the souls of the dead, on the very site of their destruction. It is this sentiment, too, if report be true, which has led the District Magistrate to wear mourning. We now hear that the survivors are to be sent home, whatever that may mean, but no decision appears yet to have been reached in their case, and their condition is truly lamentable. The Chinese do not differ from other nations in their tendency to exaggeration. While the flames were in progress, the most extravagant reports were in circulation as to the number of the victims—one individual being heard to declare that there were twenty thousand! At first it was generally supposed that the number who escaped was but trifling. Now that the bodies have all been put into coffins, it is definitely ascertained, that the number who perished, is somewhat more than fourteen hundred—and not quite fifteen hundred. This conflagration, which scarcely occupied two hours, is thus placed among the most destructive of modern times. In the great Chicago fire, about two hundred persons lost their lives, but three and a half square miles were swept by the flames. In the great Boston fire, although sixty-five acres were burned over, only fifteen lives were lost. But on this morsel of ground, scarcely large enough for a small Chinese court-yard, entirely open on two sides, so far as houses are concerned, and with a broad passage on a third, fifteen hundred people are roasted in much less than fifteen minutes. The gate-keeper is under arrest and examination. All accounts agree that the gate was never opened at all. The explanation of the magnitude of the catastrophe is to be found in three items—the furious wind prevailing at the time of the fire, the thick layer of the straw on the ground in the sheds, and the entire absence of any openings in the strong fence. It is indeed easy to see how such relief-yards ought not to be constructed, but to propose a feasible plan for this purpose, is truly difficult. The Chinese are certainly careless of human life, but it is doubtful whether they are more negligent in this respect than other nations. Accidental civilization with its locked railway carriages, the railway collisions, untrustworthy bridges, unseaworthy vessels, inadequate exits to theatres, hotels and churches, deficiency in suitable fire escapes, and general recklessness as to the safety of life, can perhaps scarcely cast the first stone at the Chinese. Yet it is evident to every Chinese that the large sum expended in coffins, and other expenses, would not only have provided safe and suitable quarters, but rendered a fire of this sort next to impossible. It is worthy of remark that this is the second relief-yard which has been destroyed this winter. The first was within the city walls, and fortunately was not yet occupied, so that only one or two lives were lost.

The vast quantities of grain deposited at Taku, at the close of navigation, is but just brought up. Hundreds of carts have been employed in this service for weeks. Silver is very scarce, and exchange on Shanghai has been up to ten per cent—double the usual price. Yet owing to the scarcity of brass cash, the price of silver reckoned in cash rises very little. Everything combines to make the winter one of great suffering for the countless poor. It is said that at one of the relief-yards about twenty a day die of cold, and there are more than a dozen of these places of relief. The greatest suffering is yet to come.

The thermometer hovers a few degrees above zero every morning. The C. M. S. N. Co.s' steamers *Millet* and *Li Hang* are ice-bound in the river.

January 10th, 1878.

Inclosure No 5.

With

Dispatch No 32

From the State Department

Account of Fire

Mr Wood

ack April 8

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED MAR 30 1848

No. 33

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai February 9th. 1848.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Subject of dispatch.
G. W. Pindus papers as U.S. Marshal at Hankau.

Inclosure.
Am. Pindus. papers as U.S. Marshal

No. 33.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. January 9. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third asst. Secty of State.
Washington. D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inclose herewith an envelope containing papers found among the archives of this office upon my taking charge. belonging to J. W. Pinder Esq. appointing him United States Marshal at Hankow. for which position he has never qualified.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant
J. Stahel
U. S. A. Consul General

No. 1.

Department of State,
Washington, July 24, 1872.

Sir:

The President has seen with the advice and consent of the Senate, having, on the 13th instant, appointed you Marshal of the Consular Court of the United States at Nankow, China, it affords me pleasure to notify you of that fact, and to enclose herewith your commission and official passport.

I will thank you to execute

locate the enclosed forms of
bond and oath of office and
allegiance and forward the
same to this Department at
your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. Bates

Assistant Secretary.

Mr Wood

Ack April 8

No. 34.

~~United States~~ Consulate General.
Shanghai. February 9. 1878.

Honorable. Jno. A. Bankhead.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Subject of dispatch.
Asking for seal press to replace broken one at this office.

No. 34.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. February. 9. 1848.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington. D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you that one of the castings of the Seal press in this office is so badly broken as to be useless. At Hiogo and Osaca there are three of no use in consequence of an irregularity in the division of the die. I respectfully request that one of them may be transferred to this office to replace the broken one.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant
J. Stahl.
U.S.A. Consul General

Mr Wood

Ack April 8

no 35.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. February 19. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third. Asst. Secty. of State
Washington D. C.

Subject of despatch.
Request to send one copy Parsons Maratime
Law. to Hiogo & Osaca. Consulate.

No. 35.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. February 9. 1848.

Honorable Jno. A. Dandelett.
Third Asst. Secty. of State
Washington. D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you that, there are in this office two copies of "Parsons Maritime Law" and as I am aware that the Consulate at Hiogo - Osaca. is not in possession of such a work. I respectfully request permission. to transmit one of them to that port.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient Servant
J. Stahel
U.S.A. Consul General.

Mr Wood

ack April 8

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED MAR 3 1878 OF STATE

No. 36.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. February 14. 1848.

Honorable. Jno. A. Bandolph.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Subject of dispatch.
Acknowledging receipt of dispatches Nos. 6 & 4.
addressed to Hon. Wells.

no. 36.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. February 14. 1848.

Honorable. Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington. D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches Nos. 6 & 7. addressed to Wm. Wells. he having left for the United States.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant
J. Stahel.
Vice Consul General.

copy to Treas. Dept. 10.78

dis'd

Lib. Vt 76

ack April 8

No. 34.

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
MAR
30
1878
OF STATE

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. February. 14th. 1878.

Honorable. Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty of State.
Washington D. C.

Subject of dispatch.
Damage done on vessels in Shanghai

no. 34.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. February. 14th. 1848.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that upon taking charge of this office, among the papers I have found a circular letter asking for information regarding the tonnage tax levied upon foreign vessels at Shanghai, since it appears not to have been answered. I beg to furnish you with the following information which I have obtained from the Commissioner of Customs at this port.

All foreign vessels of more than 150 tons pay four (4) mace a ton and if of 150 tons or under one (1) mace a ton. They upon such payments receive a certificate (Grand chop) which exempts them from further tonnage tax in any place in China, for a period of four (4) months.

These are all the charges except for permits which are as follows.

night

night permit upto 12 midnight. Rupees. 10.

do for all night. " 20.

Sundays & Holidays for all day. " 20.

do. upto midnight. " 20.

do. for all night. " 40.

One mace is equal to ten (10) Paisa cents.

I have the honour to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant
J. Stahl.
Vice Consul General.

No Record

Ack'd April 8

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
MAR
3
1879
OF STATE

No. 38.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghae. February 16. 1848.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Chief Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Subject of dispatch.
Acknowledgement of No. 1. (duplicate)

No. 38.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghae. July 16. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your duplicate dispatch No. 1. and beg to remark. that. while by pin holes on the first page the inclosure referred to (bond) seems to have been attached. it was not in the envelope. I shall await the arrival of the next mail due here on the 21st. inst. when if the original is not received with the bond I will at once execute one from the form embraced in the Consular Regulations of 1874.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant
J. Stahel.
Vice Consul General

Mr Wood

ack April 8

No. 39.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. February 16. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Subject of dispatch.
Forwarding Journ. S. omitted in dispatch
no. 29.

Inclosure
Journ. No. 5.

No. 39.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. February. 16th. 1878.

Honorable. Jno. A. Campbell.
Third. Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir.

Referring to my dispatch No 29.
I have the honor to inclose herewith my
joint certificate (Form No. 5.) Consular
Regulations 1874. omitted at that
time.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant
J. Hakel.
Vice Consul General

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. China. January 10. 1848.

We certify on this tenth day of January the services of S. Wiley Wells ceased and he is entitled to his salary. or fees. including said day; and that the services of Julius Stahel commenced the day following. he having received the archives & full and complete inventory of which is here to annexed. as required by the Consular Regulations Chapter XXIII.

S. Wiley Wells
U.S. Consul General
J. Stahel
U.S.N. Consul General

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 39.

Foreign Office.

Inclosure No. 5.
January 10. 1828

No. 40.

ack April 8 Sulwood

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
MAR
30
1878
OF STATE

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. China. 16th. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Subject of dispatch.
Appointment of Dr. Macgowan as Actg.
Interpreter.

no. 40.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. February 16th. 1898.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty of State
Washington D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to report that upon my arrival here I found that in consequence of Doctor McCartee having resigned the interpretership, Mr. Wells had temporally filled the vacancy with a chinese.

Having heard several complaints and upon the suggestion of Mr. Wells. I have appointed Doctor W. J. Macgowan acting interpreter he being at that time the only American citizen and Chinese scholar available.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
J. Stahl.
U.S. Consul General

Lockwood

Ack. pt.

ans. April 8

No. 41.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. February. 16. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Subject of dispatch.
Forwarding acct. Estate C. C. Mahrstan (dec'd)

No. 41.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. July. 16. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inclose to you herewith copy of an account in the Estate of Chas. C. Peterson (decd) the original of which I have forwarded to the Treasury Department.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
J. Stahel.
Vice Consul General.

The Estate of C. E. Yelverton (decd)

In account with O. B. Bradford.

Cr.

2	By cash of S. M. Thomas wages due from Steamer.		83 33	
12	" do R. Phoenix		69 56	
11	" do Sale of effects		28 04	180 93

Dr.

1	To cash for Burial Tls 83 @ 74½		112 01	
11	" " Expenses of Sale of Effects.		5 25	
	" Court fees		3 80	
13	" Balance to G. W. Wells and by him to Julius Stahel 10/1/78		59 87	180 93

In account with Julius Stahel.
U.S. Vice Consul General Shanghai

Cr.

10	By cash of G. W. Wells as above			59 87
11	" " Comptoir Tls 53.70.			75 99
				135 86

Dr.

9	To cash Shadgett.		5 50	
	" " Yong Koong		10 -	
	" " Ee Don		14 50	
	" Commission 5% on $256.92.		12 85	45 85

Balance due on this Estate $ 90 01

of which amount the sum of $7.25 is due to Sung Sing Sung of Ningpo (at present on a visit to the Paris Exhibition) and retained in this office, and the balance, $82.76 is transferred to my Salary & Fees a/c being too small for a separate Remittance

E. & O. E. U.S. Consulate General Shanghai 16th February 1878.

J. Stahel
U.S. Vice Consul Genl

Enclosure No. 1.
With
Dispatch No. 41.
to
State Department

---

acct. in Estate
Chas. E. Hilbreton (dec'd)
W. Va. 16.148.

Mr Wood.

ack April 22

No. 42.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. February 21. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Subject of dispatch
Requisition for blank forms of drafts.

acknd April 22

No. 42.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. February. 21. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to respectfully request the Department to kindly provide this office with some blank forms of drafts. as there are none here.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant.
J. Hahl
Vice Consul General.

Mr. Wood

Ask: Perhaps it would be best for the articles to be sent to this Department, to be kept until called for.

acc April 22

EXAMINED
RECEIVED
APR
19
1878
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 43.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai, P. China, 25th 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Assistant Secty of State
Washington D. C.

Subject of dispatch
Asking information regarding disposition of articles found in estates of deceased Americans

no. 43.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. February 25. 1848.

Honorable Jno. A Campbell.
Third Assistant Secty. of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inclose two memo's. marked no. 1 and 2. respectively. No 1. is a list of articles found among the effects of deceased Americans. in this office upon my taking charge, no. 2. gives the addresses, of such of the relatives and freinds of the same as I have been able to obtain. I have addressed letters to these persons, but. the period which has intervened in most cases is so great as to preclude the probability of my receiving replys. I have therefore to respectfully request that you will instruct me what disposition to make of the effects, in the event of not hearing from them, as well as. how I shall dispose of those belonging to persons for whom I have no address.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your

Your obedient Servant
J. Stahl.
Vice Consul General.

Memo No 1.

Memo. of articles found among the papers of Estates of deceased Americans. at the U.S. Consulate General Shanghai China.

Estate of John W. Ruggles. died. Dec. 19. 1869

1. Gold watch # 14664.
1. " chain.
1. " collar button.
2. " Shirt " .
1. " breast pin sapphire + diamonds.
1. Rubber watch chain
2. Suspender buckles. Silver.
1. Pocket compass.
1. Pantaloon buckle. Silver.
3. Copper coins.
6. Keys.
1. Whistle.
1. Silk purse.
1. Diary memo. tablet.
1. Master masons certificate.
1. Royal arch masons certificate.
1. Memo. book.
4. Photographs.
1. Manifold writer.

2. Estate of Chas. E. Hewston died. March 21. 1844

1. Gold watch # 34949
1. " chain
1. pr. " Sleeve buttons.
4. Gold studs.

3. Estate of Isaac Williams (colored) died Aug 1874.

1. Open face silver watch.
1. Brass chain.

4. Estate of W. H. Long died July. 6. 1874.

1. Silver watch.
1. Brass chain.

no. 5. Estate of J. H. Locker. died March 4. 1874.
5 Photographs.
1. Seal ring. gold with stone
2. Gold buttons.
no. 6. Estate of Henry Ingles. died March. 4. 1873.
3. Studs hair & gold.
1. Ivory napkin ring.
no. 7. Estate of J. W. Cunningham died. July 4. 18
1. Watch guard marked "Mathews hair".
no. 8. Estate of Wm. Whitehelm died. January 1. 187
1. Oxide pencil
1. Steel seal pin.
1. Oxide chain.
1. Seal pin amythist.
3. Studs
1. Finger ring.
1. Seal pin diamond mounted.
2. Bronze studs
1. Finger ring broken.
no. 9. Unknown.
1. Open face silver watch
1. Gold chain chinese made.
1. " ring "
1. Set studs gold.

Shanghai January 25. 1878

Memo. No. 2.

Memo. of addresses of relatives and friends of deceased American citizens. in whose estates have been found articles of value. at the U.S. Consulate General Shanghai.

1.	"My Mothers address is Mrs. Nathaniel Ruggles. care" "Mrs. E. S. Saylor. Evanstown book. Co. Illinois. U.S.A." "I bear this. so that should sudden accident overtake" "me some kind soul. can write the mother. God) J. W. R."
2.	Mrs. Amelia M. Lockant. Milton Mass Co. New York.
3.	W. H. Cunningham Belfast Maine U.S.A.
4.	William Schiesholm. Kirn Scotland -

Shanghai 9 January 25. 1878

Shanghai, China.

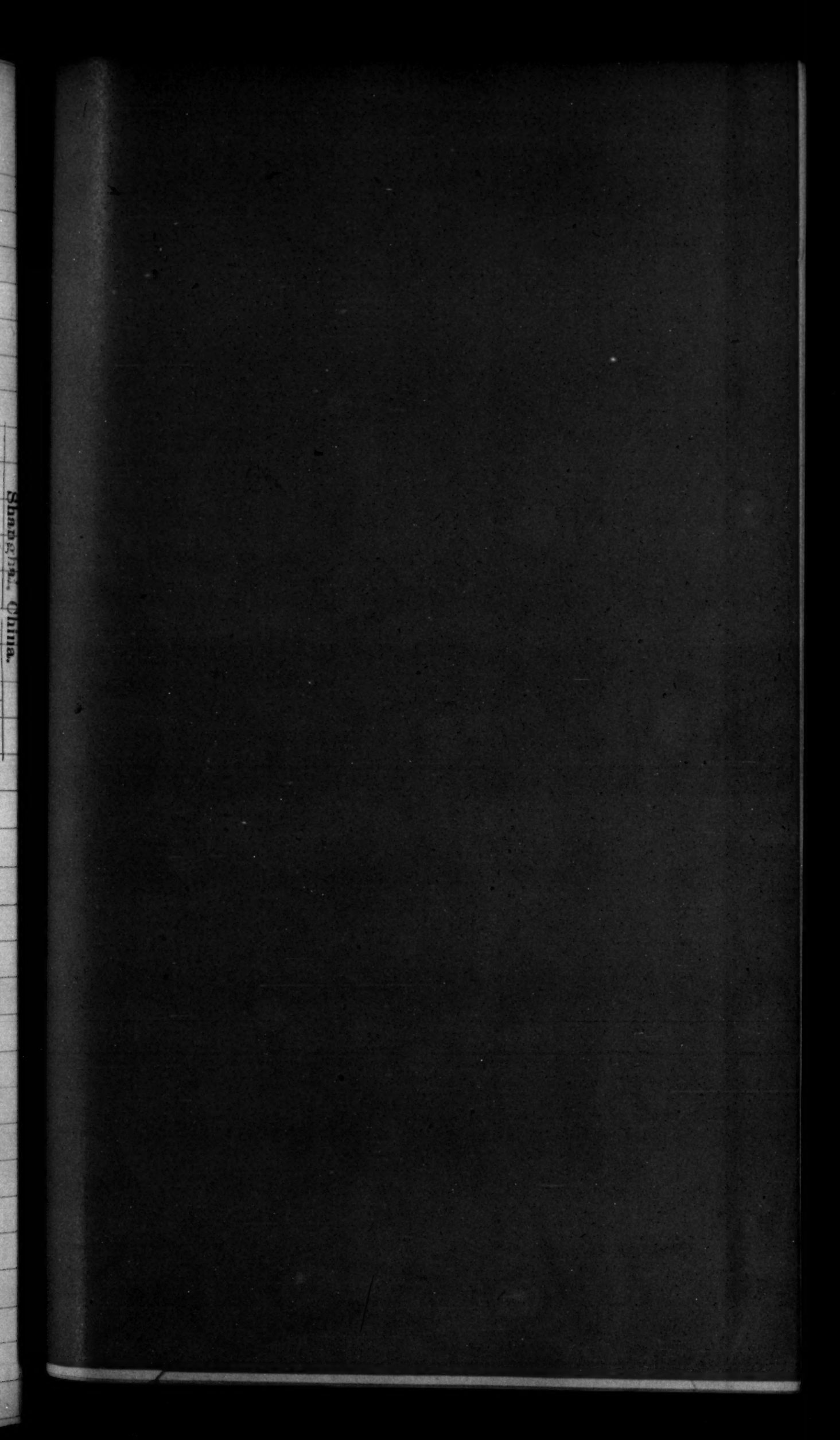
Inclosure No. 2

With

Dispatch No. 43

State Department

Memo. of Addresses of Dec. Americans. July 26/78



Mr Wood.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
APR
19
1878

No. 44. A.K April 22

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. March 1st. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Subject of dispatch
Acknowledging dispatch No. 1 with blank bond and returning same executed.

Bond Forwarded April 22

Inclosure.
No. 1. Bond. J. Stahel U.S.N. Consul General

No. 44.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. March. 1st. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Bamfield.
Third Asst. Secty of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

Refering to my dispatch no. 38. in acknowledgment of your duplicate No. 1. I have now the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the original with form of bond per last Japan mail through the hands of the Vice Consul General at Kanagawa.

I have the honor to return the bond herewith duly executed. and approved by the Clerk of the Court. a copy of whose certificate of appointment is attached. authenticated by me which I trust may be found satisfactory in the absence of a Consul to execute the same.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
J. Stahel
Vice Consul General

Mr Wood.

ack April 22

No. 45.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. March. 27th. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Bamblett.
Third asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Subject of dispatch.
Forwarding Transit account for approval and transmission to the Fifth Auditor.

7

No 45.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. March. 2d. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor in this instance to inclose to you my Transit account for your approval and transmission to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department. (Not encl. Editor)

You will notice that. I left. H'kow on the 30th. December. but my Consular district only on the 1st. January. that I arrived here on the 4th. and was occupied until the 10th. January (inclusive) in taking charge of this office.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant
J. Stahel.
Vice Consul General

Feb 16

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED APR 1878

No. 46. ack April 22 Wood

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. March. 2d 1848.

Honorable Jno. A. Bamblin.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Subject of despatch.
Forwarding duplicate acct. Estate W. H. Lung (dec'd)

Inclosure.
No. 1. Duplicate account.

no. 46.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. March. 2d. 1848.

Honorable. Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington. D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you herewith duplicate account in the Estate of. W. H. Lang deceased. the original of which I have sent to the Secretary of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant.

J. Stahel
Vice Consul General

Duplicate

The Estate of W. H. Long (deced)

in account with

The U.S. Consulate General Shanghai.

Cr.

8.	By cash	wages.	$32.62	
11	"	Sale of effects	23.95	56.57

Dr.

3	To	Marshall for Inventory	5.-	
	"	Services	3.50	
28	"	Cash Long Tah bo	9.60	
	"	5% on $56.57.	2.83.	20.93
		Balance due on this Estate.		$. 35.64

transferred to Salary & Fees as being too small for separate remittance —
C. & C. C.

U S Consulate General

Shanghai 28th February 1878

J. Stahel

Vice Consul General

Shanghai, China.

Inclosure no 1.

With

Dispatch no. 46.

Department of State

acct. Estate Sampled
F. Ly. 28. 1878

Shanghai, China.

Mr Wood

W Forman

Ack. and approves of General Stahl's conduct. Reprimand Henderson for his mountain and overtaxing tours ord 29 April 70

No. 44.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. March. 13. 1848.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third. Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington. D. C.

Subject of dispatch.

Mr. Hendersons. mountains dispatch.

Inclosures.

No. 1. Five letters from Mr. C. C. Williams
" .2. Correspondence bet. Mr. Henderson & Mr. Williams
" .3. Mr. Stahl's dispatch No. 222.
" .4. Mr. Hendersons dispatch No. 111.

No. 44.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. March. 13. 1848.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that, upon my taking charge of this office Mr. Wells handed to me five letters from Mr. C. C. Williams an American citizen residing and doing business at Swatow copies of which I inclose (marked "Inclosure No. 1." together with copies of correspondence between that gentleman and Mr. Henderson U. S. Consul at Amoy of which I only inclose part in illustration of the case marked "Inclosure No. 2"

I forwarded all the documents as received to Mr. Henderson. and requested him to send me a report in the case. as per my despatch No. 222 "Inclosure No. 3." To this Mr. Henderson has seen fit to reply in what the Department will doubtless

doubtless consider an unseemly style as will be seen by his dispatch No. 111. copy inclosed marked "Inclosure No. 4" to the last paragraph of which I respectfully invite your attention

4.

The Department will perceive from my dispatch to Mr. Henderson. that. I have by no means assumed appellate jurisdiction in a case tried and decided in a Consular Court. but simply solicited information respecting a complaint made by a citizen of the United States to this office which in accordance with paragraph No. 4. Consular regulations 1844. I believed I was in duty bound to do.

Since Mr. Henderson questions my authority in the premises. I respectfully submit the case to the consideration of the Department, and request attention to the fact. that Mr. Henderson has already had controversies with Mr. Seward and Mr. Myers. and in both cases was reprimanded by the Department.

I shall be thankful if the Department will deem this a fit occasion to instruct Mr. Henderson that a reccurrence of such communications

should.

should be avoided.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
J. Stahel.
Vice Consul General.

No 20.

Swatow January 14th 1878.

Hon G. Wiley Wells
U. S. Consul General.
Shanghai.

Sir.

I beg to enclose for your inspection copy of Mr Consul Henderson's dispatch no 162 with the cover in which the original was received, bearing post mark on stamp of December 27th, and January 3rd, at Amoy. also post mark at Swatow January 8th, on which date it reached the here, the dispatch as you will observe is dated December 23rd 1877. and was not mailed at Amoy until after my no 18 of December 22nd 1877 had reached Mr Consul Henderson, which he should have received on the 23rd of December, Mr Henderson's dispatch no 163 of December 27th 1877, was received by me on December 28th covering the sealed packets of letters addressed to you, which was returned, I beg to call your attention to these facts, otherwise you might very naturely think that I purposely deferred sending dispatch no 162 forward with the rest of the documents, but

but

as you will observe I was not in position of this dispatch until 8th instant,

I may here state that having never appealed to Mr Henderson in his Judicial Capacity for support or assistance as a Judge, I therefore do not think I have at any time furnished a basis for any Judicial proceedings on my behalf.

My applications for the protection of my rights have at all times been addressed to the United States Consul at Amoy, Mr J. J. Henderson from whom I naturally expected support and protection when my property and business value were being destroyed by the actions of the Chinese Local Officials.

I feel that on all occasions, due courtesies have been paid to Mr Consul Henderson in my correspondence, and I am sorry to think he should feel that any contemptions insinuations were addressed to him, as I assure you Sir, nothing was further from my thoughts.

On referring to article 27 of the treaty of 1858. as referred to in Mr Henderson's dispatch No 162. I do not see that

this

article has the slightest reference to the dispute between myself and the Chinese Government Officials.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

C. C. Williams,

No 19.

Swatow December 28th 1877

Hon. G. Wiley Wells.
U. S. Consul General.
Shanghai.

Sir.

I beg permission to lay before you the following statement. Having come to the honest conclusion that my rightful interests as an American citizen were suffering somewhat I considered the neglect and unfair treatment they were receiving at the hands of Mr Henderson, Consul at Amoy. I felt compelled to refer the whole case to higher authorities.

I therefore prepared copies of the whole correspondence to be forwarded to you, remembering that you had instructed me in your dispatch no 16. 902 of Nov 15th 1877 to send them through the Amoy official Channel.

I enclose the within package under seal to Mr Consul Henderson, to be forwarded to you.

I deemed it no more than right to address him a plain and frank avowal of my reasons for so appealing the case. A copy of the letter addressed to Mr Consul Henderson you will find enclosed.

I also sent him a duplicate of my dispatch to you Dec 22nd 1877. This morning the whole package has been returned to me. Not only has he refused to forward it, but as you will see in his dispatch dated Dec 27th 1877. No 163. Copy herewith enclosed, He now threatens to punish me for contempt in sending him what he calls an insulting letter, with its inclosure, He also threatens to commence an action against me for writing to the Consul General against what he chooses to call a libelous and malicious letter, concerning his actions and motives in connection with Mr Consul Henderson terms my dispute with Mr Richardson. I now forward the whole case and its

accompanying documents to you, and now appeal
you for immediate and speedy protection against
what I must consider a most high handed and
arbitrary purposed mode of procedure.

I beg to be informed if the writing
a frank and honest official letter to the Consul
General, whom he styles a "private individual"
be dealt with by a subordinate officer, as
libelous and malicious.

I have the honor to remain
Sir.
your obedient Servant
C. C. Williams

Copy.

Swatow December 28th 1877.

Hon G. Wiley Wells.

U. S. Consul General.

Shanghai.

My Dear Mr Wells.

I forward you to day a parcel of documents which I beg you will receive direct, as I find it impossible to get them to you through the proper Official channel. I beg you will wire me, care of William Dolan Esq. Hongkong, as soon after you receive the documents as possible, and instruct me what I am to do, I shall be glad to pay for the Telegram, whatever it may cost. I think it may be as well for me to come to Shanghai, which please advise, I am going to Hongkong in a few days on business, I earnestly beg that you will wire me whatever you wish me to do, I wish to avoid any extreme measures which Mr Consul Henderson should wish to enforce, as by the tenor of this letter, which might result in serious consequences, if immediate steps be not taken, to prevent it.

I remain My dear Mr Wells

Yours faithfully

Signed C. C. Williams

Copy.

Swatow December 28th 1877

Hon G. Wiley Wells.

U.S. Consul General.

Shanghai.

Sir.

Consul Henderson refuses to forward my dispatches, and has returned same to me, which I now forward direct by Chinese Steamer Chinting.

(Signed) C. C. Williams.

No 17

Swatow December 22nd 1877

Honorable G. Wiley Wells.
U. S. Consul General.
Shanghai.

Sir,

I beg to call your attention to an article in the "Hong Kong Daily Press" of 15th of October 1877 which I forward herewith headed "Amoy." from our own correspondent as this article appertains to a private matter of my firm, and embodies correspondence which has passed between myself and Mr Consul Henderson of Amoy. with part of his reply to me,

I feel outraged to think that any private matter of this kind should be entrusted and addressed to the U. S. Consul at Amoy, should be publicly exposed in this manner, thereby giving the public and our opponents the position Mr Henderson intends taking in the case should one come on,

I have inquired but cannot find out who the Amoy correspondent is, having been refused the desired information, but apparently it is some one who has free access to the archives of the U. S. Consulate by enclosing for your Honor's perusal, copies of the letters which has reference to the article in question, with their evasive replies written evidently under dictation and signed by Mr, For a full explanation of the matter, I beg to refer your Honor to the enclosed copies of letters which has passed between Mr Consul Henderson and myself, numbering from one to eighteen, Feeling as I do, the very serious direction injury done to my self & property, as well as the serious opposition in pursuing my business generally, and not being able to obtain from Mr Consul Henderson the requisite official support for the legitimate protection of my property and business interests, I have never

no

no other course left open to me, but to lay this whole
matter before your Honor. for investigation, and
to appeal to your Honor for protection and redress
in this matter.

On account of Mr Consul Henderson
continued hostility to my case. I have every reason
to feel that were he permitted to undertake to plead
& represent my case, that nothing short of
serious and complicated disaster could
the result.

I have the honor to remain
Sir.
Your obedient Servant
C. C. Williams

Enclosure No 1.
with
Dispatch No. 14-
to
State Department.

Correspondence in the
Williams & Anderson
matter

No. 18. Shatau. December. 23d. 1844.

J. J. Henderson Esq.
U.S. Consul for Amoy and dependencies thereof.

Sir:

On several occasions I have applied to you officially for support and assistance, in placing before the High Chinese Authorities a right representation of my just claims on them for damages. which my firms property has sustained. in consequence of their refusal. and neglect to protect my firms properties when officially asked through this Consular Agency to do so.

Said properties being erected in and on the banks of a navigable River within the Empire of China. and which is under the undoubted. control and jurisdiction of the Chinese officials.

You continued objections to assist me in securing my rights leave open to me no other course than to lay my case before the U.S. Consul General. at Shanghai. to be forwarded if necessary to His Excellency the Minister at Pekin for settlement.

I must now express the conviction I feel. that I have reason to complain of the unwarrantable and damaging treatment I have received at your hands.

Enclosing a sealed packet for the Consul General. which please forward to its destination by the first opportunity. I also beg to hand you copy of my dispatch No. 14. to Mr Hunter the Consul General.

I am Sir your obt Servt (sgd) W. W. Williams

No 162.

Copy.

United States Consulate.
Amoy. December 23th 1877

C. C. Williams Esq
Secretary.

Sir.

It would seem necessary to remind you, that in placing yourself in the attitude of a Suitor for the interposition of the Consular Court for protection of your rights, you should not forget the courtesies due from Suitors to judicial officers, your communication to this Court should be free from contemptuous insinuations, or reflections. The directions which were given you concerning the preparations of communications to Chinese officers, and containing any intimation that any communication you might wish to make to them with reference to your case would be forwarded by me, were not intended as an offer to furnish you with "the postal facilities of the Consulate", but were meant for your guidence in case you should elect to proceed under the provisions of Article 27 of the Treaty of 58. I may add that it is not my duty to prepare a representation of your case in any event, and I certainly shall not assume any such responsibility. If it was proper for me to do so, I am not, as I have before stated, in possession of the necessary facts to justify one in making such a representation as you desired to the Chinese officials, indeed I am not possessed of facts in any form or any statement of them _____ necessary to constitute a cause of action by you against either the Chinese officials or Messrs Bradley Co, You will hereafter be careful in making applications of any kind to this Court, or Consulate to comply with the laws, regulations, and usages governing in such cases,

I am, Sir
your obedient Servant.
(Signed) J. J. Henderson
Consul
acting Judicially.

No 163.

Copy.

United States Consulate.
Amoy + Dependencies.
December 27th 1877

Rev C. C. Williams.
Swatow.

Sir

You are hereby informed that it is not the business of this Consulate to forward to any one, sealed parcels of private individuals, and especially when the postage on them is unpaid. The enclosed sealed parcels is therefore returned to you.

You are hereby also notified that the Consular Court for this District will hold a sitting at Swatow on or about the middle of January next when you will be called on to shew cause why you should not be punished for contempt in sending me your insulting letter of the 22 nd instant with its enclosure.

You are hereby further notified that I will shortly commence an action against you for writing to the Consul General the libelous and malicious letter which you addressed that gentleman on the 2nd instant concerning me and my action and motion in connection with your dispute with Mr Richardson,

I am Sir.
Your Obedient Servant.
(Signed) J. J. Henderson
Consul.

Inclosure No 2

with

Dispatch No. 47.

to

State Department

Correspondence in the
Williams & Humphreys matter

No. 223.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. January 28. 1848.

J. J. Henderson Esq.
United States Consul
Amoy. China.

Sir.

Regarding the matter in dispute between Messrs Williamson & Co. and Mr. Richardson at Swatow. I have the honor to inclose herewith several documents, which I have received from the former, and to request that you will at your earliest convenience furnish me with a full report in the case returning the inclosures.

The letter of the Minister to you dated 31. Oct. last (copy among inclosures) points very clearly to the course to be pursued in the matter by you.

Permit me to remark that the judicial acts of a Consular officer should be confined to those performed by him while on the Bench and that he has no authority to sign as in correspondence.

I must also call your attention to your dispatch No. 163. of Dec. 24. 1844 in which you use intimidating language towards an American citizen in your judicial capacity.

I have the honor to be.
Sir.
Your obedient servant
(Sgd) J. Stated.
U.S.C. Consul Genl

Inclosure No. 3.

With

Dispatch No. 44.

to

State Department

Copy letter to U.S. Consul
Amoy. January 28. 1878.

Copy

No. 111.

United States Consulate.
Amoy. February. 25th. 1848.

J. Stahel Esquire.
U.S. Vice Consul General.
Shanghai.

Sir.

I have the honor to return to you herewith the bundle of documents which were inclosed with a dispatch I have received from you, dated January 28th 1848. and to remind you that the power to review the acts of a Consul of the United States in China, which are performed by virtue of the authority conferred on them by treaty and law. to decide with disputes between citizens of the United States and others is vested in the United States Circuit Court for the District of California and in cases involving less than $2500. the Minister at Peking.

All applications which have been made to me in the case of Williams vs. Bradley & Co or Williams vs. Chinese Government officials or others up to this time have been disposed of.

In conclusion I beg leave to express the hope that your letter above mentioned may be recalled.

I am Sir.
Your obedient servant.
(Sgd) J. J. Henderson.
Consul

Inclosure no. 4.

with

Dispatch no. 44.

to

State Department.

Jm. Hendersons no. 111.

Feb. 25. 1878

Ack May 21

No. 48.

Mr Wood

Entered

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. March. 20. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third. Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington. D. C.

Subject of dispatch.
Death of William Arthur Dobbyn.

No. 48.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. March. 20. 1848.

Honorable Jno. A. Dandelull.
Third Asst. Secty of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir.

It is with regret that I report the death on March. 8. 1848 of William Arthur Dabbyn.

Mr. Dabbyn left a will appointing William Wallis his executor (without bonds) who has charge of the estate.

I am Sir.
Your obedient servant.
J. Stahl.
Vice Consul General.

No. 49. Pkt, Jan 16 Wood

Call attention of Secretary of Treasury to this

14 March 79 Recalled from Treasy March 18. 1879 Mr Polk

Enclosures sent to Navy Dr. 3 May 10
Enclosures returned from Navy May 14. & sent to Treasy. May 15-

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED MAY OF STATE

United States Consulate General
Shanghae. March. 22d. 1848.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Subject of despatch.
Woosung Bar and River.

Inclosures.
No. 1. Mess. Eschen & Rijke rept. with maps.
" .2. Chart by order R. A. Jenkins U.S.N.
" .3. Pamphlet by Johannes Von Lombach

No. 49.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. March 22d. 1848.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington. D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with the orders of the United States Minister at Peking and with reference to his dispatch No. 115. to this office I have the honor to transmit "Inclosure No. 1." a Report on the Woosung Bar by Mess. Eschu and Rijke with accompanying charts. Also chart of the Woosung River and Bar "Inclosure No. 2" made by order of Rear Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins. United States Navy. "Inclosure No. 3" is a pamphlet on the "Damage dues fund" and the Woosung Bar by Johannes Von Gumbach.

I was also instructed by Mr. Seward our Minister to call the attention of the Department to his correspondence at the time he was in charge

of.

of this office. (viz)

Dispatch. No. 521. July. 21. 1842.
" " 495 Aug. 4. 1844.
" " 818 Sept 18. " .
" " 883 Feb. 23. 1845.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
J. Stahel
Vice Consul General

Enclosure to this despatch are bound in volume
No 2 / at the beginning.

S. 238. Vol. 22 P.M.
With No 49 of March 22. 1878
Consulate Genl. Shanghai

REPORT

UPON

THE WOOSUNG BAR.

BY

G. A. ESCHER AND JOH^{S}. DE RŸKE.

SHANGHAI:
PRINTED AT THE "NORTH-CHINA HERALD" OFFICE.
1876.

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B/22

REPORT

UPON

THE WOOSUNG BAR.

BY

G. A. ESCHER AND JOH^{s}. DE RŸKE.

SHANGHAI:
PRINTED AT THE "NORTH-CHINA HERALD" OFFICE.
1876.

REPORT

OF

THE WOOSUNG BAR.

Osaka, 28th February, 1876.

Gentlemen,

Through the mediation of Mr. W. C. Korthals, lately head-agent in Japan of the Honble. The Netherlands Trading Society, we were honored by your body with an invitation to examine and report upon the "Woosung Bar," your object being as stated in your communication of 9th June last, viz., to have "an authoritative opinion whether the Bar can be improved, and, if it can be improved, an "outline of the method which should be pursued, and a statement of the probable cost."

Our application to the Japanese Government for leave of absence was unsuccessful, and it was not till August—during our summer-holidays—that we found an opportunity of visiting Shanghai in acknowledgment of your invitation.

Upon arrival we reported ourselves to your Bar Committee, Geo. F. Seward, Esq., U. S. Consul-General, and W. H. Medhurst, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul, from whom we received fuller explanation as to what was required of us.

Our time—holiday—being short, we were unable to call on all the Consuls stationed at Shanghai, and others interested in the object of our visit, but we had the pleasure of meeting with the representatives of Austria, France, Germany and Japan; with Mr. J. G. Purdon, the Chairman, and Mr. E. B. Souper, the Secretary, of the Shanghai Municipal Council; with Mr. G. B. Glover, H. I. M.'s Commissioner of Customs; with Mr. Dreyer, Director, and Mr. Bohr, Engineer, of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, from all of whom we experienced the greatest courtesy and kindness, and to them all we again, through you, tender our warmest thanks. But more especially our thanks are due to those professional gentlemen and friends, through whose material assistance we were enabled to prosecute our survey, viz., to Capt. Bisbee, Harbour-Master at Shanghai, and Harbour-Master Carlson at Woosung, who supplied us with some charts, and valuable observations relating to the rise and fall of the river of both places; to Mr. Heyden, Consul for the Netherlands, who procured for us the services of the Pilot, Mr. van Corbach, and who introduced us to the Taotai of Shanghai; and to Messrs. Russell & Co., who kindly placed a steam-launch at our disposal, which favor was of very great value as it enabled us in all weathers to proceed with and complete soundings we wished to take in the River.

In addition to these we were greatly indebted to the late Mr. E. H. Oliver, Engineer to the Shanghai Municipal Council, for the use of several instruments, and for some important memoranda; and while thus expressing our gratitude for his services we would express our regret at his early death.

Through the kindness and assistance accorded to us by every one with whom we came in contact, we were enabled to collect data for the study of the several points touching the fairway of Hwangpu, and the determining of the best method of removing the present difficulty.

But this has taken more time than we anticipated.

Our daily occupations in the service of the Japanese Government leave us but very little time to devote to the Hwangpu question. Moreover, occasionally our official duties entail upon us an absence of several weeks from our residences; yet, about half our Report and Documents on the Woosung Bar were ready in November, and the whole was finished shortly after New-Year, but excepting the notes on our Drawings, the writings are in the Dutch language.

It was our original intention to furnish our Report as written—in Dutch,—and subsequently, if desired, to send you a translation in English. We understand, however, that in Dutch the documents would be of little use to you. Consequently we have resolved to transmit at present only the Drawings, and these will be handed to you herewith by Mr. Heemskerk. The translation, which will be a work requiring more time than we thought (the difficulty, of finding a translator possessed of the technical knowledge necessary for an exact reproduction of our meaning, being very great), will be forwarded as early as possible. Meanwhile if your Body should prefer to have all the Documents in the original Dutch we shall be happy to send them to you at once.

The Report in full consists of the following Documents:—

1°.—Report upon the Inner Bar, with Appendices—

A.—Sketch of the basin of drainage of the Hwangpu.

B.—Tidal Curves at Woosung and at Shanghai.

C. and C.—Diagrams of the tidal currents about Middleground.

D.—Table of ground borings (2 sheets), with a box containing the bored matter.

E.—Table of sectional area in different years.

F.—Chart according to Survey 1873 on the scale of the printed chart.

G.—Table showing the relative sectional area of Junk Channel and Ship Channel in different years.

H.—Chart of the Hwangpu River of the British Admiralty with cross-sections.

I.—Closer consideration of the formation of the New Channel.

2°.—Plan of improvement I., with 4 sheets of cross-sections, description and estimation of cost, and a plan on a small scale.

3°.—Plan of improvement II., with 4 sheets of cross-sections, and a description and estimation of cost.

4°.—Essay on the fairway from and to Shanghai through the Estuary of the Yangtsze, with Appendices.

We have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) G. A. ESCHER.

JOHS. DE RYKE.

To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS of the CONSULAR BODY,

Shanghai.

Osaka, 24th April, 1876.

Sir,

Herewith we beg to hand you the Descriptions and rough Estimates of Plans Nos. I. and II. of the Woosung Bar Improvement.

Further papers, in connection with this subject, are now in course of translations, and these we hope to be able to send you very soon.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) Johs. de RYKE.
G. A. ESCHER.

To W. H. Medhurst, Esq.,
President of the Board of Consuls,
Shanghai.

WOOSUNG BAR IMPROVEMENT.

PLAN I.

Improvement of Ship Channel.

Description.

The desirable depth and width of Channel, which we have determined in § 27 of our Report to be at least 18 ft. by 600 ft. at low water, continues in Ship Channel for a short distance below the lower point of Middleground, which is dry at L.W., according to the Chart of 1873. To obtain the same width as far as the fairway of Junk Channel, the circumstances, which influence the depth, must be nearly the same as there. These circumstances consist of confining the water up the L.W. level on the left, and of a slightly concave bank on the right.

1°.—Works to effect narrowing.

We can obtain this result at the lower part of Ship Channel by constructing a training wall as far as the L.W. level, and by extending the right bank to make it concave.

Training wall below Gough Island.

To promote economy, it is proposed to make the training wall on the high ridge of Middleground; and to prevent the concentrated water from scouring a channel into the higher part of this bank, it must be covered as far as Gough Island with a "Zinkstuk" of 30 ft. broad and 3 ft. thick.

Long transversal "Zinkstuks" opposite this wall along the right bank.

At the right, the bottom along the bank is only to be raised 3 ft. for a width in accordance with the line of excavation of Pheasant Point, by "Zinkstuks" marked *A*.

As the longitudinal wall confines the water up to the height of the L.W. level, I consider that, as far as the head of this wall, the sectional area of Ship Channel at L.W., will be afterwards about the same as it is now at the point of land emerging above L.W., between the cross-sections *D* and *E*. The probable manner, in which the cross-sections *D*, *C* and *B* will be transformed, until they have the same area, as the cross-section *D E* has now, is marked in red lines on the plan.

2°.—Works to concentrate the current.

To effect this transformation by scouring, other works, besides the mentioned ones, are wanted, to prevent a decrease in the power of the current through the Ship Channel.

Considering the situation, we conclude that the scour must be obtained by the ebb. To prevent the larger quantity of this current from going into Junk Channel, a wall is proposed from the upper point of Gough Island, having first a longitudinal direction over the ridge of Middleground, and beyond that an oblique one towards Junk Channel.

Intercepting wall above Gough Island.

This wall to be a little higher than that below Gough Island, viz., 5 ft. above L.W. level on that part of the bank, which is dry at low water (the ebb at a higher level is not strong; see diagram Appendix *C* Report), and about 1 ft. above L.W. for the other part.

A great part of the water, which now flows across Middleground, will, by means of this wall, be forced into Ship Channel.

Groin for disposal of matter, and for protection.

At a short distance from the angle, formed by the two parts of the wall, a groin projects, for procuring a space, protected against the currents, to deposit part of the excavation from Pheasant Point, and at the same time to protect the wall itself.

Directing groin at the left bank.

To help the good effect of the intercepting wall, and to prevent at the same time the scouring of the left bank, which would be prejudicial to Ship Channel, the groin *B* must serve, which at its head has a height equal to L.W. level, and joins the bank with a gentle inclination. This groin will have the power of deflecting a part of the ebb current, impinging against it, behind the mentioned intercepting wall.

3°.—Works for protecting banks.

The third kind of works, serving to prevent pernicious destructions of the banks, consists of "Zinkstuks," which resist the power of the current.

They are as follows:—

"Zinkstuks" at the left bank opposite Pheasant Point.

1°.—Six "Zinkstuks" marked *Z*, projecting from the left bank, from opposite Pheasant Point to past the Harbour-Master's Station.

The bank opposite Pheasant Point must be protected in order to prevent the bend from becoming stronger, because, if that were the case, the sectional area of the river would become less. (See Report § 18.) Near the Harbour-Master's Station and a little upward, the protection is necessary, because the wearing away of the bank would cause the flood to be directed into Ship Channel even worse than at present, and because this wearing away would cause the fairway in Junk Channel to be at a still greater distance from Ship Channel, and hence the confluence of the fairways would be made more difficult. The "Zinkstuk" just before the Harbour-Master's Station has been planned very long, in order to direct the flowing tide more or less into Ship Channel.

2°.—Fourteen "Zinkstuks," *Z*, to protect the right bank of Ship Channel. The wearing away of this bank, which is very exposed to the ebb, would cause a deterioration of the junction of the river-reaches above and below. Continued destruction would moreover make the fairway through the Ship Channel even longer than it is now; and the difference in declivity of the water-surfaces in the two channels would become so large, as to cause the water to flow through Junk Channel notwithstanding the works. "Zinkstuks" at the right bank.

Construction.

The works, above-mentioned, consist chiefly of "Zinkstuks" made of fascines of brushwood, reeds, and binding materials of ricestraw, tough and flexible twigs, or creepers. "Zinkstuks" may be compared with matrasses, which are filled with brushwood or reeds, and are covered by a frame-work of thick cables of brushwood, called "weeps" or "saucissons," between which the above materials are lashed.

Different construction of this kind, and the materials, required for them, have been described by Mr. de Ryke in Plan II. The way, in which the different constructions are used for Plan I., is shown on the enclosed four sheets with cross-sections, together with the plan.

All the brushwood must be filled up with ground taken from the excavation of Pheasant Point, and, when covered by other works, sunk with rough stones thrown on the top 0.3 ft. thick, and those parts which remain uncovered 0.8 ft. thick.

Order of working.

The execution of the works must be in such a way as to make as little change as possible in the bed, which would make the remaining work more expensive.

Therefore the longitudinal wall below Gough Island must be laid before the works, which strengthen the current in Ship Channel, which current would injure the ridge of Middleground, if this ridge was left unprotected; and for the same reason, the whole foundation of this wall must be laid, before constructing the higher part of it. The "Zinkstuks" for the protection of banks may be constructed at the same time as the other works.

Excavation of Pheasant Point.

The excavation of Pheasant Point must be made at the same time as the other works, as has been mentioned in this Report. The excavated material must be deposited upon, under, and between the "Zinkstuks," as shown on the cross-sections, and further between the "zinkstuks" at the right bank above Pheasant Point, at both sides of the groin *B* on the left bank, and of the groin, projecting from the longitudinal wall above Gough Island.

The excavation must be carried on to 3 ft. below L.W. level, and will contain on an area of 832,500 square feet (admitting a height of 14 ft. above L.W.) until 4 ft. above L.W.:

832,500 × (14—4)= ..... 8,325,000 cub. ft.

and on an area of 1,182,500 sq. ft. until 3 ft. below L.W.:

1,182,500 × (4 + 3)= ..... 8,277,500 „ „

Total..... 16,602,500 cub. ft.

Disposal of Material.

The room for disposal of the excavated material is as follows:—

1°.—Between and inside the "Zinkstuks" *A*, at the right bank above Pheasant Point an area of 1,930,000 sq. ft., at a height of 3 ft., makes ..... 5,790,000 cub. ft.

2°.—In the longitudinal wall below Gough Island, which has a length of 6,500 ft., and in that above Gough Island of 4,100 ft., together 948,000 sq. ft., at an average height of 5 ft., makes ..... 4,740,000 „ „

3°.—*A* the west of the last mentioned wall, protected by the groin, which projects from it, 600,000 sq. ft., at a height of 3 ft. ..... 1,800,000 „ „

4°.—Inside of groin *B* and the angles at both sides of it, 960,000 sq. ft., at a height of 5 ft. ..... 4,800,000 „ „

5°.—Inside and at both sides of the "Zinkstuks" *Z*, say for each an average slip of 60,000 sq. ft., at a height of 2 ft., thus for 19 "zinkstuks" 1,140,000 sq. ft. at a height of 2 ft. ..... 2,280,000 „ „

Total..... 19,410,000 cub. ft.

The room for depositing material is thus amply sufficient for the excavation of Pheasant Point.

Prices of labour and of material.

Prices of labour and materials are the same as for Plan II.

Plant.

The excavation being a little less than Plan II., the required plant may be a little less also.

Duration of execution.

The time, required to execute the works, will be nearly the same as Plan II., say two years and a half, which is allowing half a year for unskilled labour.

Estimate.

In order to estimate the cost, we will first calculate the quantity of the three different kinds of fascine works required.

Description of the Works.	Zinkstuks uncovered by other works, with the ordinary quantity of stone.	Zinkstuks covered by other works, with extra allowance of stone.	Double tiers of fascines.
	sq. ft.	sq. ft.	sq. ft.
I.—Longitudinal Wall below Gough Island.			
Head 200 × 130	26,000		
150 × 30 + 144 × 18	.....	7,092	
51 transversal foundation "zinkstuks," calculated fully loaded with stones; of these "zinkstuks" 25 have an average breadth of 40 ft. and a length of 125 ft.	125,000	.....	
And 26 a breadth of 35 ft. and a length of 95 ft.	86,450	.....	
Longitudinal "zinkstuk" lying on the foundation, and further up directly on the bottom, with exception of the head, having a length of 10,260 ft. and a breadth of 30 ft., of which a length of 7,260 ft. must be calculated fully loaded with stones	217,800	.....	
And 300 ft. lightly loaded with stones	.....	30,780	
At the sea end, all to be calculated as lightly loaded, having a length of 1,240 ft. and a breadth of 18 ft.	.....	22,320	
Double tiers of fascines, 1,500 ft. long	.....	.....	18,000
Total for this wall	455,250	60,192	18,000
II.—Longitudinal Wall above Gough Island.			
Head 200 × 130	26,000		
150 × 30	.....	.....	
7 transversal foundation "zinkstuks," calculated with a full load of stones, each 140 ft. long and 40 ft. broad	39,200	4,500	
Longitudinal "zinkstuk" lying on the foundation, 650 long, 30 ft. broad, half fully and half lightly loaded with stone	9,750	9,750	
One part, of only one "zinkstuk" thick, has:			
The middle strip, 3,320 ft. long and 30 ft. broad	99,600		
15 juts of an average length of 50 ft. and brth. 40 ft.	30,000		
10 „ „ „ „ „ 30 „ „ 30 „	9,000		
"Zinkstuk" for the projecting groin, 350 ft. lg., 50 ft. bd.	17,500		
Double tiers of fascines, 200 ft. long	.....	.....	1,200
Total	231,050	14,250	1,200
III.—Groin B at the Left Bank.			
Foundation, 900 ft. long, average breadth 80 ft.	72,000		
Facing, 500 ft. long, average breadth 30 ft.	.....	15,000	
Double tiers of fascines, 100 ft. long and 12 ft. broad	.....	.....	1,200
Total	72,000	15,000	1,200
IV.—Five "Zinkstuks" Z, at the Left Bank, and 14 of the same at the Right Bank, for protection of the land.			
Together 19 "Zinkstuks," having an average breadth and length of 100 and 160 ft.	304,000		
V.—The "Zinkstuk" Z, before the Harbour-Master's Station, and 4 "Zinkstuks" A, on the Right Bank above Pheasant Point, to fix the bottom.			
The first mentioned "Zinkstuk" has a breadth of 100 ft. and a length of 340 ft.	34,000		
The upper one *A* is 100 ft. broad and 200 ft. long	20,000		
„ 2nd „ „ „ „ „ 300 „ „	30,000		
„ 3rd „ „ „ „ „ 500 „ „	50,000		
„ lowermost „ „ 60 „ „ „ 500 „ „	30,000		
Total	164,000		

Recapitulation.

	Description of the Works.	Zinkstuks uncovered by other works, with the ordinary quantity of stone.	Zinkstuks covered by other works, with extra allowance of stone.	Double tiers of fascines.
		sq. ft.	sq. ft.	sq. ft.
I.	Longitudinal Wall below Gough Island	455,250	60,192	18,000
II.	,, ,, above ,, ,, ...	231,050	14,250	1,200
III.	Groin B	72,000	15,000	1,200
IV.	"Zinkstuks" for protection of the banks	304,000		
V.	,, ,, fixing the bottom.....	164,000		
	Total fascine works.....	1,226,300	89,442	20,400

The cost of the whole work will be as follows:—

1,226,300 sq. ft. "Zinkstuks" fully loaded with stone at $0.11.5 a square foot		$ 141,024
89,442 ,, ,, lightly ,, ,, $0.09 ,, ,, ...		8,050
20,400 ,, double tiers of fascines without stone, $0.04.5 ,, ,, ...		918
16,602,500 cub. ft.=614,908 cub. yard excavation, with 20 % loss, makes 737,890 cub. yard, with transport and deposit at $0.05.2 a cubic yard		38,370
Extra cost for depositing into the works 155,333 cub. yard at $0.02		3,106
Wear and tear of plant, as boats, cables, spades, poles, &c., wanted for the fascine works and the excavation		14,000
Channel chain with labour to work with it.....		6,000
Surveys during the excavation of the work, chiefly consisting of soundings, a steam-launch included, say $125 a week		13,000
Depreciation and use during two years of a steamer for towing "Zinkstuks" and punts		45,000
Dwellings near the working place for an inspecting Engineer and two Foremen, with an office		3,500
		$ 272,968
Cost of administration at 10 %		27,297
Total		$ 300,265
or in Taels.....		Tls. 219,200

STAFF.

2 Foremen during 30 months, at Tls. 100 a month, thus for the whole time...Tls.	3,000	
Compensation for the voyage, &c.....	600	
Thus for each Foreman	3,600	7,200
1 Inspecting Engineer at Tls. 200 a month	6,000	
Compensation for the voyage, &c.	1,000	
		7,000
1 Civil Engineer to direct the works, who also can advise the Government in other hydraulic matters. For this work we charge, as a part of his salary and indemnification for travelling expenses		10,000
Cost of repair to be expected, annually Tls. 500, which capitalised at 5 %, represents		10,000
Total estimate for Plan I.....		Tls. 253,400

G. T. ESCHER,
Engineer of the Dutch Waterstaat.

OSAKA, January, 1876.

WOOSUNG BAR IMPROVEMENT.

PLAN II.

The Regulation of Junk Channel.

To bring the full capacity of the whole of the Woosung River into Junk Channel is the object sought to be effected by this plan.

First. To do this in so effectual a manner that nothing whatever of the capacity shall be lost, but that rather it shall be increased.

Therefore, we propose to give to Junk Channel a breadth sufficient to bring it in accordance with some naturally well-regulated section of the river higher up; by parallel regulating works, which shall possess a permanent strength, we give the low water levels a breadth —in the future—of 2,620 feet, and the higher ones, one of 2,930 feet.

Therefore, to effect this, the ebb and flood streams are both led into this channel in the most advantageous manner possible, and by easy junctions; in the first place by the excavation of Pheasant Point.

Therefore, the capacity of Ship Channel will not be all at once brought into Junk Channel, but gradually.

Therefore finally, the excavation of Pheasant Point must be vigorously undertaken, so that every obstruction caused by the projected works will be counterbalanced by the increasing velocity and depth.

Second. To carry out this work in such a manner that the navigation shall immediately profit by it, or at least, shall not be impeded.

For which reason the restraining of Ship Channel will be so carried out that although in general silting up, yet on the bar itself there shall be an increasing depth, chiefly through the action of the downflow, so that vessels will soon find a deeper passage here. For instance, where Ship Channel is thirty feet deep it will soon silt up to twenty-five feet, whilst, on the bar itself, the channel will be scoured out to a depth of more than 12 feet, L.W.

In the meantime the removal of Pheasant Point will have caused an increased flood stream to flow direct into Junk Channel, the scouring effect of which, by means of the upper longitudinal dam, is brought to bear upon "Junk Channel Bar."

In addition to this a great scouring effect in Junk Channel is created by the comparatively clearer, and therefore more effective, down current, striking against crib *I J*; its retarding at the lower-end of Ship Channel; and, at a higher level, by the curved dam (upper-cross dam) shewn in the plan.

By using the "Channel Chain" here from the beginning, the work will be hastened.

After doing so, Junk Channel, having already a depth of more than 12 feet—L. W. (lowest water) over a sufficient breadth, vessels can make their way through it, and the work of bringing over the capacity, *i.e.*, the floating power, from one channel to the other, can be more quickly proceeded with by further restraining the current through Ship Channel. When a depth of 18 feet —L. W. has been obtained, which depth, judging by the borings which have been made, is readily obtainable, *then* the work may be deemed complete, and further deepening may be left to the combined action of the forces which have so been created, without the least fear that the channel will silt up again.

Further particulars concerning Plan II are to be found in the Inner Bar Report.

Description of the Works.

Normal lines. In the plan it will be seen that the whole of the works are bounded by two smoothly curving lines (dotted red upon the plan.) These are termed the normal lines.

Removal of Pheasant Point.

That part of Pheasant Point lying within the normal lines—coloured red on the plan—is removed to a depth of about 3 feet—L. W., sloping towards the shore; this depth being required for moving the mud boats.

Defending banks.

The concave shore opposite Pheasant Point is protected against further injury by means of fascine work. This is done in such a manner that the protected shore shall correspond with the left normal line. Similar works are to be carried out at the French godowns, near the Bar-master's house, and at other points higher up the river.

Works on Middleground.

These works are so situated that everything is constructed in shallow places, to save expense.

At the upper, as well as the lower end, is a longitudinal dam of fascine work, rising to within 3 feet + L. W., and each, by a gradual slope, connected with the adjoining cross-dam. The dam, near Ship Channel Bar, is double-headed and the heads are of extra strength. The one near Junk Channel Bar slopes at the end, which likewise is strongly constructed. The cross-sections *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, and *E*, shew the constructions of these dams.

The diagrams of currents shew that there is a strong ebb until the water is 3 feet + L. W., so that the height of the dam may be deemed sufficient.

Dyke.

Between the two longitudinal dams, on that portion of Middleground, which is dry at low water, is a dyke which limits the higher water levels. This dyke is built chiefly with the material obtained by excavating Pheasant Point. To make this cheap kind of work sufficiently durable, the dyke has, in the first place, a height of 13 feet + L. W., or whatever elevation it may be found necessary to prevent the water from flowing over it; and secondly, it is protected at each end by a strong cross-dam, which serves to defend it from the current on either side. (See plan and detailed drawing *F* and *H*.

Cross-Dams.

Each of the cross-dams has a length sufficient to keep the force of the current from the dyke. The lower one slopes from its centre towards each of its ends; the upper only slopes from the dyke towards Junk Channel, its other end having its top on a level with the dyke and is bent up stream so as to guide into Junk Channel a greater volume of water from the higher levels.

Against undermining by the stream, both cross-dams are protected by "Zinkstuks" along the foot, and from the scouring, and beating of the waves, by stone-pitching. (See detailed drawing *G*.)

Cross-Cribs.

From the dyke, to the right normal line, there are four cross-cribs; a low water limit along that line is by these means formed, after the spaces between are filled with the earth from Pheasant Point. If it were not that these places furnished ready means of getting rid of the surplus material from Pheasant Point, and this, at every state of the tide, still they would get filled up by the river itself. The cribs, which are at low water level at the normal line, gradually rise to 8 feet + L. W. at a point distant 2,930 feet from the H. W. line on the opposite shore, and where it connects with the dyke, the crib's height may reach to as much as 10 feet + L. W. The detailed drawings *M* and *N*, and the longitudinal section of the end, show the construction. Northward of the dyke, and connecting with it, Middleground is further strengthened with a strip of "zinkstuks," by which, and by other works, Ship Channel is prevented from enlarging.

Depositing excavated material on Middleground.

On reference to the plan it will be seen that numerous red letters *Y* are marked around Gough Island. These letters indicate the places where the excavated material from Pheasant Point may be deposited. While they are discharging, the mud boats, as their draught decreases, go higher and higher up Middleground, so that, at H. W. tide, it will be easy to throw the material into the body of the dyke. If it were required, the whole of the excavated material could be got rid of at Middleground.

Works along the Right Bank.

Crib above Pheasant Point.

From the shore to the normal line, this crib is about 600 feet long, and directs, by means of a leading "Zinkstuk," the inflowing tide wholly into the proposed new fairway. The leading "Zinkstuk" on the end, and the spot being a shallow one, make a work like *K*, sufficiently strong for this purpose.

The Crib opposite the end of the lower longitudinal dam.

This crib must be stronger than the last mentioned, because, amongst other reasons, it forms with the works opposite, a kind of gate through which the down current of Ship Channel is squeezed. At a level of 3 feet + L. W. this passage will be 1,200 feet wide, and the water, instead of flowing over a space of 6,000 feet, as it now does, will be confined to these limits. The object in view is to decrease the volume of water which runs through Ship Channel (this, more particularly, at the low water levels), the surplus being diverted into Junk Channel. An immediate, though transient result, being the deepening of the Channel at the Inner Bar. The advance which will be made by the "deep lines" is approximately shewn in the annexed tracing.

Crib in Ship Channel.

The strip of "Zinkstuks" on Middleground, above Gough Island, would cause, if left alone, injury to the opposite shore. To prevent this, a crib, constructed of two tiers of "Zinkstuk," is placed there; the upper tier being of sufficient breadth to allow of the placing of more tiers upon it afterwards, should it become desirable to make *here* works for the further decreasing of Ship Channel. In the latter event it will be necessary to add some more tiers of fascines to the strip just mentioned, and also, possibly, to lengthen it.

Large Crib below Black-point.

The foundation of this crib must be laid during a favourable season, and that too, at neap tide. The length of the crib from the shore to the normal line, at which point its height is=L. W., is 520 feet along the bottom, the lowermost tier extends to a distance of 600 feet from the shore. 200 feet from the shore, its height is 10 feet + L. W., and is, at this point, 2,930 feet from the opposite shore, where also a small defending is made. Detailed drawing *I* shews a cross-section at the normal line, and *J* the same nearer to the shore. The sketch *T* shews the construction above low water; it is made in such a manner, by means of strongly adhesive clay, that the air cannot injure the fascines.

Future restraining works.

In addition to the works shewn on the plan, others will, at a later date, be required to be executed for restraining Ship Channel with a view of increasing Junk Channel to an uniform depth of 18 feet L. W. The situation of these works, and the manner in which they are to be carried out, will be decided by the Engineer-in-charge, who will be guided in his action by the altered configuration of the bottom as shewn by the fresh soundings that will have been made. Raising and extending the strip of "Zinkstuks" in cross-section *R*—already mentioned—perhaps will be the way, but it may happen that it will be found both better and cheaper to build a strong guiding dam along the normal line, from the crib immediately above Pheasant Point towards the lower longitudinal dam. In the estimate this future restraining is calculated separately.

The position of the whole of these works is selected with a view to everything being situated on a dry or shallow spot. The construction, which to some extent is of a new description of fascine work, is greatly reduced in cost by the use which is so largely made of the excavated material obtained from the works at Pheasant Point. (See the cross-sections annexed, the red letters on the plan show the places where they have been taken.)

Alterations.

The plan having been based on a chart, the surveys for which were made upwards of three years ago, will answer its purpose until such time as it may be decided to commence the works. But as it may be expected that here and there alterations will have taken place in the bed of the river, a new and accurate survey, and numerous soundings, must be made before the works are begun. In addition to this a series of careful measurements of the velocity of the current must be taken in which the various tidal phenomena are taken into consideration. According to the data which he will have thus obtained, the Engineer-in-charge will be enabled to re-arrange more accurately the various distances, such for instance, as that between the normal lines and, if necessary, to make alterations in the position or dimensions of any of the works. Even then, however, it will be inadvisable to locate all the works at once, because, as each work is constructed, its effect must be studied and it may again be found necessary to re-arrange the positions of the works it has influenced.

The plan now made is, for the constructors, the original plan. It indicates sufficiently the mode of working and the probable cost of the undertaking. During the progress of the works, the Engineer-in-charge will make from time to time detailed working plans—monthly, or weekly, as may be required. This must be done with very great care, because, although it is not so difficult to place a crib in such a river as this, such is the extraordinary binding together of the materials afterwards, that to remove it would be both a difficult and tedious undertaking.

Possible effect of the Works.

We will now try to get some idea of what may be expected to be the effect of the works as shewn upon the plan, excluding those for the future restraining of Ship Channel. At present, the whole of the down current, principally owing to the shape of the bottom, is directed into Ship Channel, as is clearly shewn in cross-sections *G*, *H* and *I*, and those higher up the stream. So much of this volume of water as Ship Channel can engorge lower down passes through it, the remainder flowing across over the upper-end of Middleground, into Junk Channel. By comparing the cross-sections *F* and *H*, we find at the level of 3 feet + L. W. (the height of the lower works) as follows:—

	Ship Channel.	Junk Channel.
H	50,880 sq. feet.	18,100 sq. feet.
F	26,800 ,,	32,080 ,,

Supposing that there is, at that level, an equal velocity in the down current through both of these cross-sections, then about half the volume which passes above *F* seems to flow over Middleground towards Junk Channel.

The same phenomena may be seen at flood-tide, but is an opposite direction. The deep cavity in Ship Channel—which has been made by the ebb-tide—then attracks the water from the other channel; hence Junk Channel Bar.

The cross current, in consequence of the difference in height of one side of the current from the other, will be stronger at the lower than at the higher levels because, at the lower ones, the form of the bed has more influence upon the stream.

Important alterations are effected in this by the works. As low as 3 feet + L. W. the flow of water across Middleground is stopped by the longitudinal dams. The effect of the upper longitudinal dam alone should be an important enlargement of the present fairway by the ebb-tide, because the larger volume of water that passes *H* on the right side meets more difficulty in entering Junk Channel. But Ship Channel being restrained, first at *R*, and lower down by the works at *S*, thus the bed of the river at *H* and *I* will be gradually changed by scouring out more on the left side in the direction of Junk Channel, and this, in fact, is what is sought to be done. Three things will co-operate in this work of removing Junk Channel Bar :—

1st—The flood-tide, increased in volume by the removal of Pheasant Point, can no longer spread out as formerly, but is guided by means of the longitudinal dams so as to bear upon this bar.

2nd—The large crib below Black-point.

3rd—The continual working of the "channel chains" which loosen up the bottom.

Comparing the two narrowed cross-sections *R* and *S*, the first, without the influence of the second, would strongly increase by deepening, and *vice versâ*.

At 3 feet + L. W. *R*, has a cross-section of 21,930 sq. feet and here no great increase may be expected, neither any decrease before the further restraining works are constructed. The narrow pass *S* at 3 feet + L.W. contains 19,500 sq. feet only, but will by scouring soon equal *R*. An increasing depth in and beyond *S*, as shewn on the plan, will be the result.

At flood-tide, as well as at ebb-tide, the scouring out of Junk Channel is greatly assisted by the more elevated works.

Materials Required.

Brushwood.

The principal materials required for this work are fascines used according to a certain system. For the greater portion of the work the following kinds of soft wood will be sufficient, namely :—willow, pine, birch, ash, alder and woods of a like nature. In addition to these, a certain quantity of oak brushwood fascines, or of fascines made of a wood equally tough and pliable, will be required. Should the whole of the fascines be of the latter description, there will be less danger of their being injured by the weather whilst being prepared for used. (*)

Fascines are generally obtained from underwood, or brushwood, such as in most countries is only used for firewood. Suitable wood of this description is to be found in the neighbourhood; this we ascertained from a dealer in firewood at Shanghai.

Fascines.

Fascines.—These are brushwood, from 8 to 15 feet in length, and bound in bundles of 2 feet circumference.

Fencing Latha.

Fencing laths are flexible sticks of the same length as the fascines, picked out by the wood-cutters, and bound in bundles of 25.

Fencing Stakes.

Fencing Stakes.—These are made from the butt-ends of the thicker sticks of brushwood, their length being from 4 to 4½ feet, and circumference 4 to 7 inches. For convenience of carriage and counting, these stakes are bound in bundles of 10.

Wieps.

As labour will probably be cheaper in the interior, Wieps can be made on the spot where the brushwood is cut, or at the place of embarkation. Wieps may be described as ropes of brushwood; the material of which they are made is similar to that used in making fascines. They are bound at frequent intervals with *fuji* (Wisteria Sinensis), *kudsu* (Pueraria Thunbergiana), or a similar material; should this, however, prove too dear, ropes of ricestraw may for the greater part be substituted. The wieps should possess sufficient tensile strength to resist the united power of a dozen muscular coolies. The circumference of the wieps is 17 inches; for greater facility of transport the lengths are made according to the size of the vessels used to transport them.

Photograph I shews :

A—A fascine (somewhat too long for a model.)

B—A bundle of fencing stakes, 10 in number.

C—A bundle of fencing laths, 25 in number.

D—A wiep with the trestles on which it is being made.

E—The construction of a fascine fence.

(*) The following, nearly all of which are hardwood, are used in the works on the Osaka river :—1, Be-enf (?); 2, Yuki no sta (Saxifrage Sarmentosa, Linn.); 3, Ake bi (Rainia Quinata, Thumb.); 4, Sasaki (?); 5, Sakura (Prunus Psendo-Cerasus, Lindl.); 6, Kuromodsi (Lindera Umbellata, Thumb.); 7, Hooso (?); 8, Utsugi (Deutzia Scabra, Thumb.); 9, Midsuki (?); 10, Kuri (Castanea Vulgaris); 11, Yanagi (Salix Japonica, Thumb.); 12, Kunogi (Quercus Deutata, Thumb.); 13, Awoki (?); 14, Saru Suberi (Lagerstroemia Indica, Linn); 15, Uma no me (?); 16, Yamako ume (Prnni Species); 17, Yama tsubaki (Camelia Japonica); 18, Tsutsudia (Rhododendron Keiskei, Miquel); 19, Kashi (Quercus Species); 20, Tsugé (Buxus Japonica, Müll.); 21, Fkura (?), &c.

The total quantity of brushwood required for carrying out Plan II will be about 720,000 bundles.

Rice Straw. In addition to that which may be required for binding the wieps, a stouter kind of straw rope is wanted for making the "Zinkstuks." This kind of rope costs in Osaka $0.01 per 10 ft. and must be of sufficient tensile strength to resist the power of a strong coolie.

"Zinkstuks." The above materials are to be brought to the works in quantities regulated by the consumption; they being mainly required for the construction of "Zinkstuks," to which reference has been already made in the sketch of the estuary of the Yangtsze. In the Wusung river, where we have all the convenience of a large rise of tide, the construction will be as follows:—

A frame of wieps, having squares of 3 by 3 or 3 by 2½ ft., is laid down at ebb-tide on a place where the "Zinkstuk" can be set afloat at high water. A layer of fascines is spread over this frame and cross-wise over this is laid another layer; and a third and upper-layer in the same direction as the first. This filling is covered by another frame of wieps, the connection of which being so placed as to be exactly over the under-frame, to which it is bound by means of strong straw rope. Before the filling is begun these pieces of straw rope are temporarily attached to stakes, which, when it is completed, are withdrawn.

When properly compressed the three tiers of filling should have a total thickness of 1½ a 2 ft. Along the two outer wieps are fencings which form all round what is called the gangway; within these, at every third wiep, cross, and longitudinal fencings *E* are made, the stakes of which are driven through the lower, as well as through the upper wieps.

In addition to the above, every "Zinkstuk" to be floated in a current, requires a number of "props" to which the cables of the anchors are moored, every "prop" is made up of about ten oak stakes driven through a bed of additional wieps, which are connected with both the frames.

Ballast Stone. Pieces of rough stone from 0.5 to 2 cubic feet. The specific gravity of the stone must not be less than 2.5. Plan II. will require about 33,500 tons, each of 24 feet. From enquiries made at Shanghai, there will be no difficulty in obtaining this quantity.

Soil. A large portion of the material obtained from the excavation of Pheasant Point, can, as has already been stated, be used to make the body of the dyke; and secondly for filling in the interstices and for forming the cores of the fascine works.

In and between the fascines, below L. W., heavy sandy soil is chiefly used; above L. W. it is mainly clay.

Brick Clay. The upper layers of fascines, which are placed in position on the spot at ebb-tide, as shewn in sketch *T*, are covered with a strongly cohesive clay which is then thoroughly well rammed into the body of the work. By thus doing we not only protect the fascines absolutely from the action of the air but also from the attacks of the *teredo navalis*.

Reeds and Reed Sods. In the estimate is has been taken for granted that Gough Island is at our disposition, and that we may use the reeds and sods free of charge.

Plant. This includes—

1 Tugboat,
1 Steam-launch,
6 Mudboats with moveable bottoms,
Also rowboats, lighters, shed building materials, anchors, cables, chains, buoys, beacons, planks, shovels and other small tools.

Personnel. To superintend the works a Hydraulic Engineer is required, who can also serve the Chinese Government as Consulting Engineer on water questions generally.

Three well-skilled Instructors in fascine work, one of whom must be competent to assist the Engineer in surveying, &c. These with the addition of Chinese junkmen, farmers, and coolies will be sufficient to carry out the work.

For administrative purposes it will be necessary to have a few trustworthy officials, and two draughtsmen.

Mode of execution and length of time required for carrying out the works.

It having been decided to carry out the works, after the necessary personnel has been engaged, the first work to be done is to make a new survey. During the whole of the work soundings must be continually made in order to ascertain the progress of the scouring out and silting up of the river, and the consequent changing of its bed.

Whilst the new chart is being prepared, the necessary plant can be obtained, including the implements for "Channel Chain" working, for accelerating the scouring action of the current at certain spots. A dozen men, who ought not be changed, are to set about this work and kept at till it is finished.

At the same time as the above is being done, a brushwood suitable for the purpose having been found, one of the foreign Instructors shall be sent to the locality from whence the wood is to be

obtained, there to shew the wood cutters and fascine-makers how to select, prepare, and bind together the materials. So soon as a sufficient quantity of fascines have been made, they are to be sent to the works, so that a commencement may be made in instructing the gangs of native workmen, how to make, float, and place "Zinkstuks."

To prevent the injuring of one work by another, in most cases only the bottommost or under-layer of a dam will be placed in the first instance; by so doing, we shall cause only a very little changing of the bottom and save the expense that would be incurred otherwise.

Whilst the foregoing works are in progress, another gang of men will be engaged at some of the cross works on Middleground in order to receive the material to be excavated at Pheasant Point. The sooner the removal of this point is begun the better, and until places for depositing soil have been prepared on Middleground, the material can be thrown behind the normal line.

For further particulars, see "Alterations."

Should no delay arise from unexpected circumstances, and every facility have been given by the Chinese authorities, we may assume that in two years, exclusive of six months which will be required for preparing materials and training workmen, the works for the proposed fairway through Junk Channel will be finished. If there was a dredger at hand, then the making of the fairway, a depth of 18 feet L. W. throughout, could be accelerated.

Certainly then it will not be in vain that the Chinese Government has gained an insight into a system of river improvement, which it may be assumed they will not be slow to avail themselves of to improve and extent in a like fashion the fairways for native craft throughout the empire.

JOH^{S}. DE RYKE,
Hydr. Engineer.

Rendered, as well as may be, from the Dutch by the above signed, assisted by Mr. F. MAJOR, of Osaka.

Schedule of Prices.

Excavation, Pheasant Point.

A strip along the normal line, of a certain breadth and to a small depth, so that the incline is but slight, will cost but little to remove and carry over. This strip will be, say 1,000 yards long, 100 yards broad, and 3 yards deep,

$$1{,}000 \times 100 \times 3 = 300{,}000 \text{ cubic yards.}$$

In the ordinary course of things, this removing would cost, per cubic yard, but $ 0.05.5.

This part of the proposed excavation can go on at a time, when from stress of weather, transport with scows may be difficult; it is, therefore, necessary to calculate a quantity in this manner, even supposing there to be another and cheaper way.

The remainder of the excavation in Plan II. is calculated to equal 800,000 cubic yards, inclusive of loss and silting up during the work. This material is partly required for filling in the fascine works, &c., the surplus can readily be stowed between and behind the various cross-works. This will be done with mud scows or ordinary country boats, suitable for such work and easy to procure. The tugboat, which will be required to float a large number of the "Zinkstuks," can also be utilized in transporting earth.

The cost under this head will be mainly determined by the way in which the material is put into the scows. Beginning the excavation by a cutting at the upper-end of the point, out of the stream, the scows in this cutting, sheltered as in a harbour, load always in safety, and the greatest quantity of material is brought within arm's length of the excavator. In this manner—loading always out of the stream—tolerably steep terraced banks are practicable, from the different elevations of which the scows can be loaded whatever the state of the tide may be on ordinary occasions.

It has been found in Holland that one excavator, working in this manner, can, in a day of ten hours, load 25 cubic meters. There will, however, be some time lost in shifting, and in changing the boats; and from the lower strata having to be removed by hand dredging. Suppose, therefore, that one Chinese excavator, at $0.25 a day, loads on an average 10 cubic meters, this equals per C. M. $0.02.5

Transporting and discharging, including boats and shovels [the tugboat is estimated separately], per cubic meter $0.03.0

Incidental expenses, plants for stages, sheds for labourers, &c., say $0.01.0

Making together per cubic meter $0.06.5

Or per cubic yard, say $0.05.0

Earthfilling.

To build the dyke over Middleground, a footwork only is required on either side, between the ridges of which the excavated material from Pheasant Point will be dumped from the scows at high water. Up to a level of about 6 feet + L. W. the only work is to put this material over board; including some loss of time waiting for high water, this filling will cost per cubic yard $0.02

From 6 feet + L. W. upward the earth must be thrown up with shovels, say per cubic yard $0.05

The filling in of the fascines must be done carefully, between mark-stakes, generally at slack water, say per cubic yard $0.02

For this filling it it is sometimes necessary to throw down a quantity at once, therefore the large scows with moveable buttoms are wanted; the latter are estimated separately.

Turfing with reed sods.

These sods are cubes of about 1 cubic feet thoroughly matted together with reed roots. A sufficient quantity can be obtained from Gough Island, in such a manner that a strip 30 feet broad is left on either side along the dyke *H*, and also some strips across the island.

Cutting, transporting and laying this work is estimated per square yard, superficial $0.10

Footwork along the dyke.

For 100 feet lineal of dyke is required (see cross-section *F*) 400 bundles of reeds from Gough Island, cost of getting and transporting, at $0.02 ..... $8.00

100 feet brushwood wiep $1.40

30 bundles of fencing stakes, at $0.10 ..... $3.00

20 bundles of fencing laths, at $0.12 ..... $2.40

Labour $2.20

Total per 100 feet lineal (both sides) $17.00

Or per foot lineal of dyke ..... $ 0.17

[Nothing is supposed to be paid for using Gough Island.]

Fascine Works.

To arrive at this price we make a comparision with the cost at the works on the Osaka river. The fascines used there (about 40,000 bundles monthly) are obtained chiefly from the hills near Kasaki on the Kidsugawa, above Nara. For a distance of, from 2 to 5 miles the brushwood is carried by pack-horses down to the river. The further transport, down the river—about 60 miles—

can only be done with shallow boats and is very difficult in dry seasons. By making use of the agency of the firewood dealers the cost is :

1 fascine at the place of embarkation	$0.03.5
1 bundle (25) fencing laths	$0.05.5
1 bundle (10) fencing stakes	$0.03.9
River transport, per bundle	$0.01.3
Storage at site of works	$0.00.3

Supposing that the price is the same in the woods above Shanghai, but the cost of transport four times greater, owing to increased distance (although the waterways around Shanghai are far better) ; then we have for purchasing and transporting to Wusung bar, together with landing and storage charges, as follows :—

1 fascine	0.03.5 + [4 × 0.013] + 0.003 =	$0.09.0
1 bundle of stakes	0.03.9 + 0.05.2 + 0.003 =	$0.09.4
1 bundle of laths	0.05.5 + 0.05.2 + 0.003 =	$0.11.0

Say 9, 10 and 11 c.

In Holland, where such wood is much scarcer, these prices are commonly 6½, 7 and 10 c. delivered.

Now then we have

100 feet wiep costing :—

12 fascines, at 9 c.	$ 1.08
Band and binding	$ 0.32
Total	$ 1.40

For 100 square feet " Zinkstuk " required as follows :—

40 fascines for the body, in three tiers, at 9 c.	$ 3.60
3 bundles of fencing stakes, at 10 c.	$ 0.30
2 bundles of fencing laths, at 11 c.	$ 0.22
160 feet wiep for upper and lower frames, at $1.40	$ 2.24
100 feet straw-rope	$ 0.10
Labour of making, floating and sinking 45 c.—say with allowance for the tide and, at first, through unskilfulness of workmen	$ 1.00
Total	$ 7.46
Earthfilling and ballast with soil—(already calculated in earthwork.)	
Stone-ballast, 4-in. thick, is 30 cub. ft., per ton of 24 cub. ft., at $1.20	$ 1.50
100 sq. ft. of " Zinkstuk " with the ordinary quantity of ballast	$ 8.96
Extra ballasting, 2 tons, at $1.20	$ 2.40
" Zinkstuks " with extra allowance of ballast, thus	$11.36

Say the first, per sq. ft., 9 c.

Say the second, per sq. ft., 11.5 c.

Strong tiers of fascines imbedded in brickclay and loaded with stone, for 100 lineal feet, or 600 sq. feet is required :—

120 bundles fascines, at 9 c.	$10.80
3 fencing—30 bundles stakes, at 10 c.	$ 3.00
,, 18 bundles picked laths, at 15 c.	$ 2.70
9 in. thick × 6 ft. broad × 100 ft. long = 450 cub. ft., say with loss, 20 cub. yards excellent brickclay (to be found close at hand) at $0.35 per cubic yard	$ 7.00
Loading or covering with stones over a breadth of 5 ft., half of this with a layer 1 ft. thick, and the half with one of 6 in., requires per 100 lineal ft., 375 cub ft. of stone at $1.20 per ton, is	$18.75
Labour of making	$ 2.75
Total for 600 sq. ft.	$45.00
Or per sq. ft.	$ 0.75

Probably much of the fascine work can be made cheaper by mixing reeds with the wood. Such layers as *T* requires will cost extra for wiep frames.

Stone pitching.

15 in. thick on a coating of reeds (See cross Section *G.*)
For 100 sq. feet is required as follows :—

6 tons of stone, at $1.20	$7.20
Labour and reeds	$1.80
Total	$9.00

After the labourers have become somewhat skilful, some reduction may be made in the above prices, by substituting piece work for day work.

Rough Estimation.

Fascine frame Work (Zinkstuks) with full loading of stone at $0.11.5 per ft. sq. ft.	Fascine frame Work (Zinkstuks) with less stone at $0.09 per ft. sq. ft.	Tiers of fascines above low water at $0.07.5 per ft. sq. ft.	Earth filling at $0.02 per cubic yard. cubic yard	[*See Plan II.*]	
				300,000 c. y. excavation Pheasant Point, at $0.05.5 per c. y.	$ 16,500.00
				800,000 c. y. excavation Pheasant Point, at $0.05 per c. y.	40,000.00
30,000	.....	.....	.....	Or other work of that kind, for defending left shore opposite Pheasant Point, on 3 places	3,450.00
10,000	.....	.....	.....	Do. do. at French Godowns on Telegraph Station, 2 places	1,150.00
2,700	1,800	1,800	750	For 150 l. ft. *K* defending left shore, higher on	622.50
14,000	.....	.....	.....	Or other work of that kind for defending left shore, higher on, 4 places	1,610.00
22,800	7,200	7,200	3,000	For 600 l. ft. *K* and 300 × 40 zinkstuk for crib above Pheasant Point, right shore	3,870.00
10,200	9,300	1,800	750	For 150 l. ft. *K* and 150 l. ft. *L* crib near the bar (S), right shore	2,160.00
12,000	.....	.....	.....	120 × 60 + 120 × 40, two tiers of zinkstuk in cross-section *R*, right shore	1,380.00
32,000	42,500	.....	15,700	Equal to { 250 lin. ft. *I* / 330 „ „ *J* } large crib down Black-point, right shore	15,588.20
19,800	44,880	15,840	13,200		
.....	.....	.....	.....	34,000 lin. ft. of wieps for frames in the same crib, right shore, at $1.75 per 100 ft.	595.00
				Works over Middleground.	
27,000	.....	.....	.....	450 × 60 ft. near the bar. Lower longitudinal dam, end	3,105.00
36,000	40,500	.....	9,000	450 lin. ft. *D* do., heading in S.	
18,000	24,000	6,000	10,000	500 „ „ *A* do., higher on ...	
14,000	12,500	6,000	6,000	500 „ „ *B* do., do. ...	28,123.00
48,840	17,760	17,760	11,100	1,480 „ „ *C* do., do. ...	
27,000	.....	.....	4,950	900 „ „ *E*, rising till cross-dam do. ...	
25,200	16,800	.....	19,600	1,400 „ „ *G*, upper and lower cross-dam, 500 + 900 lin. ft. *G*, or other work of that kind	4,802.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400 c. y. at 5c. filling in upperpart; 32,200 sq. ft. stone pitching at 9c.; 42,000 sq. ft. turfing at 10c. per sq. yard; the same dams	3,784.60
.....	.....	.....	26,400	6,600 lin. ft. *F* dike over Middleground, 39,600 c. y. at 5c., filling	2,508.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	The same dike, 6,600 lin. ft. footwork at 17c.; 217,800 sq. ft. turfing at 10c. per sq. y.	3,542.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400 lin. ft. *H* small dike over Gough Island, 3,100 c. y. filling at 5c., 48,000 sq. ft. turfing, at 10c. per sq. yard	688.30
38,320	48,480	56,640	.....	2,360 lin. ft. *M* and 200 lin. ft. *N*, 4 cross-cribs in Junk Channel	13,018.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	Strengthening of connections with stone-pitching, say 1,000 sq. ft., 9c	900.00
90,000	120,000	30,000	50,000	2,500 lin. ft. *A* / 560 „ „ *D* supperlongitudinal dam	34,312.00
44,800	56,400	.....	11,200		
48,000	.....	.....	.....	1,200 × 40, or other work of that kind in cross-section *R*	5,520.00
				The restraining Ship Channel afterwards, say 1,000 lin. ft. as cross-section *D*, at $17.70 per lin. ft.	17,700.00
					204,928.60
				Wear and tear of boats, cables, anchors, shovels, beacons, &c. necessary for the fascine works, including 6 scows with moveable bottom, together	18,000.00
				Chains and buoys with labour, to work with "Channel-Chain" in Junk channel, say	9,000.00
				Cost of surveys during the work, with a steam-launch, say 100 weeks at $125 per week	12,500.00
				A tugboat to float apart of the zinkstuks and to transport excavation; two years using with loss in value	45,000.00
				Carried forward .....$	289,428.60

Brought forward.....		$ 289,428.60
Dwellings near the work for the instructors, with an office.....		3,500.00
		292,928.60
Cost of administration, &c., 10 %.....		29,292.86
Together.....		$ 322,221.46
or in Taels		₸ 235,200.00
Personnel.		
2 fascine workers during 30 months, at Tls. 100 .....Tls.	6,000	
1 do. master do. „ 200 ..... „	6,000	
Travelling expenses and equipment for the first two..... „	1,200	
Do. do. do. master ..... „	1,000	
		14,200.00
One Hydraulic Engineer as leader for the works, who in the same time can advise the Government in other hydraulic matters. Salary, travelling expenses, &c., for this works, say		12,000.00
Average annual maintenance 500 Taels, which capitalised at 5 %, represents		10,000.00
Total estimation Plan II.....Tls.		271,400.00

Joh^{s}. de RYKE,
Hydraulic Engineer.

Osaka, 13th January, 1876.

Rendered, as well as may be, from the Dutch by the above signed, assisted by Mr. F. Major of Osaka.

OSAKA, 11th May, 1876.

SIR,

Mr. de Ryke and myself were glad to learn by your kind letter of 30th March, that our plans and letter of 28th February arrived safely by the courtesy of Mr. Heemskerk.

With reference to our letter and the later one of 24th April, I hereby beg to hand you the Report upon the Woosung Bar with Appendices A—H, Plan I on a small scale, and the box containing the samples of borings.

Mr. de Ryke's Report upon the fairway from and to Shanghai through the Estuary of the Yangtsze will be sent within a few weeks, together with the Charts we took with us from Shanghai, and this will complete our work.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. A. ESCHER.

W. H. MEDHURST, Esq.,

Chairman of the Consular Body,

Shanghai.

REPORT UPON THE WOOSUNG BAR.

I.—The Present Condition.

§ 1. Charts and Maps.

The Charts and Maps, which furnished Mr. de Ryke and myself with our general information regarding the Wongpu River, are as follows :—

1°—The Charts of the British Admiralty.

2°—A Chart of the Woosung Inner Bar, Ship and Junk Channels, of November, 1873, by Messrs. Hjousbery, Ruschenberger and Seabury, on a scale of $\frac{1}{3600}$, or 304 feet to an inch.

3°—A Plan of the country around Shanghai, published in 1865, by the Topographical Department of the British War Office, from surveys taken by officers of the Royal Engineers, on a scale of $\frac{1}{316800}$, or 5 miles to an inch ; and

4°—A Map of the North-East Provinces of China, by Edw. J. Powell, of the British Hydrographic Office, 1859, on a scale of 20 sea miles to an inch, or $\frac{1}{1216000}$.

§ 2. Basin of Drainage.

It is from this latter map (on which, I regret to say, neither mountain nor hill is marked), and from another smaller one, containing the mountains, that I made up, as well as I could, the limits of the country, drained by the Wongpu and some unimportant rivulets or creeks. The annexed sketch Appendix *A* is a delineation of that part of the country, as derived from that map.

Without a special survey the volume of water discharged by the creeks above referred to, cannot be positively determined, but, by means of the chart No. 1,480 of the British Admiralty, and, more especially, by the Military plan of the country around Shanghai, already cited, a pretty fair estimate of the *relative* discharge of these creeks may be arrived at.

From these maps it appears that within the area, as defined by them, there is not a single communication with the sea to the South of the Wongpu, and that to the North of it there are only a few insignificant creeks, leading into the Yangtsze. A vast number of wide canals and extensive lakes, however, which drain the country, connect with the Wongpu. This gives *a priori* reason, why the drainage discharge direct into the Yangtsze must be very small.

There is, however, still another reason, why only a small slip of land along the Yangtsze will discharge its drainage water directly into it, viz., the fall of this river. Hence the land in the vicinity of the lakes, the level of which is probably lower than that of the nearest points of the Yangtsze, will not discharge directly into that river, but through the lakes into the Wongpu. Moreover, it appears to me not improbable, that during the summer months, when the Yangtsze is at its highest, the uppermost of these creeks, which debouche directly into this river, eject only with ebb the tidal water, which enters them with flood.

§ 3. Area of Drainage.

To determine the area of drainage of the Wongpu, I take the boundary of its basin to be as shown by the red dotted lines on the sketch. Thus measured, the area of drainage of the Wongpu is 11,930 square miles. Therefore, it is considerably larger than that of the Thames, which measures only 5,000 square miles (according to Messrs. Rennie, C.E.), and than that of the Severn, which is stated by Captain T. W. Beechey, R.N., to be 8,580 square miles.* The basin of the Scheldt also, which in its nature perhaps still more resembles the Wongpu than the English rivers just named, is smaller than that of this river, as it extends to about 21,480 square kilometers, or 8,292 square miles.

§ 4. Nature of the basin and of the Drainage Water.

The basin of drainage of the Wongpu, partly surrounded by hills on the landside, is almost entirely a flat alluvial soil, with a net-work of canals and lakes in communication with the river. On account of the flatness of the district, the amount of solid matter carried by these canals or streamlets is unimportant, and since most of those, which flow from the hills, before reaching the river, run through some of the lakes, it is evident that much, if not all of the matter, which might otherwise be carried along, settles in these.

Accordingly, as far as the drainage water is concerned, the Wongpu is admirably situated to discharge clear water almost exclusively, without solid matter, which might cause shallowness.

But as a set off against this great advantage, principally originating from the vast water-surface of lakes and canals, there is the disadvantage of a large surface for evaporation, which must considerably diminish the discharge of water.

§ 5. Rise of Tide in the river and at its entrance.

Another circumstance, favorable to the depth of the lower part of the river, is the great rise of tide at its entrance.

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* The principles and practice of Canal and River Engineering, by David Stevenson, F.R.S.E., 2d. Ed., page 339.

According to the "China Sea Directory," Vol. III., 1874, the difference in height between H. W. (high water) and L. W. (low water) in the Wongpu is:—

	During Spring Tides.	*During Neap Tides.*
At the Entrance	15 feet	10 feet.
„ Pheasant Point	13 „	8 „
„ Shanghai	10 „	7 „

The observations taken from 1867 to 1874, by the Harbour-Master, in front of his residence at Woosung, just above Pheasant Point, opposite the Bar, give an average rise of tide of only 10 feet during springs, and 6 feet during neaps.

It is rather strange to find such a difference between the "China Sea Directory" statement and the Harbour-Master's observations. For, though the river gets wider above Pheasant Point, a difference in the rise of tide of 3 feet between this place and the Harbour-Master's Station is hardly plausible.

The observations taken at Shanghai, by the Harbour-Master of that place, from the 25th March till the 16th April, 1875, enable us to compare the difference between H. W. and L. W. here and at Woosung.

These differences according to the respective observations amounted to:

	March.			April.										
	26	28	30	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	14	15
			☾				●					☽		
At Woosung	7.8	6.0	2.9	6. 8	8.9	9.6	9.11	10.5	10. 0	8.1	5.10	...	5.6	6.10
At Shanghai	6.6	4.9	4.9	5.10	7.0	8.2	8. 5	8.8	7.10	6.6	4. 3	3.6	4.6	5. 2
Difference	1.2	1.3	2.0	0.10	1.9	1.4	1. 6	1.9	2. 2	1. 7	1. 7	...	1.0	1. 8

The foregoing data indicate that the rise of tide at Shanghai averages about 1 foot 7 inches less than at Woosung.

From the observations at Woosung 1867/74 we found a rise of tide of—

	Springs. ft. in.	*Neaps.* ft. in.
	10 0	6 0
Deducting the above difference of	1 7	1 7
We have an average for Shanghai of	8 5	4 5
The "China Sea Directory" gives	10 0	7 0
Or a surplus of	1 7	2 7

Taking the difference in the "China Sea Directory" at Pheasant Point and at the entrance of the river about as much smaller as this surplus, we find, as more correct cyphers for comparison with those from the observations made at Woosung, the following differences between H.W. and L.W.:—

	Springs.	*Neaps.*	*Average.*
Entrance Wongpu	13 ft.	7 ft.	10 ft.
Pheasant Point	11 ft.	6 ft.	8 ft. 6 in.
Harbour-Master's Residence	10 ft.	6 ft.	8 ft.
Shanghai	8 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 6in.	6 ft. 6 in.

These figures represent average tides, without calculating the influence of the wind.

§ 6. Influence of the Wind.

It is plausible enough that strong winds may cause the height of the tide to deviate considerably from its average. N.W. winds retain the tide at the entrance of the Yangtsze, and S.E. and E. winds force the water into it. Thus the tide in the Wongpu too is low, when the wind blows in the first direction, and high, when its direction is S.E. and E. S.W. and S. winds directly oppose the entrance of the tide into the Wongpu.

§ 7. Influence of the discharge of the Yangtsze.

Likewise the greater or smaller fresh-water discharge of the Yangtsze must have an influence upon the height of the tide at the entrance of the Wongpu.

§ 8. Tidal curves at Woosung and at Shanghai.

The observations of the tides at Shanghai, above refered to, from 25th March to 16th April, 1875, were taken hourly, whilst at Woosung during the day observations of every 6 inch rise of tide are always regularly noted. The change in height of the water, at both places, during the flow of tide is accordingly known, for the period from 25th March to 16th April, 1875.

Fig. 1 and 2, Appendix *B*, are diagrams in which this change in height at both places is represented during spring and neap tides. The black lines represent some tides at Woosung, and the blue ones the same tides at Shanghai. The horizontal distances show the difference in time,

and the vertical ones the rise or fall of the water. Because the direction and force of the wind, as observed during these tides, may have had an influence on the height of the water, they are noted on these drawings. This influence is exemplified by the lowness at H.W. on the afternoon of the 30th March, probably caused by the rather strong W.N.W. wind, and by the still lower H.W. on the night of 31st March and 1st April.

It further appears from these lines, that the space of time between L.W. and H.W. is much shorter than from H.W. to L.W. In spring tides the lapse of time for the former was about three hours and for the latter about nine hours.

§ 9. Rise of Tide higher up the River.

The rise of tide higher up the river has been found, according to observations by H.B.M.S. *Vulcan*, on the 6th June, 1862, to be

At Minhong, 20 miles above Shanghai ..... 6 to 7 ft., and
At Sankong, 35 „ „ „ ..... 5 ft.

§ 10. Nature of the Tidal Water.

The water running into the Wongpu with every tide is derived from the Estuary of the Yangtsze, and is generally sweet, but sometimes a little brackish, and always muddy. But for a long distance past Shanghai inland, the water of the Wongpu is recognised by its clearness.

§ 11. Course of the Wongpu, its width and depth.

The width of the Wongpu at H.W. at the French Concession, Shanghai, a distance of 14 miles from the entrance, is about 2,000 feet, and excepting the part of it just above the town, which is much narrower, the width does not appear to diminish for a long distance up. In 1866 the depth has been found to be at least 30 ft. at L.W.

At the lower-end of the town, near Pootung Point, where we have a maximum depth of over 90 feet and a whirlpool ("chow-chow water"), caused by a sharp curve and the confluence with the Soochow Creek, the river takes an easterly direction, and this part has a maximum width of 2,800 feet, whilst the minimum depth in 1860 was 23 feet.

The next section or reach, extending outwards, which we will call the second, runs North-east, and averages 2,100 feet, having at its end a width of only 1,650 feet, with a depth throughout of at least 27 feet in 1858.

The third reach extends N. by W. with a maximum width in the centre of 4,600 feet, and a minimum width at the end below Black Point of 2,300 ft., and has a depth throughout of at least 26 ft. at L.W. in 1858.

The fourth section flows from N. to N.W. and again N., and has, according to the last survey of 1873, a maximum width in the centre of 5,500 ft., and at its lower-end near Pheasant Point a width of only about 1,900 ft.

Afterwards the river runs to the N.N.E., towards the Yangtsze, gradually widening and measuring 4,000 ft. at the entrance near Fort *B*. Just outside of this Fort, on the so-called Outer Bar, is the shallowest part of this section, having a depth of not more than 24 ft. in 1869.

§ 12. The Section between Black Point and Pheasant Point.

With the exception of the fourth broad section, the river has but one channel; in this reach there are two—one along the right bank, chiefly maintained by the ebb, and the other along the left bank, formed by the flood tide. Wherever the banks, along which the channels are found, are concave, these are deep. The depth lessens where their direction changes from concave to straight or convex, and the shallowest places in both channels are found where they meet.

The right channel, called "Ship Channel," has the greatest depth throughout, and ocean ships pass through it. The spot where it meets the flood channel, just above Pheasant Point, is the so-called Woosung Bar, which has but 10 ft. of water at L.W. spring tide, whilst in the greater part of this channel there is a depth throughout of 24 ft., as found in 1873.

The left channel, called "Junk Channel," fit for small craft only, joins "Ship Channel" below Round Point; the shallowest spot showed a depth of only 8 ft. of water in the same year.

Between these two channels lies the "Middleground" Bank, a part of which is uncovered at H.W. springs, and named Gough Island. This island is grown over with reeds.

§ 13. Tidal Currents in this Reach.

The tidal currents in the two channels are not entirely the same. According to the data from the pilot, Mr. Van Corbach (who has been navigating on the Wongpu river for many years), and to the memoranda of Mr. Carlson, the Harbour-Master at Woosung, the following may be accepted:—

Under ordinary circumstances (viz., when there is no wind, nor high freshes from the Yangtsze) we have *with spring tides*:

			Max. Velocity.
In Junk Channel.....	5½ hours	flood	4 miles.
and.....	6½ „	ebb	3 „
In Ship Channel	3 „	flood	3 „
	1 „	slack water.	
	7½ „	ebb	4 „
and again	½ „	slack water.	

And *with neap tides:*

			Max. Velocity.
In Junk Channel.....	4	hours flood	1 mile.
	1	„ slackwater.	
	7	„ ebb	1½ a 2 „
In Ship Channel.....	1	„ flood	½ „
	2	„ slack water.	
	8	„ ebb	2½ „
and again	1	„ slack water.	

The diagram in Appendices *C* and *D*, will give a clear idea of the volocity of the current in both channels during springs and neaps, at each period of the tide.

Fig. 1 is the tidal curve of 7th April, 1875 (see § 8), and Fig. 2 represents the velocity of the current during such tide. In both figures the horizontal distances show the difference in time; the vertical distances in Fig. 1 the height of the water, and in Fig. 2 the velocity of the current. By these diagrams the relative force of the flood and ebb currents in each channel become very apparent.

We see that with spring tides, when the tide is turning from flood to ebb, both currents running in opposite direction, for a short time exist simultaneously in both channels.

We further find that with spring tides the ebb has most force in Ship Channel and the flood in Junk Channel, and that in both channels together the power of the ebb, as to rapidity and duration, is greater than that of the flood.

Finally, by examining diagram *C*, we perceive that strongest flood current exists about the time of H.W., and the strongest ebb some two hours before L.W., and that when the water is more than 5 ft. 3 in. above L.W. spring tides, the velocity of the ebb current is less than 3 miles.

§ 14. Nature of the Bed.

Mr. de Ryke and myself could not obtain sufficient particulars about the nature of the bed. All we heard was that in former times soundings had been taken with a bamboo, and that in this way it was found that in many places the bed was hard; but we were told that, though some persons appeared to consider its composition very peculiar, an examination was never undertaken.

We therefore had made a simple hand-boring machine, consisting of a few gas pipes screwed together, being ⅛ inch thick and having an inside diameter of one inch. In these we had a groove made lengthways. This borer was simply pressed by hand into those parts of the river bed, where it was found to be soft; where the bottom was too hard for this; a 30 lbs. monkey was used.

The charges brought up in elevating this tool were visible through the groove. A portion of each foot of depth has been preserved in the box, accompanying this report, with exception of that quantity, which was washed away during the lifting of the boring tool.

The points, where borings were taken, were fixed by station lines from the shore and marked on plan, by letters, which correspond with the letters on the samples in the box.

A description of the soil thus bored, and the degree of resistance experienced will be found in a separate statement. Appendix *D*.—This, with the illustration contained in it, gives an insight to the nature of the river bed.

It appears that the uppermost stratum, to a greater or lesser depth, at most places consists of soft matter, which was washed out when we hauled up the borer, and which therefore probably consists principally of mud and fine sand.

At some points the bed remained soft up to 18 ft. below L.W., at others to about 16 ft., and at other places again we found the bed soft up to 12 ft. below L.W. In a few instances the soft stratum was covered by a hard crust.

The matter hauled up principally consisted of fine sand, with more cohesion where the bed was soft, than where it was hard, and it had a clayish appearance when moist. When dry, however, the insignificance of the clay deposit in all the samples became manifest, and under the microscope we found, that even the apparently most clayish specimen consisted only of glittering grains of sand, held together by a few sticky particles.

In some places, owing to the great resistance of the deposit, we did not take borings to a depth desirable for the new fairway, but considering the results of the other borings which do not show any material variation in the nature of the river bed, we find the reason of this great resistance can be only the extraordinary height of the sandy layer; and we conclude that the deposit is very similar in character everywhere.

The most striking difference is that the deposit on the bored places in Junk Channel is coarser than that in Ship Channel.

However, in no place is the bed strong enough to resist a rapid current; and this I consider the most important lesson to be learnt from these borings, because it shows the possibility of deepening the river without the use of dredgers, which are always encumbering to navigation and, moreover, expensive in this part of the world.

II.—Explanation of the present state and its consequences.

We will try and account for the present state as above described, as far as in our power, and useful for our purposes, and draw some conclusions from it.

§ 15. The suspension, depositing and moving of solid matter.

Before proceeding, I will offer a few remarks with regard to the powers of water to keep solid matter in suspension, and the depositing of such matter. The chief part, which this power plays in the question at issue, makes it important for us to speak about it.

It is clear that, in order to keep solid matter of greater specific gravity than water in suspension, an upward directed power must be at work. Such a power does not exist in stagnant water. It exists only in water in motion, and is caused by the different pressures upon different sides of the suspended particles, due to the different velocities of different water-layers. It increases or diminishes in ratio with the difference of velocity.

Generally speaking, this difference in the velocities of consecutive layers is greatest near the bottom and smallest a little under the surface. Also it is greater in a strong stream than in a weak one.

Hence in a stronger stream and near the bottom larger or heavier particles can be held in suspension than in a weaker stream and near the surface. In such circumstances a greater quantity can also be carried, because the particles in suspension necessarily lessen the difference in velocity of the currents, flowing above each other.

This has been proved by experiments. (*)

If the bed consists of fine matter, such as loose clay or mud, having little cohesion, the current will always keep such quantity in suspension, as the differences in velocity of the various strata enables it. In such a condition the current can be called fully charged with solid matter. In this case each decrease in the velocity of the current will cause part of the matter in suspension to deposit, and each increase will cause more matter from the bed to be taken up.

The bed may consist of such fine matter, but *cohesive* through pressure and rest, like hard clay; and in *this* case the current need *not* be fully charged with matter. For, matter has not only to be lifted up, but also to be loosened from its position. When the current is not charged to its maximum capacity, the bed will be continually scoured, even when the velocity of the former diminishes to such a degree that the current is unable to keep the matter it has in suspension any more.

Finally, the bed, instead of being of soft mud or clay, may be formed of sand, which is coarser and less cohesive than the former; the bed in *this* case will be all the sooner scoured; only sand wants greater differences in velocity of current to be held in suspension. If the sand particles are too big for suspension, the current may still have sufficent force to roll them along the bottom.

§ 16. Cause of the depth of the ower Wongpu.

Proceeding now to enquire into the state of the river, as described in Part I., we have first to find out to what cause the great depth of the lower part may be attributed.

For this purpose we will first see, whether the depth might originate from the rainfall of the basin of the Wongpu, measuring about 11,930 square miles.

Taking into consideration the large surface of evaporation of this basin, I think I do not under-estimate its discharge, when I represent it to be on the average 90 cub. ft. per square mile a minute (†), or a total of 17,895 cub. ft. a second.

The sectional area of the river at Shanghai, at the mean level between H.W. and L.W., is 48,270 sq. ft.; the average velocity accordingly would be 0.37 ft. per second. The velocity near the bottom would still be less, say 0.3 ft. per second.

The Drainage Water alone no cause.

Now experiments have shown that to lift soft clay, it requires a velocity of current of over 0.5 ft., and common sand over 1.6 ft. Consequently, the current, created by drainage water exclusively, would have been unable to scour out the existing depth.

Accepting this, the cause of the depth must be looked for in the great rise of tide at the entrance.

That the force of the ebb is more ascribable to the water, running up in consequence of this rise of tide, than to the Wongpu's own water, is apparent from the trifling difference in power between the ebb and flood currents, which is proved in the following manner:—

This power is proportionate to the velocity of the current, its duration, and the cross-section of the river.

The velocity varies but averages can be got at by means of the diagram Appendix *C*. From this drawing we see, that in one tide (spring-tide) the *flood* in Junk Channel during 4¼ hours has an average velocity of 3 miles, and in the Ship Channel during 2¼ hours, 2 miles; and the *ebb*, in Junk Channel during 5 hours 2 miles, and in Ship Channel during 6½ hours, 3 miles.

(*) Dupuit, Etudes sur le mouvement des eaux, page 217. De Lagrené, Cours de Navigation Intérieure, pages 44 et 45.

(†) D. Stevenson gives the following figures in the work already cited, viz.:—Discharge of the Danube, per sq. mile, 25 cub. ft.; of the Rhine, 44.5 cub. ft.; of the Clyde, 65 cub. ft.; of the Ganges, 28 cub. ft.

Now the same diagram shows that the average water-level, during the flowing tide, is 10 ft. + L.W., and during ebb 3 ft. + L.W.; and in the statement Appendix *E* you will find, that the cross-sections of the river at these water heights bear a proportion of about 3 to 2. The respective forces of these currents running up and down (flood and ebb) therefore bear the following proportion:—
$(4\frac{1}{4} \times 3 + 2\frac{1}{4} \times 2) \times 3$ to $(5 \times 2 + 6\frac{1}{4} \times 3) \times 2 = 56:59$.

The Tidal Water much more powerful than the Drainage Water.

The data on which these calculations rest are not accurate enough to prove that the discharge of the Wongpu must be exactly $\frac{3}{56}$ of the quantity of tidal water, but they sufficiently demonstrate that it is trifling in comparison.

The small share, which the Wongpu's discharge has in the whole quantity of water flowing through the lower part of the river, confirms the result, obtained by roughly estimating that discharge, viz., that drainage alone could not have *caused* the existing depth.

For these reasons we may equally conclude that the rain, or drainage water would be unable to *maintain* the depth, for the very weak current could not prevent a deposit of the matter, which would be received from the muddy Yangtsze, whose water, when high, on account of a large discharge or wind, eventually would enter, even without being influenced, by the tide.

Depth, a consequence of both forces combined.

Though the deduction from the above arguments is, that the rise of tide has a greater influence on the maintenance of depth in the River than the drainage water, yet the latter has also a share in it. I am of opinion that the influence of both is pretty correctly expressed, by saying that *the depth of the Wongpu is attributable to the strong inward and outward tidal flow from the Yangtsze, which, by its amalgamation with the clear water of the Wongpu, is enabled to carry more deposit when flowing outward than flowing inward.*

Seems not to know that the ebb has greater scouring force than the flood

Examples.

Although I think I have adduced sufficient reasons for this view, I will add a few confirmatory examples.

The arm of the Rhine, uniting Rotterdam with the North Sea, in extent about 17 miles, is much shallower than the Wongpu, notwithstanding the many improvements made and in course of construction in the former, the depth being at the entrance a little over 12 ft. at L.W., and from thence to Rotterdam a minimum of 14 ft. at L.W. Still the area of drainage of the Rhine, according to D. Stevenson's work already cited, is 88,853 sq. miles, of which about one-third may be said to pertain to the Rotterdam branch, and that is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the drainage area of the Wongpu. The difference between H.W. and L.W. at the new mouth, however, is but 5 ft. 6 in., or a little more than half of that in the Wongpu, and this explains the lesser depth.

Rivers discharging into seas where hardly any tide occurs, are, as is well known, still shallower at their entrances.

For instance the Rhône, with an area of drainage of 38,329 sq. miles (*), has, at its principal entrance, a bar of only 5 @ 8 ft. deep, and for a long way higher up it is very shallow. (†)

On the bar of the principal entrance of the Danube (the so-called Sulina mouth) the water was but 11 ft. high, before improvements remedied the evil.

The Neva also has a shallow bar, though its waters, received from the Ladoga Lake, are as clear as those of the Wongpu.

Moreover it is well-known that rivers like the Thames and the Scheldt, with a *small* area of drainage, (see § 3) but with a *great* rise of tide, are very deep at the entrance.

Indeed, a river originally of such unimportant size as the Clyde, with only 945 sq. miles of drainage, but having a rise in tide at the entrance of 10 ft., has been made navigable for the largest craft by deepening, which increased the tidal flow. (‡)

These arguments confirm the conclusion, arrived at by argument, that the depth of the Lower Wongpu is partly attributable to its own discharge, but principally to tidal flow.

What is necessary to maintain or increase the depth,

To maintain or increase the existing depth, care should be taken that both causes remain in force or be increased, i.e., that the Wongpu must not discharge a smaller volume of water, and chiefly *that the volume and the velocity, or in other words the scouring power of the tidal flow must not decrease but, if possible, increase.*

§ 17. Cause of the rapid decrease in rise of tide inwards,

This induces us to examine more carefully the rise of tide at various points in the river, and, in doing so, the large difference existing in the rise of tide at the entrance, and further up the river, notwithstanding the alteration in the ciphers of the "China Sea Directory," is conspicuous.

This large decrease has a prejudicial influence on the tidal flow.

This large difference cannot fail to have a prejudicial effect on the supply of tidal water, for it causes the fall of the flood higher up to become less than it would be, if the difference were smaller. There is reason to suppose, that the cause lies in the various narrowings and sharp turns of the river,

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(*) According to D. Stevenson.

(†) H. De Lagrené Cours de Navigation Intérieure, Tome 1er., p. 121.

(‡) This river shows that, independent of drainage water, the rise of tide alone, although considerable, is insufficient to create a great depth. This rise of tide by itself does not establish a current; to get this, space, of course, is required to store tidal water, and this space did not exist in the Clyde. Excavations on a large scale, chiefly by dredging, have provided the required space from Glasgow to the entrance; but the space for storing tidal water higher up the river being very small, dredging has constantly to be kept up, to *maintain* the depth. This question with regard to the Wongpu is treated in § 17.

especially in these near Pheasant Point, because the sudden narrowness and change in direction must cause contraction and collision of the different water currents, which create a loss of power.

Since we contended in § 16, that a large volume of inward and outward tidal flow chiefly maintains the depth, it is important to investigate whether the above supposition proves true.

Comparison of the Wongpu with the Scheldt.

For this purpose we will compare the Wongpu with the Scheldt on Belgian territory, which, of the before named rivers, most resembles it.

This river may be considered to discharge into the estuary called "Wester Scheldt" on Dutch territory, like the Wongpu flows into the Yangtsze. Accepting this, we have the following ciphers (*) for comparison:—

River.	Width (W.)	Rise of tide (R.)	Depth of Channel (D.)			Place.
	Expressed in feet.					
	At the Entrance (E.)					
	W. E.	R. E.	D. E.			
Wongpu.....	4,000	10.0	40			
Scheldt	8,202	14.4	39			
	(N)—First narrowness at 1.5 miles from the entrance.					
	W. N.	R. N.	D. N.			
Wongpu.....	2,000	8.5	40	...	...	Phea. Point.
Scheldt	4,900	14.0	30	...	...	...
	At 2 miles from the entrance.					
	W.	R.	D.	W. W. N.	R. R. E.	
Wongpu.....	3,300	8	34	1.65	0.80	Harbour-master's residence.
Scheldt	4,950	14	38	1.01	0.97	...
	At 14 miles from the entrance.					
Wongpu.....	2,200	6.5	30	1.10	0.66	Shanghai.
Scheldt	1,640	14.0	25	0.33	0.97	2 miles past Antwerp.
	At 34 miles from the entrance.					
Wongpu.....	...	6.0	not less than 16	...	0.6	Minhong.
Scheldt	...	11.0	...	...	0.76	...
	At 55 miles from the entrance.					
Wongpu.....	...	5.0	not less than 16	...	0.5	Sunkong.
Scheldt	...	3.9	...	...	0.27	...

From the above table it appears that, with the Scheldt, the rise in tide, for a distance of about 14 miles from the entrance, remains almost the same, whilst with the Wongpu it has fallen off to 66 %, and that the width, which is 10 % larger in the Wongpu at this point (Shanghai) than it is at the narrow part just above the entrance, is, on the contrary, in the Scheldt 67 % smaller.

The cause is Pheasant Point.

The comparison between the two rivers thus confirms the before mentioned supposition, and makes us conclude, that the narrowing and sharp turn near Pheasant Point accounts for the enormous decrease in tide, the more we advance in the lower part of the Wongpu.

Continuing the comparison, we find that the rise in tide of the Wongpu, at 34 miles from its entrance, has fallen from 66 % to 60 %, or 6 % from that at the entrance, whilst in the Scheldt it decreases from 97 % to 76 % or 21 %.

At a distance of 55 miles from the entrance we have the following figures:—For the Wongpu, from 60 % to 50 %, or decrease 10 %; for the Scheldt, from 76 % to 27 %, or 49 % decrease.

Thus we find higher up the rivers than 14 miles from the entrance (in the Wongpu at Shanghai, and in the Scheldt just past Antwerp) the decrease in the rise of tide, contrary to the lower part of the rivers, much less in the Wongpu than in the Scheldt.

I may ascribe this to two cases: 1°—The natural fall of the river-bed past Antwerp is greater than that past Shanghai. 2°—The uncommonly favourable opportunity, which the Wongpu has, on account of its own great capacity and its communication with vast lakes and multifarious wide canals, to store a great quantity of tidal water.

(*) The ciphers, regarding the Scheldt, are extracted from the annuary for 1875 of the Netherlands Royal Institution of Engineers, and from a Dutch chart.

The great capacity of the river and its branches I ascribe to: 1°—The pureness of the Wongpu's own drainage water, whereby no depositing of solid matter on the bed obstructs the maintenance of depth, as it does with most other rivers, and also with the Scheldt. 2°—The habit of the inhabitants of the district to dredge or dig out the fertile mud for the raising and manuring of the fields.

Summing up the foregoing deductions, we come to the two following conclusions: 1°—That circumstances are favorable in the Scheldt to maintain a deep channel till just past Antwerp through the rise of tide at the entrance, *whilst in the Wongpu the narrowness and the sharp turn near Pheasant Point prevent much benefit from the rise in tide.* 2°—That the circumstances, under which the higher part of the river is placed, cause there the greatest advantage for a deep channel on account of the rise in tide still existing past the several narrowings.

Pheasant Point is unpropitious to Shanghai, and the large water capacity above the town is beneficial to same.

On the strength of what we said in the beginning of this paragraph, we finally may conclude that it is desirable for the interest Shanghai has at stake, that the river should be wider and straighter near Pheasant Point, and that the numerous communications between the Wongpu and a vast network of spacious canals and lakes should be maintained.

§ 18. Explaining the cause of formation of the narrow curve near Pheasant Point.

We may here explain the origin of the narrow curve:

More or less hardness of the bed at some point of this river part, or some other circumstance may have been the cause of the formation of a slight curve. This curve, once in existence, the flood as well as the ebb current, passing it, has given it a greater bend by scouring. This process, of scouring out the left bank, was coupled with a depositing of solid matter from the muddy water along the right bank, on account of weakening of current at that side; and so the entire bed was forced leftwards. This also decreased the width. The more the curve became sharper, the more the water pushed toward the left bank; and so the channel along this bank became deeper, and the opposite side extended gradually more towards the middle. At the same time the "vis viva" of the water must diminish, because of the steadily growing bend of the course over which the water runs, and likewise the entering water volume and the sectional area of the river must diminish.

§ 19. Explanation of the great width and its consequences.

When we described the river, its very changeable width will have been noticed; and in treating the strong decrease of rise in tide inland (§ 17), it was argued that the narrow parts were the cause of it, and, consequently, that these impede the entering of tidal flow, to the detriment of the depth of the fairway in the lower part of the Wongpu.

The *width* of section may likewise injure the depth, though *this* takes place in another way.

There are two wide sections, which are chiefly conspicuous; one above Black Point and one between Round Point and Pheasant Point. The existence of both can be explained in about the same manner, premising that the concave shores of both commenced to shape themselves in a way similar to that accepted for the shore opposite Pheasant Point (§ 18.)

Broad section above Black Point (Reach III.)

In the higher section (Reach III.) the *ebb* at the entrance is just favorably directed along the concave right bank to maintain the channel there. The *flood*, when entering the section, has *not* quite the direction of this channel. It would incline rather to the left bank, or take the middle course of the two directions, if it were not drawn towards the right bank, on account of the considerable depth of the channel, created by the ebb. A proof of the inclination of the flood to follow the left bank, we find in the narrow channel, 7 ft. deep, noted on the chart.

§ 20.—Broad section between Round Point and Pheasant Point (Reach IV.)

In the lower section (Reach IV.) it is the *flood*, which, at the entrance, takes a more decided direction than the ebb. It follows the left bank, and there maintains a channel, which for a certain length is over ~~12~~ ft. deep, but gradually becomes shallower.

The *ebb*, when it enters, at first neither inclines to the left nor the right bank, but throws itself sideways on the first named, and is then deflected in a direction along the right bank. Here it maintains a channel, which for a long distance remains deep, but below the N.W. point of Middleground gradually becomes shallow as far as the Woosung Bar, which inclines rather steeply towards the channel made by the flood.

Cause of the two channels and of Middleground.

Thus 1st, the direction in which the higher and lower river-reaches join Reach IV., and 2nd the extraordinary width of this reach cause the existence of two different channels in it.

The same circumstances have caused at the same time the Middleground, for a current worth mentioning being here impossible, the solid matter in suspension must deposit there.

Cause of the two sills or bars.

The consequences of the two channels are the two shallows or sills, where the two channels join each other. A short time after L.W. at the beginning of the flood, this current flows into the Wongpu, and on entering Reach IV. is fully directed along the left bank. In consequence of the concavity of this bank, the water is raised against it, which permits at the same time a weak ebb current to run along the right bank from Ship Channel. This slowly flowing water is carried by the flood, which it meets in the opposite direction of Junk Channel, but meanwhile it drops a part of the matter, which it holds in suspension.

Afterwards the flood enters Ship Channel also. A decided direction for this being wanting, it will enter Ship Channel for the whole width between Pheasant Point and Middleground, in consequence of which the current will be weak during the whole flowing tide, and solid matters will

deposit. At the termination of the flood, again on account of the strong concavity of the right bank, the current will flow into Junk Channel at the same time that the ebb begins to flow out of Ship Channel (see diagram *O*.) When the two currents meet, the depositing of matter will go on. At last, when the ebb from Ship Channel, which has a certain direction, gets stronger, the deposit will be partly scoured away, but the great width, over which the current extends, will cause only a small depth to be maintained, and thus the shallowness of the "Woosung Bar" finds its explanation.

The other bar, there where both channels meet again, higher up the river (Junk Channel Bar) is caused by almost the same reasons.

The capacity of both channels proving the existence of cross-currents.

The capacity of both channels is fairly determined by their sectional area. In the table Appendix *E* these sectional area are given for different points at L.W., 1.5 + L.W., 8 ft. + L.W. and 10 ft. + L.W. Here we see, that in the centre of Reach IV., near Gough Island, (cross-section *H*) the contents of both channels are equal at low water, and that the sectional area of Junk Channel —the more the water rises—steadily increases in a larger degree than that of Ship Channel; from which we conclude that the water volume flowing in Junk Channel with flood, is larger than that in Ship Channel with ebb.

In the lower part of this reach, Junk Channel at low water has a larger sectional area than Ship Channel, and higher than L.W. it is also larger, though in a somewhat smaller degree. The conclusion to be drawn from this is, in connection with the equality of the sectional area in the centre; that, with the flowing tide, water must run right across Middleground from Junk Channel into Ship Channel, and that the reverse must occur with the ebb, and in a larger quantity.

In the upper part, the sectional area of Junk Channel at all heights of tide, but chiefly at L.W., is less than that of Ship Channel. Now from this we may also deduct, again considering the equality of the sectional area in the centre, that here likewise during flood a current runs right across the shallowness in a direction from Junk Channel towards Ship Channel, and that a much stronger current from Ship Channel towards Junk Channel is running during ebb.

The cross currents, the existence of which above and below Gough Island has been shown, are a natural consequence of the increase of the water against the concave banks, caused by centrifugal force.

III.—What changes the Bar has undergone of late years, and what it is likely to undergo.

§ 21. Periodical changes in height of the Bar.

According to observations taken by the Harbour-Master at Woosung, Mr. Carlson, the Bar is liable to periodical changes. From March to May it is at its lowest level. It then gradually commences to rise in height until September or October, when the additional height generally amounts to $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 ft. As the bar silts up, it also extends in an easterly direction. After August the process of scouring out commences, and it continues steadily until about April, when the bar has again returned to its lowest level. The matter deposited on the lower or western end, where it has formed a hard ridge, then commences gradually to be scoured away.

This phenomena is explained by the great quantity of solid matter, which the Yangtsze carries down in July and August, when it attains its maximum height, in connection with the small volume of clear water, which the Wongpu contains during the same period, which enables the matter from the Yangtsze, carried into the Wongpu by every tide, to settle there; while, on the other hand, at the commencement of the year the Yangtsze discharges but a small quantity of water, and the Wongpu a great deal, which scours away the deposit.

It is quite probable that this process is not confined to the Bar, but that in the lower part of the Wongpu, also at other points—and more especially on the shallows—a similar periodical difference in height of the bed occurs every year.

§ 22. Continual changes.

Let us now consider what changes the lower part of the Wongpu, under consideration, has undergone of late, and try to determine what changes may be expected.

Data.

The earliest reliable information, we have for our purpose, is from the chart of the British Admiralty No. 1601, scale $\frac{1}{24000}$, and the latest from the chart by Messrs. Hjousbery, Ruschenberger and Seabury of 1873, scale $\frac{1}{36000}$.

The former chart shows the Wongpu, from the entrance to Gough Island, in 1869, from here to the "brick manufactory," about a mile below Pootung Point, in 1858, and from here to past Shanghai, in 1866; the latter chart shews the wide river-section from Pheasant Point to just past the Bar of Junk Channel above Cajour Creek.

In comparing these charts, the season of the year, in which the soundings were taken, must be taken into account.

The printed chart does not mention in what season the different soundings have been made. Those noted on the chart of 1873, were taken about the beginning of November. In order to have a true comparison, the old soundings ought to have been taken at the same time of the year, but we do not know if this was done. It is possible that they were taken about April, when the Bar is generally at its lowest, or about September, when it is generally at its highest, or between these months.

At the time the soundings, noted on the last chart, were taken, viz., on or about the 1st November, 1873, the Woosung Bar was 9 ft. below L.W. spring tides, according to Mr. Carlson's observations; whilst during that year the smallest depth was 7½ ft. and the greatest 11½ ft. at low water. Consequently, during the soundings on the latest chart, the bar was much nearer to its maximum than to its minimum height. A comparison with the height of the Bar at various times in 1874, shows that in *that* year the Bar even never surpassed the height it reached on 1st November, 1873.

This circumstance demonstrates the probability that, if the comparison between the earlier and the latter chart would show an increase of depth, such increase really exists, but, if it would show a small decrease in depth, this *perhaps* does not exist.

Of course, the comparison of the charts only can instruct us with regard to changes in that part of the river, represented in both, viz., Reach IV., in which the Bar is situated.

Method of comparing the charts.

To facilitate this comparison, the latest chart has been reduced to the scale of the printed chart, and drawn on tracing paper, Appendix *F*. If we place this reduced chart of 1873 on the other, in such a way that the Bar signal staff and the mark *O*, shown on both near Cajour Creek, correspond, then the comparison brings to view such alterations of the banks as agree—1°, with what might be expected from the direction of the banks and the currents, 2° with what we were told in Shanghai, and 3° with the steep banks, which we noticed ourselves in the Wongpu.

What is shown by the shore lines.

It becomes apparent, that all the concave shores have been thus injured to the following extent:—

The right H.W. line (clearly by the ebb):—

Near Cajour Creek and a good way lower about	200 ft.
Opposite Gough Island	400 ,,
Near the Bar Beacons	300 ,,
And opposite the Bar	from 100 to 200 ,,

The left shore line denotes the following alterations (caused clearly by the flood):—

Between the French godowns and the Harbour-Master's residence	200 ft.
Just past this house	300 ,,
Opposite Gough Island	250 ,,
Decreasing here till opposite Cajour Creek, where it is	0 ,,

Above Cajour Creek we find, on the contrary, deposit has taken place.

The shore in front of the French godowns and the Harbour-Master's residence has remained almost the same, and so these places now are standing out from the shore, which is ascribable to their artificial protection against the current.

What the lines of equal depth show.

A further comparison between the two charts shows that the Middleground towards its lower end has lengthened at all depths, and that towards the upper-end, it has remained stationary at 6 ft. L.W., and has increased in length higher up. That this shoal has widened at L.W.; that at the level of 6 ft. L.W. it has remained stationary at the upper end and widened at the lower end; and that at 10 ft. L.W., it has diminished in the centre, because of Junk Channel getting wider, and of course has expanded lower down at the place where it has been lengthened. With regard to the channels, it appears that Ship Channel, as far as it is more than 12 ft. L.W., is shortened at the lower end, and has removed to the right shore, and that, at this depth, the width at the upper end has remained almost stationary and at the lower end has diminished; that, moreover, the channel with 10 ft. L.W. has diminished a trifle in the centre, and lower down considerably.

Junk Channel, on the other hand, has with depths under 10 ft. L.W. expanded and prolonged itself at the upper end. Moreover the line of 10 ft. L.W. on the chart of 1873 bends itself from the upper part of Ship Channel towards Junk Channel, whilst on the chart of earlier date all lines of equal depth continue uniformly. Consequently the distance across this channel's bar, between the lines of 10 ft. L.W. in each of the channels has contracted.

Summing up the foregoing, the comparison of the charts shows that the whole river section between the H.W. lines has enlarged; that Junk Channel has increased in size throughout; that Ship Channel has contracted at the lower end; and that Middleground has increased on all sides, but principally at the lower part.

What is proved by the cross-sections.

Whether the cross-section of the whole river has increased or decreased, can be determined by the sectional area of different places in various years, contained in the statement Appendix *E*, which also exhibits the change in each of the channels.

A mere comparison of the figures would go to show that all cross-sections of this part, with the exception of the lowermost *A* and A^1, have increased not only in width, but likewise in area.

And though we have not exact dates as to the season, in which the previous soundings were taken, we may conclude, on the strength, of what we said in the first part of this §, concerning the influence of this uncertainty, that it is highly probable, the Wongpu has *increased* its capacity between 1858 and 1873, and between 1869 and 1873.

We are strengthened in this opinion by a comparison of the cross-sections of the various river-reaches, surveyed in different years, as they appear on the printed charts. For the area of the cross-sections A^3 to F, according to the survey of 1869, differ mutually only slightly; those of the cross-sections G to P, according to the survey of 1858, are likewise mutually almost equal, and those of Q and R, as per survey of 1866, show no great difference. But the *averages* of the sectional areas for *each* division become all the larger, the later the date of the survey.

That the average of the last-named sectional areas does but slightly differ from that of the preceding ones, may be probably accounted for, by reason of the former being situated in the highest of the river divisions examined, where the cross-section at a given time in reality will be less than nearer to the entrance.

But at whatever time the previous soundings may have been taken, the sectional areas of the two channels at either side of Middleground, according to these and the later soundings, will determine with certainty, which of them, with regard to the cross-section of the whole river, has increased and which has decreased. For this purpose we made up the table marked G, which is derived from the previous one. It proves that in 1873 Junk Channel took up a greater portion of the entire sectional area than in 1858 and 1869, consequently, that anyhow this channel, with regard to the cross-section of the whole river, positively has increased, and that Ship Channel, on the other hand, has decreased.

It should be further evident from table E, that the cross-section of Junk Channel absolutely has gained to the detriment of that of Ship Channel, and finally, that the maximum depth in most of the cross-sections of Junk Channel has augmented, and in those of Ship Channel has diminished.

A few apparent contradictions, which will be remarked in some of the cross-sections, may be ascribed to the incorrectness, resulting from using the printed charts for a purpose for which they were never made, and for which accordingly they do not give enough ciphers.

§ 23. Explaining the changes.

The cause of the washing away of the shores has already been cited. A consequence of it was that the current, always tending to the concave shore, also grew more curved, and so grew weaker at the opposite convex bank, which caused solid matter to deposit there, and thus enlarged, lengthened, and raised Middleground.

Development of Middleground.

This explains why the deposit is much greater at the right side, opposite the concave shore, than at the left, opposite a shore, which is straight or convex, and that the deposit is larger at the lower part, where the opposite shores are both concave, than at the upper end, where such is the case with one shore only.

Increase of the lower Wongpu.

It appears strange, after all which has been said about the contraction of Pheasant Point, that the Wongpu above this point, since 1858 and likewise since 1869, should have increased in capacity. Mr. de Ryke, however, in his Report on the lower Yangtsze, has shown that, on account of the alteration in direction of the currents in the estuary of the Yangtsze, the rise of tide at the entrance of the Wongpu has probably increased of late; and this explains the increase of the river.

Increase of Junk Channel and decrease of Ship Channel.

I think there are two causes for the increase of Junk Channel to the detriment of Ship Channel. 1°—That the flood is better directed towards Junk Channel than the ebb towards Ship Channel, and the ebb less unfavorably towards Junk Channel than the flood towards Ship Channel. 2°—That, both for the flood and the ebb, the way through Junk Channel is shorter than through Ship Channel, and accordingly that the slope of the water surface is greater at the first branch.

§ 24. Changes likely to occur.

The more the shores are being scoured out, the more the latter circumstances will be felt, for, while the way through Ship Channel becomes so much larger, by the destruction of the right shore, that through Junk Channel gets shorter, when the left shore washes out, and this more especially so, when, as at present, the shore near the French Naval Yard and the Custom House is protected.

Because of the route through Junk Channel getting shorter, the flood there will become stronger, and likewise the ebb in Ship Channel will get weaker on account of the longer way. The deeper channel, formed by the flood, will gradually also more attract the ebb to it, and then this will also co-operate to the greater capacity of this channel.

The direction, in which this reach and the one higher up is joined, aids this process. There the ebb is engaged in scouring the right shore. The more this goes on, the more it will spread towards the mouth; and so it gradually will reach Black Point. If the shore there yields to the current, its course will be more directly pointed on Junk Channel, and so this channel will gain still more, whilst Ship Channel will lose.

It may be, therefore, accepted that, if Junk Channel were left to itself, it would continue to get deeper, and that Ship Channel would do the reverse, and by this process, at some time to come, the fairway would be better than it is at present. Yet, before we reach that time, we should pass certainly through a period, when the fairway would be worse than at present; and that time would be, till the Bar of Junk Channel is removed up to the present depth of the Woosung Bar.

Moreover this better condition, once obtained, would not be lasting by itself. Concave and convex curves would continue to be formed, and the river would (as it always does, when nature is

left its own will), continually change in character, sometimes to the benefit and sometimes to the detriment of the navigation.

IV.—The requisites for a lasting improvement.

§ 25. Requisites for the maintenance of a good fairway generally

In very large rivers, with a rise of tide at their entrance as large as or larger than the Wongpu, the power of the tidal flow is sufficient to maintain a channel deep enough for navigation, whatever changes the bed may undergo. This is exemplified by the Yangtsze.

In comparatively small rivers, like the Wongpu, the Rhine, the Scheldt, &c., it is necessary that the disposable capacity of the ebb and flood currents is properly applied to the maintenance of a certain average depth, in order that it may not waste power by scouring the various channels, shores, &c.

It follows from this general truth, as has been explained with regard to the Wongpu more especially in the preceding paragraph, that, even if it were only to prevent the fairway of this river from deteriorating, it would be unwarrantable to leave the river to itself.

However, not only on this account is it necessary to do something to the river, but more especially because of the present condition not answering to the requirements of navigation.

§ 26. Desirable depth of the channel.

Let us investigate what these requisites are, and in the first place what depth is wanted. In § 11 it has been stated, that the minimum depth of the fairway between Shanghai and the Yangtsze, excepting the Bar, amounts to 23 ft. at L.W. spring tides, and that on the Bar it is but 10 ft. at L.W.

The maximum draught of vessels, often visiting Shanghai, is 22 ft., and it is desirable that they can enter and leave with any H.W. tide. Now the observations of the Harbour-Master at Woosung show, that the minimum H.W. from 1867 till 1874 was 5 ft. + L.W. spring tides. Under such circumstances, the keel of vessels, above referred to, extends at 22—5 = 17 ft. below L.W. Accepting that 1 foot keel water is wanted to let such ships pass, the minimum depth of the channel should be 17 + 1 = 18 ft. at L.W. springs.

The coasting steamers and those of the M. B. S. S. Co., which make many short trips at regular intervals, and in whose interest it is to start always at a certain hour, should be enabled to clear the Bar at any state of the tide and thus also at *Low Water*. These latter steamers draw 15 to 18 ft., and thus want, as well as the ships, previously spoken of, 18 ft. depth at L.W.

Only occasionally Shanghai is visited by vessels drawing 24 ft., which accordingly want 25 ft. of water. If the minimum depth in the channel is 18 ft. at L. W. spring tides, they would have enough water with a tide of 7 ft. + L. W. Lower H. W. tides than these happen seldom, according to observations in 1874 f.i.; they never occurred at spring tides, and but five times at neap tides. A depth of 18 ft.—L.W. springs, therefore, will but rarely compel even a vessel of very great draught to wait for the flood, in order to enter or leave; in all other cases such a depth answers to the requirements.

If such heavy draught vessels should be enabled to come to or leave Shanghai at any H. W. tide, then the depth may not be less than 24—5 + 1 = 20 ft. at L. W. spring tide.

§ 27. Desirable width of the channel.

In accordance with the conditions generally existing in the river, and in order that vessels may easily move about at any point, the width throughout at the required depth should be about a cable length or 600 ft. If need be, however, a lesser width will do here or there for a short distance; but this width should not be less than 300 ft., in order that vessels experience not too great a difficulty in keeping their course though the channel, and in passing each other.

V.—Means for Improvement.

§ 28. Means for deepening the river.

If we consider the means, by which generally a greater depth is obtained and maintained, that of dredging is the most obvious.

Dredging not advisable.

However, after all that has been said as to *the causes* of the shallows in the river, and more especially of the Woosung Bar, it is clear that these *causes* are not removed by dredging. Just the reverse. At present solid matter is settling on the Bar, because the current there is weak; and the same volume of water (for the local deepening by dredging in the cross-section, already too large, above the strait near Pheasant Point, will attract no larger tidal flow), if it were allowed a greater space, would flow with less velocity, and the solid matter would deposit in a larger quantity. Dredging, therefore, would only be of avail, if kept up constantly; and this not only would be very expensive, but it would impede free navigation, because of the dredger with its moving-gear, and of its attendant lighters, moving to and fro.

Narrowing combined with deepening is advisable.

Another expedient, which shows itself, in considering the before-mentioned causes of the origin and the existence of the Bar, is narrowing the shallow places. We have shown how the Bar has originated and increased, by reason of the flowing tide not striking it, and because the ebb, after first being confined on the left side by Middleground, and moreover being concentrated towards

the right shore on account of its concavity, is allowed to disperse to all sides on reaching the Bar. If the space, through which the ebb water has to flow on this place, were narrowed, and at the same time the depth increased in such a way that the same volume of water could pass, then the current would have gained in power, and the greater depth would be maintained. Then the working power of the ebb through Ship Channel, which is now wasted in the broad section on the Bar by maintaining a small depth of great width, would be turned to account by maintaining a channel where navigation wants it, whilst the sides of the channel would silt up, which would not matter.

Before investigating the merits of this idea of direct improvement of the Woosung Bar, and going into details, we should first consider two ways for making a lasting improvement in this part of the river.

VI.—Plans for Improvement.

§ 29. Possible plans.

Two courses are open to us:—1. Directly deepening the Bar (never mind by what means), *i. e.*, improving the present fairway. 2. To replace this fairway by a better one at the other side of Middleground.

Circumstances in favour of one of these plans.

The position of both channels, with regard to the upper and lower reaches of the river, is such, that the right channel could not so well connect with them as the left channel, and, therefore, in the left channel:

1°—The water will loose less of its working power *(vis viva)* by detrimental friction; and

2°—This channel will be an easier one for navigation generally, but more especially for sailing craft.

What should decide a choice.

Excepting these circumstances (and two others, which will present themselves further on), which are in favor of a fairway through Junk Channel, the cost of constructing and maintaining each of these fairways have to be taken into account, when we make a decisive choice.

Of each fairway, therefore, a plan should be drawn up. Before proceeding to this, we will determine what is required in each plan.

§ 30. Widening near Pheasant Point is necessary to both places.

In the first place it is necessary to determine, whether the river near Pheasant Point should be widened, and if so, to what extent, as, in that case, in both plans such widening should be taken into account.

In § 17 I noticed the desirability for the whole Lower Wongpu, of a greater width and an easier curve at this point. An easier curve is the great point, because, as is shown in § 18, the curve has caused the smaller width, and not the reverse.

If the width alone were increased, without changing the curve, the risk remains, that this relief would get refilled for the greater part. This widening, therefore, should be so done that, in connection with the restraining works above that place, an easier curve would be obtained. It is clear that with Plan II, as has already been remarked in § 29, the curve can be made much easier than with Plan I; and, accordingly, in adopting Plan II, a much larger lasting width and cross-section can be secured than with Plan I. This circumstance adds another advantage to those already enumerated in § 29.

Lasting width to be obtained by excavation.

In order to find the extent of width in both plans, which will be lasting, we have to examine the contents of the narrowest cross-section near Pheasant Point, in connection with the sectional areas higher up, according to the latest survey. Though the cross-section just at Pheasant Point does not appear on the chart according to this survey, it can fairly be deducted from cross-section *A* in connection with the printed chart of 1869, from which latter may safely be concluded (vide table Appendix *E*), that it is less than this cross-section. Cross-section *A*, according to the chart of 1873, is 43,600 sq. ft. at L. W. I think I do not under-estimate the cross-section at Pheasant Point in representing it by 40,000 sq. ft.

Upwards from Pheasant Point the cross-sections are much larger, say about 56,000 sq. ft. at the place where the curve amounts to about one-third of the present bend at Pheasant Point.

If we calculate that the curve near Pheasant Point by Plan I is reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times, and by Plan II to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the curve at the above-named point higher up, and that the differences in lasting sectional area are inversely proportionate to the differences in curve, then the present state is as follows:—

	Curve.	*Sectional Area.*
Upwards from Pheasant Point.....	a	40,000 + 16,000 sq. ft.
Just at Pheasant Point	$3\,a$	40,000
Differences	$2\,a$	... 16,000 sq. ft.

While later on, when the narrow section near Pheasant Point has been widened, the lasting sectional area will be there as follows:—

	Curve.	*Lasting Sectional Area in sq. ft.*
With Plan I	$2\frac{1}{2}\,a$	$40{,}000 + \frac{3-2\frac{1}{2}}{3-1} \times 16{,}000 = 40{,}000 + 4{,}000.$
With Plan II	$1\frac{1}{2}\,a$	$40{,}000 + \frac{3-1\frac{1}{2}}{3-1} \times 16{,}000 = 40{,}000 + 12{,}000.$

Accordingly, the widening amounts in Plan I 4,000 sq. ft., and in Plan II 12,000 sq. ft.

Supposing the excavation confined to L. W., and the height of Pheasant Point to be 14 ft. + L. W., the width to be excavated at the narrowest point of the river should be, with Plan I, $\frac{4000}{14}$=286 ft., and with Plan II $\frac{12000}{14}$=857 ft. The width, existing at present with H. W., is 1,900 ft., and consequently the new width would become, with Plan I, 2,186 ft., and with Plan II 2,757 ft.

But on account of the following reason, it would be well to excavate on a larger scale, even if nature should later partly refill the cavity:

The works wanted for restraining the river in both Plans, no matter what method is followed, will, if executed with some speed, impede more or less the supply of tidal flow, as long as the process of scouring which they are expected to cause, is not obtained (vide § 31.) By conducting the water during the execution of these works, by means of an effective excavation at Pheasant Point, from outside to near the works with a minimum fall, the temporary detrimental effect of these operations will be neutralised.

I accordingly propose the width, to be obtained by the excavation at H. W.:—

With Plan I ..... 2,186 + 214=2,400 ft.
With Plan II ..... 2,757 + 243=3,000 ,,

To promote an easy transport of the material by boats, and to make at the same time the excavation more effective for the tidal flow, I propose its depth at 3 ft.—L.W.

I have further to observe with regard to each of the Plans:—

§ 31. Proposed works for Plan I.

Plan I consists in the narrowing or contracting and deepening of the present fairway at the shallow place, according to the principle described in § 28.

Contraction.

The contraction must be obtained by works which can resist the current.

Increase of depth.

The depth must be increased by augmenting the force of the current by means of walls directing the same.

Channel-chain.

To enable the current, thus reinforced, to scour the bed quickly, even where it is particularly cohesive, we want a simple implement, called the "channel-chain." It consists of a chain placed upon the bed in the direction of the channel, which is to be made; to this chain are fastened, at small distances, smooth pieces of timber of a very light description and of a peculiar form, or long thin buoys, being provided at the ends, where they are fastened, with iron points, which catch into the bed at least 3 inches. These buoys would float upwards vertically if there were no current; but the current gives them an oblique direction and a swinging movement, causing the iron points to loosen the earth, and enabling it to be carried along with the more rapid current.

The chain must be so heavy, either by its own weight, or by means of weights attached to it, that the buoys are prevented from floating.

In order to scour a channel, a few of such chains, the longer the better, are placed side by side at the place to be deepened, and removed after they have assisted the scouring.

Shore protection.

Besides contraction and deepening, a protection of banks is wanted, where scouring would be detrimental to the condition desired, or its maintenance.

Two channels.

Since the width at L.W., between the right shore and Gough Island, amounts to but 1,800 ft., and, as will be shown in the next §, the full breadth of the river at this point should be 2,620 ft., in order not to thwart the entrance of the tidal flow; it is clear that, with this plan, two channels must remain in existence.

Prevention of impeding the tidal flow.

The works, which must cause scouring, will, as has already been remarked in the preceding paragraph, always more or less impede the tidal flow, for they have the effect of blocking up the water; and since the point of operation is not far from the mouth, this blocking up will even be felt there, be it in ever so slight a degree. But, since a rise of the water level causes an acceleration of current downwards, and accordingly scouring in a bed, like that of the Wongpu, if necessary by the aid of the "channel-chain," this injurious effect may be prevented by executing, the works with but such a degree of rapidity, that the scouring, to be effected by the blocking up closely follows the progress of the works, and that the river, in this way, retains everywhere the same sectional area as before.

Moreover the excavations at Pheasant Point will cause the prevention of the injurious effect of a diminished width, resulting from the fascine works, even if these works were more hurrried up, chiefly so, if the cross-section at that place will be taken larger than we may expect, that it will remain, as has been shown in § 30. This excavating, therefore, should always be in advance of the restraining works, or, at least, go hand-in-hand with the latter.

§ 32. Proposed works for Plan II, improvement of Junk Channel.

We have seen in § 22, that nature itself is engaged in increasing the dimensions of this channel; care, therefore, should be taken that this process continues in a manner advantageous to the forming of a good fairway. Besides it should be contrived that temporarily the minimum depth in the present fairway (Ship Channel) must not decrease, but, if possible, increase at least as long as the new fairway has not yet reached the minimum depth of the existing channel, viz.,

10 ft. L. W. The means we have to obtain this, is again by narrowing the channel at the Bar. And since this increased depth of Ship Channel is but temporarily wanted, it is not necessary, as it is in the first Plan, to construct works in order to prevent the loss of force for this channel, which may be expected by this contraction. This loss of force will cause silting up, firstly in the deeper parts of the channel, where, of course, at first it does not do any harm to navigation. When the silting up becomes injurious, the fairway through Junk Channel must at least have reached a depth of 10 ft. at L. W.

The contraction, accordingly, will just effect what is desired, viz., at the commencement a deepening at the Bar, and later on, an increase of the silting up all over Ship Channel, and also an increase in the deepening of Junk Channel.

The fourth good point in this plan is that we get but one channel.

According to this Plan, we shall have but a single channel in future; this is a favorable circumstance, because all the force at disposal will be then turned to the benefit of the maintenance of depth in this one channel, and that thus less *vis viva* is lost by prejudicial friction.

To show that there is room enough between Gough Island and the shore for one channel, with this Plan, the most desirable width of a branch or arm, through which *all* the water has to run, and situated like this one, should be determined. This can be done upon the condition that the tidal flow must not be hindered, and that the depth must not be less than what we accepted as desirable, viz., 18 ft. L.W. or greater for a width of 600 ft.

The first condition is fulfilled if the width is not too small; the second condition puts a limit to this width. In order to get at this limit, we should enquire what width we have in some regular reach of the Wongpu with but one channel, which corresponds as to form and the way it joins the adjoining reaches, with the channel to be made, and which has a depth not differing too largely from that we desire for this new channel.

Such a division we have in reach I, past the confluence with the Soochow Creek. The depth of the channel there is 23 ft., the width, at 18 ft. L. W., over 700 ft., and the greatest width at L. W. 2,500 ft., and at H. W. 2,800 ft. If the channel at 18 ft. L. W. had a width of only 600 ft., as is deemed sufficient for the new fairway (§ 27), then the width at L. W. would be larger. It will not be far from the truth, if we suppose at such a width at 18 ft. L. W. a maximum depth of 22 ft., and if we accept, that the different widths with L. W. and H. W. are inversely proportionate to the maximum depths. The width at L. W., therefore, in a channel, only 600 ft. wide, would amount to or about $\frac{23}{22} \times 2{,}500 = 2{,}617$ ft., and with H. W. $\frac{23}{22} \times 2{,}800 = 2{,}927$ ft.

Considering that, by excavating Pheasant Point, more water will flow into the river, and that in order to obtain a regular current in a tidal river, the cross-sections near to the entrance should have a larger area than further on, because they have to pass a larger volume of water than those higher up, we may conclude that a still larger width than 2,617 ft. with L. W., and 2,927 ft. with H. W. can be allowed to secure a constant depth of 18 ft. L. W.

However, with regard to the state of this river division, before Ship Channel is entirely filled, and whilst this branch still maintains a more or less important part of the full circulation, the proposed width does not materially differ from the ciphers obtained, and is fixed at 2,930 ft. between the H. W. shore lines and 2,620 ft. between the L. W.

That there is room enough for this width, i.e., for *one* channel with this plan, is clearly evident from the distance between Gough Island and the left shore, which amounts to 3,300 ft.

Expedients demanded by this plan.

With this plan the following has to be done:—

1°—Silting up of the Bar must be temporarily prevented, or, better still, a temporary increase of depth must be caused;

2°—A material increase of depth in Junk Channel must be effected;

3°—The banks must be protected, where their injury would be detrimental to the plan;

4°—A new right bank must be formed for the new fairway;

5°—Pheasant Point must be excavated.

The means to obtain these ends are of a similar nature to those named in Plan I, and the objections to temporary narrowing the cross-section, while the works are being executed, may be prevented in the same manner as described in that Plan.

§ 33. Choice of both plans. 1°. Costs and time acquired for excavation.

In order to enable those concerned to make a choice between these plans, it was necessary:

1°—To work out and estimate each plan as cheaply as possible, without losing sight of the required strength.

Mr. de Ryke and the undersigned, therefore, mutually arranged, that each should work out one of the above named projects; and it appears that Plan I would cost about Tls. 253,400; and Plan II Tls. 271,400; and that, after half a year of preliminary labour, the work according to each plan could be finished in two years.

2°. Time required for scouring out the new fairway.

2° To calculate with both plans the approximate time required to scour out the bed to the required depth.

A closer investigation of the process of scouring and depositing, therefore wanted, is set forth in Appendix *I*. It shows that probably the total scouring, as per Plan I, will be finished simultaneously with the works, and with Plan II perhaps not sooner than three years after their completion, but that with this plan a channel of lesser depth than 18 ft. L. W. will be obtained long before that time.

§ 34. During the execution of the works, deviations from the plans are probable.

If the execution of either of these plans is resolved upon, that part of the river which has to be improved, must be carefully re-surveyed, and a new chart of it made. Deviations of minor importance from the plan may then appear to be desirable.

Soundings have to be renewed from time to time, in order that each part of the work may be constructed in the cheapest way.

§ 35. Desirable way of treating the Wongpu generally.

Finally we would offer a few remarks with regard to the management of the Wongpu generally, in the interest of a good fairway between Shanghai and the Yangtsze estuary.

The great quantity of matter in suspension in the Wongpu water causes every projection in the river to make deposit.

The manifold jetties and piers at and near Shanghai work in the same way as groins; the space between them fills with sediment, and they have already noticeably narrowed the river in front of the Settlements.

Narrowing at a point, not abnormally wide, causes impediment to the tidal flow, and this again causes generally decrease of sectional area and depth.

In order to maintain the river in a proper condition for navigation, a regular width should be kept in view, a trifle wider at the entrance than higher up, and with as few sharp curves as possible.

Therefore it is desirable for that part of the river where there is a tidal flow, to fix regular shore lines ("normal lines") on a correct chart, within which lines all kinds of hindrances to the tidal flow must be prohibited, and beyond which, as far as concerns the river part that is wanted to be deep, at some places protections of banks will prove necessary, in order to prevent the formation of a second "Woosung Bar."

The chart with the "normal lines" and the necessary plans for works of protection, may be made by the Engineer who is to direct the execution of the works.

In the beginning of this report the benefit to the river has been pointed out, which is derived from the usual dredging or digging out of the creeks discharging into it. This good custom of dredging or digging out cannot be too highly recommended. Care must also be taken that the mouths of such creeks have a form favourable alike for discharge and entrance of water.

I conclude this report by expressing my wish, that one of the two plans may be executed, and that at the same time surveys in the estuary of the Yangtsze may be made, the great utility of which has been proved by Mr. de Ryke in his report on this estuary.

OSAKA, January 1876.

G. A. ESCHER,

Engineer of the Dutch Waterstaat.

The undersigned agrees with the above report.

JOH^{s}. DE RYKE.

WOOSUNG BAR REPORT.

APPENDIX I.

Further consideration of the formation of the New Fairway.

A.—With Plan I.

Approximate calculation of the quantity of water passing.

In § 16 the changeable velocities of the current in Junk Channel and Ship Channel during spring tides have been reduced to certain velocities, working at the same rate for some time, according to the diagram Appendix *C*.

Supposing these velocities to be found in cross-section *F*, the quantity of water passing there *during one spring tide* is as follows (See also the table Appendix *E*):

At ebb, with an average water height of 3 ft. + L. W.:—

	Sectional area in sq. ft.	Velocity.	Duration.	Volume in millions of c. ft.
Ship Channel ...	25,000 + (1.5 × 1,060) = 26,590	3 miles	6½ hours.	3,152.5
Junk Channel ...	27,685 + (1.5 × 2,800) = 31,885	2 „	5 „	1,938.6
			Total.....	5,091.1
And *during flood*, with an average water height of 10 + L. W.:—				
Ship Channel ...	35,906	2 miles.	2½ hours.	982.2
Junk Channel ...	52,700	3 „	4¼ „	4,565.9
			Total.....	5,548.1

The quantity passing during the flowing tide must of course be less than that passing during ebbing tide. As the reverse has been found here, probably one value is too large and the other too small.

In a similar manner is to be found (see diagram *C*) the quantity of water, that passes this same cross-section *during one neap tide*. From this, in connection with the table, Appendix *E*, follows that in this period:—

During ebb the water height averages 4.5 ft. + L. W. and further:—

	Sectional area in sq. ft.	Velocity.	Duration.	Volume in millions of c. ft.
Ship Channel ...	25,000 + 3 (1,100) = 28,300	1¼ miles.	6½ hours.	1,613.1
Junk Channel ...	27,685 + 3 (2,830) = 36,175	1 „	5¼ „	1,264.1
			Total.....	2,877.8
And that *during flood* the water height averages 6.4 + L. W. and further:—				
Ship Channel ...	25,000 + 5 (1,170 = 30,850	⅛ mile.	1 hour.	69.7
Junk Channel ...	27,685 + 5 (2,870 = 42,035	0.6 „	4 hours.	613.4
			Total.....	683.1

Hence, during neap tide should pass at ebb 2,194.8 millions cub. ft. more of water than during the flowing tide, which certainly is much too great a difference to be true. Probably, in consequence of an incorrectness in the supposed velocities and durations of the current, the quantity at flood is found too small.

From the above-named numbers, we take a little less than the average quantity, found at flood and ebb, for the quantity of water, passing through the two channels together at flood and of course at least also at ebb, viz.:—

During neaps.....1,750 millions cub. ft.
And during springs .....5,300 „ „

and for the average of all tides, we take the average of these two quantities, which equals 3,525 million cubic feet.

To get the quantity of solid matter displaced at every tide, considering the character of the bed, I admit that the water hereabout is always fully charged with it, that is to say (§ 15), that the water holds as much of it in suspension, as the differences of velocity allow it to have under the otherwise most favourable circumstances. The particles, moving along the bottom, are not here considered.

Approximate calculation of the quantity of solid water displaced.

Admitting this, the proportion of matter in suspension to the volume of water varies with the velocity of the current, and of course it differs in every period of the tide. Say, that, during flood and ebb together, it averages $\frac{1}{5000}$* in the reaches upward and downward the section to be improved.

What will the result of *the ebb* be then?

The current in Ship Channel, reinforced principally about the Bar, will be able to hold more solid matter in suspension than before, and the weakened current in the lower part of Junk Channel, on the contrary, less. Because the water, that must pass Junk Channel, with the exception of a small difference, afterwards to be referred to, gets as much more room as the water, which must follow Ship Channel gets less in consequence, one may admit, that the power, to hold matter in suspension, will diminish there as much, as it will increase in Ship Channel.

The consequence will be, that in the down part of Junk Channel a certain quantity of sedimentary matter will deposit, and in the lower part of Ship Channel an equal amount will be taken up from the bottom, which will be loosened by the "channel chain."

Where the currents from both channels flow together, the velocity of one will be increased, and that of the other decreased, and the new velocity of the whole quantity will be just enough to carry the total amount of sediment, which will be the same as it was before the division of the stream.

The effect, to be obtained by the works *during the flood*, will be about the same in Junk Channel, as during the ebb in Ship Channel, viz., by narrowing the Channel at the upper-end near the shallowest place, it will be deepened. The other effects of the works, which must be made, are more favorable for Ship Channel than for Junk Channel, both during the inward and the outward flow. The effect of the flood should be nearly as follows:—

In Junk Channel, at the upper-end an increase of velocity and scouring out. In Ship Channel, on the contrary, at the upper-end a decrease of velocity and silting up. This scouring out and silting up will take place, both, however, in a smaller degree than the scouring of Ship Channel and the silting up of Junk Channel during the ebb.

Hence the *total effect of the ebb and flow*, until the proposed new state has been obtained will be:—

That, with every tide, the shallow places in both channels will be deepened, but Ship Channel will be deepened the most, and that the deep part of Junk Channel will silt up in proportion.

Say, that in this way with every tide an average quantity of one-fifth of the supposed amount of solid matter in suspension will be displaced, or $\frac{1}{10000}$ of the quantity of water passing, and let us suppose, that half of that quantity is scoured out from the shallow places of Ship Channel, and deposited in the deep ones of Junk Channel. Then the shallows in Ship Channel are diminished in every tide by $\frac{1}{20000}$ 3525 millions, equalling 44062.5 cubic feet.

Quantity to be removed.

The total quantity, to be scoured out, in order to obtain the desired condition (§ 27), is contained between the bed, as it now exists, and as it will be in its future state. Taking for granted that this state is indicated by the dotted cross-sections on this plan, the total quantity, to be scoured out, amounts to about 3,820,000 cubic feet. In carrying out the works regularly, in the usual way, the scouring will keep pace with them, *i.e.*, it will be terminated about at the same time as the works themselves.

Change of the Outer Bar silting up.

Such should be the case if the works, which must effect narrowing, and increasing the velocity of the current, did not occupy some place themselves. They should effectively act as has been supposed, viz., restrain the water in one channel in proportion to the extent of room given in the other. The space, occupied by the works themselves, is however, a cause of the small difference before referred to, which makes the total effect of scouring and depositing over the whole extension of the work a little unequal (viz., the former the larger), until the desired alteration has been finished.

This small quantity of matter to be scoured, which forms a surplus on the quantity, which fully charges the normal current, would deposit chiefly, where the current is weakest, viz., in the first instance, into the dead angles already existing or into those, which will be formed by the works, if these angles were not filled by the spoil from Pheasant Point.

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* According to statements in "The Principles and Practice of Canal and River Engineering," by D. Stevenson, 2nd Ed., page 318, the Mississippi carries an average of $\frac{1}{3000}$, the part of its water volume, the Irrawaddy during floods $\frac{1}{3064}$, and during its ordinary state $\frac{1}{11575}$.

For this last reason it is probable, that the depositing will take place farther from the works, and it is probable, that part of the matter will settle a little outside the mouth on the Outer Bar, where it would be most detrimental to navigation. Therefore, we will try to find out in which degree an elevation of this Bar would be possible.

Let us look at the case a little closer.

The narrowing, effectuated by the works over the total breadth, has the following effect at flood and ebb:—

1°—Up stream* of the part in consideration (Reach IV.) a blocking up and decrease in velocity, and consequently a depositing of a quantity of solid matter say=a will take place.

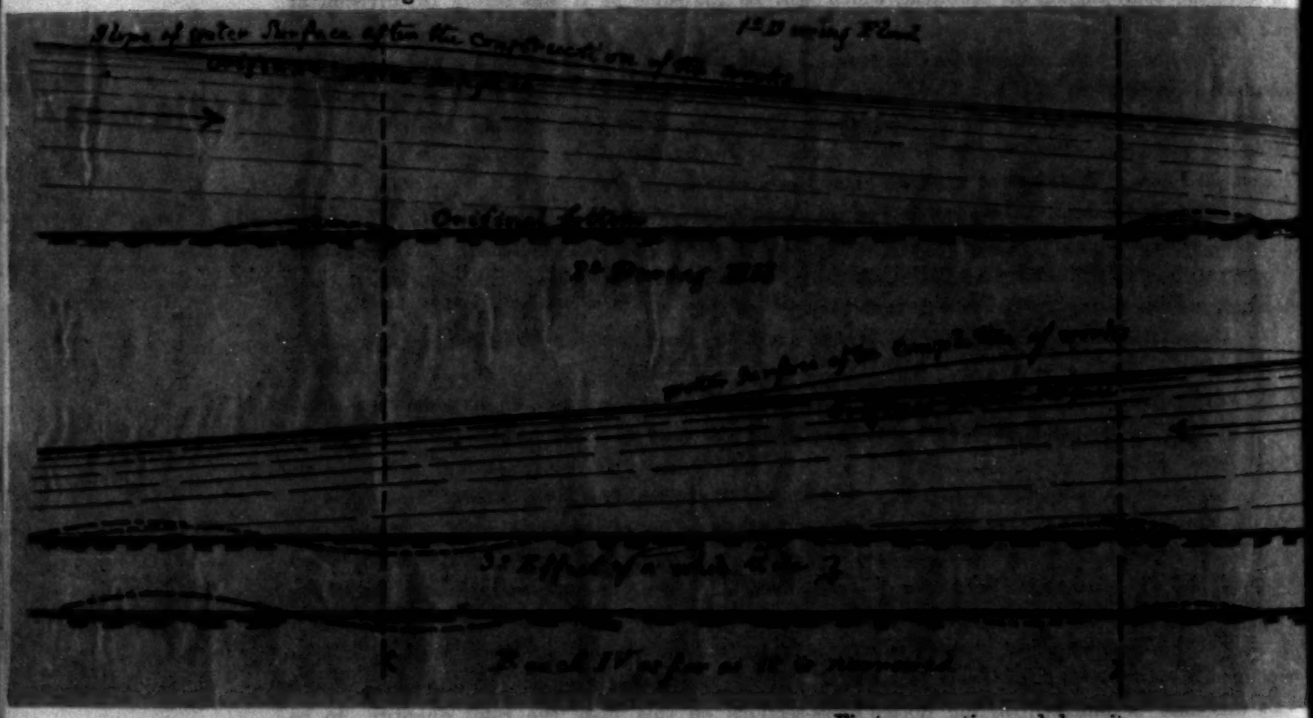
2°—In the down stream part of it, an increase of velocity will happen, and hence—with the assistance of the "Channel Chain"—scouring and carrying of a larger amount of solid matter =b will be the result.

3°—Down stream of the part under consideration, where the original velocity is found, a depositing of a quantity of sediment will occur=b-a.

In every other tide the deposits up stream and down stream will be removed farther from Reach IV., because the deposits act in some way as a narrowing; and the scouring will displace itself inwards.

The ebb, being more powerful in consequence of the clear water of the Wongpu, will cause a larger excavation than the flood, and at the same time a larger depositing downwards and a smaller one upwards of Reach IV.

The subjoined sketch, representing an imaginary longitudinal section, is intended to illustrate the meaning:—



. . . . . First excavation and deposit.

. — . — . — . — . — Later " " "

The total effect of each average tide will thus be:—In the beginning, scouring at both ends of the part of the river, which is to be improved, but most of the lower, or sea-end, and shoaling beyond both ends, but the most towards the sea. What has been deposited by the flood at the upper-end of Reach IV., will afterwards be scoured out by the more powerful ebb, and the deposit will in a short time be completely carried beyond Reach IV. towards the sea.

The form of the deposit will be like a long wave, and the displacement will go on till quite outside the river mouth.

Navigation will experience the greatest encumbrance, when the middle part of the deposit, which is the highest, reaches the Outer Bar. I consider that the upper-end of the deposit will then be found nearly at the sea-end of Reach IV., and that outside the Bar there will be formed about the same quantity of deposit as inside. Admitting this, its maximum height on the Bar is to be found as follows:—

Observing the *cause* of the surplus of matter to be scoured, which furnishes the deposit, it is calculated to be equal to the space for disposing of the spoil of Pheasant Point, into, and between

* By *up stream* and *down stream* is meant, at flow—upward of downward of the flood current, and at ebb—upward or downward of the ebb-current.

the works, estimated to be 17,040,000 cubic feet (see description Plan.) The surface of the bed from the Outer Bar to the beginning of Reach IV., over which half of the deposit is supposed to have settled, is about 39,000,000 sq. ft. Hence the height of this deposit on the Bar should be $\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{3}$ or about 0.5 ft.

Taking the least depth in the fairway on the Outer Bar to be 22 ft. L.W., a much larger temporary raising than 0.5 ft. could occur, without causing a preponderating grievance.

Although the foregoing arguments cannot claim to be exact, I conclude from them with sufficient accuracy, that there is no changes of any prejudical effect to be caused by the works according to Plan I.

C.—With Plan II.

With Plan II the effect of *the ebb* will be as follows:—

In Ship Channel:

First scouring on the Bar and depositing on other places will happen, but there will be more depositing than scouring, and afterwards only depositing.

In Junk Channel:

Scouring in the upper-end will take place.

Excepting the scouring, which will be caused by the space occupied by the works, which will have to be made (see *a*), the currents flowing from both channels, will here as in Plan I, be just able to carry the total amount of sediment, which each of them carried in its own channel.

During *flood*, Junk Channel will be scoured more than during ebb; Ship Channel on the contrary will silt up—at first not the narrowed place on the Bar,—but afterwards over the total length. Because Junk Channel naturally sends to scour out, the total effect of ground displacement of ebb and flow together, will probably be more advantageous for the channel to be deepened according to Plan II than to Plan I.

Saying, that with every tide, one-sixth part of the supposed amount of solid matter is taken from Junk Channel and deposited in Ship Channel, then every tide removes from Junk Channel $\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{10\,0\,0} \times 3{,}525$ millions $= 73{,}438$ cub. ft.

The total quantity to be removed, in order to obtain the desirable condition, according to this plan, with regard to the existing and expected cross-sections, is about 196,000,000 cub. ft.; therefore, there would be wanted $\frac{196000000}{73438}$ or 2,669 tides $= \frac{2669}{706} = 3.8$ years, if the works were at once ready.

As the completion of the works will take about two years, the channel would be finished in $3.8 + \frac{2}{3}$ or about 5 years after the beginning of the works.

A channel of lesser depth, say f. i. 12 ft. at L. W., would of course be obtained much sooner.

G. A. ESCHER.

OSAKA, January 1876.

Osaka, 25th May, 1876.

W. H. Medhurst, Esq.,
H. B. M. Consul and Chairman of the Consular Body,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I beg to hand you herewith an "*Inquiry upon the fairway through the Estuary of the Yang-tsze-kiang*," as it is now translated from the original (the Dutch) into English.

Two small periodical charts of the estuary, a third marked Supplement *A*, and a tracing with cross-sections, Supplement *B*, all of which belong to the accompanying manuscript, are already in your hands.

The above Inquiry must be regarded as being in connection with our work concerning the Woosung Bar, and completes our mission.

I regret that there has been so much delay in the preparing and sending in of our work, which, however, has been entirely owing to our pre-occupation in the service of the Japanese Government (excluding the troubles of translating), and hope that the honourable Board of Consuls will take this as a sufficient excuse.

For farther information respecting this, or like matters, I shall always be at your service.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Joh^{s}. de RYKE,
No. 17, Osaka Concession.

The undersigned fully agrees with the contents of Mr. de Ryke's Enquiry into the present state of the Estuary of the Yangtsze.

G. A. ESCHER.

An Enquiry into the present state of the Estuary of the Yang-tsze-kiang, more especially with regard to its bearing upon the Navigation to and from Shanghai.

Last summer Mr. Escher and I accepted the invitation of the Board of Consuls at Shanghai to draw up a report upon the "Inner Bar of the Wongpu or Woosung River," and to make a plan for improving that part of the fairway.

The data for the report, plan and rough estimate, were a personal investigation of the locality, preceded by observations, soundings, surveys and information obtained from others.

Many of the data were collected through the courtesy of Mr. P. Maclean, and our fellow-countryman, Mr. Heemskerk, and the kind assistance of our Consul, Mr. Heyden, but we have especially to thank Mr. Geo. F. Seward, Consul-General for the United States, and Mr. Medhurst, H.B.M.'s Consul, for their manifold exertions on our behalf. To Mr. Seward we are also indebted for many practical hints.

Fears have been entertained of the filling up and narrowing of the passage outside the Wongpu. A local investigation of this subject did not lie within the scope of our mission, because it would have occupied us for many many months, whereas the Woosung Bar, being an entire, by local affair, only required our being on the spot for a week or two, the more so as sufficiently correct surveys of the latter locality had been made.

Nevertheless, we do not feel justified in passing with silence the other question. Therefore I deem it advisable to make a previous study of this matter, and this unaided by a local investigation; listening to, but by no means giving too ready credence to all that was said on the subject.

This sketch, of course, would be wholly inadequate for arriving at a final decision upon this important subject, yet supposing it to be true that the present fairway outside the Wongpu is gradually silting up in such a manner that vessels of great draught will be unable to pass it in the course of a few years, and could not reach the Wongpu in any other way, then surely would it be idle to execute the works proposed to improve the Woosung Bar, at least if it should appear impossible to turn aside the first named evil.

At Shanghai, we heard various opinions expressed upon this subject while collecting informations about the navigation. This question too, has also been discussed in a former number of the *North-China Herald*, in connection with the question of dredging, or not dredging, the Woosung Bar.

Some pretend that the so-called North Branch, to the North of Tsungming, is gradually increasing in power, to the detriment of the South Branch, thus causing the latter channel to become unserviceable, and so the passage leading to the Shanghai harbour, gradually getting obstructed, would become impassable after the lapse of a few years.

The problem is, therefore, whether the present fairway through estuary of the Yangtsze is becoming inefficient, or not, or alters its present position for the worse, and if so, *how* this takes place, this, it is needless to say, is for Shanghai of pre-eminent importance, much more so than the question of the Bar inside the Woosung River; for those interested will easily understand that, taking the matter at its worst, the inner Bar might be kept deep enough by CONSTANT DREDGING with a powerful apparatus. Everybody will also understand that any attempt to dredge the estuary of the Yangtsze would be throwing money away, and that a single storm would destroy many months' work.

Many who are interested in the subject, console themselves with the idea that, for ages a navigable channel to Shanghai has been in existence, perhaps as deep as it is at present, and that the deeper draught of the craft visiting the harbour now-a-days, and this alone, give rise to the complaint of shallowness. They then go on to say that such an old channel cannot get destroyed in a few years, even though it be true that part of the Yangtsze's water seeks to escape in another direction.

Others again, and among these, mariners who have been in the coasting trade for many years, assert that the silting up outside is not of so much significance, although plainly perceptible.

What may be the truth, and how far the action of nature is menacing the harbour of Shanghai, can only be ascertained by means of a thorough investigation by experts, aided by numerous observations and comparisons. Such an investigation should be preceded by the preparation of new charts, and the taking of soundings on a large scale, at certain spots in the estuary of the Yangtsze.

Without these it would not do to pronounce a decided opinion on the subject, and so I can only restrict myself to the expounding of possibilities and probabilities; yet nevertheless a exposition of these will sometimes lead us to certainties.

According to the existing charts, both of old and recent dates, there is every reason to believe in the growing shallowness of the present channel, between the entrance to the Wongpu, and the Lightship, and this being true, there is positive reason for believing that this silting up has gone on slowly up to a certain point, after which there came a time when this action is greatly accelerated, whilst nature may have been doing exactly the reverse at another spot.

It is known that we here have to deal with excessively muddy water, for the Yangtsze brings down an extraordinary amount of solid matter, and this is partly—as will be shewn further on—confirmed by the numerous banks and alluvial islands to be found in the estuary.

Nature here keeps up a perpetual warfare, and two mighty forces may be seen ever contending for mastery. One power is the velocity of the stream, created by a vast system of differences in height of the water level, which differences vary through the influence of the tide and the changeable volume of the down-current. The contending power is the solid matter, which the stream carries with it, and which has always a tendency to settle.

For convenience sake I shall distinguish these two powers by the terms "Scouring out" and "Silting up."

As the struggle is one which never ceases, nor will ever cease for a single moment—at least so long as the laws of gravitation exist—it causes many trifling, and sometimes very important changes, in the bed of the river.

It is often very difficult for the observer to watch these changes, and more particularly so at the mouth of a river where the tide works with full force, in such a manner that the water moves alternately in opposite directions.

Each power has its natural aids, such as certain directions of the wind, and storms, which may impart an advantage to both. Extraordinary large discharges of the Yangtsze come to the rescue of the stream and repair the losses caused by a series of very low levels; however, the greater part of the solid matter brought down with such freshets (notwithstanding which, much of it settles on the swampy shores higher up the river) causes the bottom to rise, especially upon all the banks and shallows on either side of the various channels. The shifting stratum of the bottom, deposited at neap tides, is generally removed by the next spring tide. It is all the easier for one power on a certain spot to gain the ascendancy where the other's strength failed; especially where the advantage is on the side of the "Silting up," and when it takes place in a channel confined within banks which have a certain depth below the surface, in such a manner that the current is left free to diverge, this for instance, happens when in course of time the bed of the channel projects too far into the sea, whereby the *lateral tendency* of the stream increases, or when another channel attracts more water. The "Scouring out" along the bottom of such a channel decreases, and now only acts under the most favourable circumstances, whilst the periods of settling increase; finally the maximum currents, which sometimes are apparent here, may become insufficient to clear away any of the deposit, and it will be clear that a certain spot may become shallow, at first in a way not perceptible, and yearly advancing by a few inches only, to lessen the depth afterwards by as many feet in the same time. A very heavy freshet, brought about by a storm of several days duration, urging the current with unwonted force, may sometimes effect a clearance, and thus can reverse the order of things. The "scour" in this way sometimes retakes in a brief period that which had been deposited ages before. Furthermore, the daily ebb and flow can help or hinder each others work.

In the estuary of the Yangtsze the situations are principally governed by the greater or lesser fall in one direction or another.

Probably *man* never interfered in the matter.

Now if we look at the charts, we find that above the island of Tsungming the down-current of the Yangtsze separates into two branches; the North branch and the South branch, which further down again divide. How the North branch itself divides further down, as yet, does not so much concern Shanghai. Descending the South branch for about twenty miles, we see that it also divides into two branches (above Bush Island) which both take almost a direct course to the sea. The Southern one sweeps past the entrance of the Wongpu, runs along the right bank for some distance, and finally towards the sea in the direction of the light-ship. The Eastern one, the Main—or Shaweishan Channel, runs between Tsungming and Bush Island towards Shaweishan Island.

The main question to be answered is :—How does the water divide itself amongst these three channels? What is the proportion at various heights of the water at ebb and flood; in what direction, and with what rapidity, &c.; and what has been the case formerly? And satisfactory replies having been given to these questions, it will not be difficult to ascertain the future tendency.

If we know the tendency (which to some extent we can readily discover by enquiring of experts in the manner just suggested) then art will often find means to utilize this to the advantage of a given fairway. With streams like this, governed by ebb and flood, the effect of small causes is sometimes very great, and important changes have often occurred without any previous sign. But as trifling causes may change the beds of powerful rivers, so also it is sometimes possible to defeat or moderate a disadvantageous change by similarly trifling means. And this more especially where, we can make use, firstly, of the large rise of tide; and secondly, the mass of silt carried in the water; just in such places as this there is a probability by cheap means (executed by a skilful hand), of drawing much water into a desired direction. This rise of tide amounts to about 15 ft. at spring tide and 10 ft. at neap tide, and so at low states of the tide it will be easy to place "silt catchers" where, presently, a powerful agency will be at work.

In drawing up a plan for modifying such an estuary, or in ascertaining the probable directions of water courses for the future, navigable or unnavigable, one circumstance has to be borne in mind, namely :—That the square contents of each section, taken across the entire mouth, is growing smaller, in order, at some future day, to be equal to the present contents of a section of the same description higher up; because the river-bed, and also the bed of the mouth is yearly projected further and further into the sea by the solid matter which the in and outflowing tidal streams are receiving from the fresh water.

However, the rate of extension of the Yangtsze seaward is not so great as might be supposed at a first view, notwithstanding there are at the outlets a great many banks and islands, which are continually enlarging (many of these being displacements only.) Yet the extending of the bed in general will by no means be in proportion to the volume of silt which is brought down by the numerous mountain torrents of the upper river, and also that which is carried off by the river at certain periods from its undefended bed. This is seen by comparing the outermost deep lines of the oldest, with those of the latest charts.

There are two principal causes, which, did they not exist, this prolongation seaward would be made greater than it is now.

First Cause.—When at summer time the greatest volume of water flows down, with a proportional increase of solid matter in suspension, then, at many places up the Yangtsze its bed is too narrow to permit this quantity to pass through, and the stream by rising, is forced over very extensive plains on both sides of the river; consequently these plains are gradually being raised by the silt that otherwise would go down the river. The silt so deposited at every high water is by no means a small proportion of the whole.

Second Cause.—Outside the entrance of the Yangtsze a powerful tidal stream is found along the coast, this stream rotates, performing one revolution (with the sun) every twelve hours. This revolving tide, whilst going to the North, draws into the river a gigantic floodwave, and going to the South receives this back increased in volume, as it then is, by the discharge of the river.

The large quantity of muddy Yangtsze water united with the coastal current is the reason why a great deal of the solid matter is spread out for many miles along the coast till far into the sea. The lightest stuff—fine clay matter—forming the higher strata of the banks and thus creating islands, is also carried to the greatest distance—hence the large mud banks.* The heavier matter, coarse sand or sandy soil, settles nearer, or in the estuary.

The first cause is changeable, because such plains rise in course of time, which rising, in such cases, exceeds that of the river bed running through it; and this leads to further change, the deposit decreasing wherever the overflowing is checked by reason of the embanking of the river to a height greater than that reached by the highest floods. As matters stand at present, the unfortunate inhabitants of these regions are compelled every year, when the river rises, to remove, returning, after the floods have subsided, to their fruitful plains where their crops mature with unwonted rapidity.

The second cause, "tidal streams," is constant and permanent.

The data for the following remarks upon the fairways through the estuary, are :—

(*a.*) English Admiralty Chart 1842, Sheet No. 1,480, corrected up to 1861, scale $\frac{1}{300000}$
" " " 1864-65, " 1,602, " " 1869, " $\frac{1}{150000}$
" " " 1861 " 2,809, " " 1872, " $\frac{1}{150000}$

(*b.*)—A Chart on $\frac{1}{12000}$ (1874) of a small part of the South Branch near Kintoan.

(*c.*)—The China Sea Directory, Vol. III, 1874.

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*. China Sea Directory, Vol. III., p. 347.

(*d.*)—The impression gained by conversation with sailors (among whom, however, there were none who were acquainted with the North Branch); by reading the brief remarks that have been published in the local papers; and lastly, by passing up and down the mouth of the river a few times in the mail steamer.

With the aid of the above information, far too insufficient though it be, for arriving at a full understanding of the subject, I will try to set the matter in a clearer light.

Firstly.—To what extent is there a prospect of the present fairway, from the entrance of the Wongpu to the sea, becoming dangerous, and, from silting up, no longer practicable for vessels of large draught; and what is the reason of this?

Secondly.—Whether this, supposing it to be actually the case, will lead to a decreasing of the capacity of the Wongpu, and therefore render the Shanghai harbour inaccessible? Or, is there no reason whatever to fear this result at all?

Thirdly.—Can this be safely let alone, or is it necessary to seek for means by which the changes in the estuary can be directed and controlled most advantageously? and that are, in so immense a field, practicable in respect to cost?

After having considered these various points, I will endeavour to shew how, and by what means, a remedy may be found.

I.—Silting up of the South Branch and the cause thereof.

The alterations on the spot where a stream or channel divides must in the first place be looked into, for thence originate alterations in the various branches.

The separation of the water at such dividing-points is governed by *four* circumstances:—

1°—The *Direction* in which the water is coming just as it reaches the point of separation.

2°—The more or less *Fall* which the stream has to the right or left.

3°—The *Room* which the water finds in each of the branches. These three concern the present.

4°—The nature of the *Bottom*. This concerns the future.

For convenience sake the above will in future be referred to, thus:—(1 *D.*), (2 *F.*), (3 *R.*), (4 *B.*)

Generally speaking we can take it for granted in this estuary, that the present channels are made and maintained by the down flow, *i.e.*, the ebb current augmented by the discharge of the river, and that the flood travels up the river by these ways; consequently we usually see the down-flow separating, whilst inflowing waters have a tendency to unite. Though the contrary may happen too, nevertheless we shall not be far wrong if we now discuss the two principal water-dividings more especially with reference to the down current.

(*a.*)—*Upper dividing above Tsungming.*—Three of the four above-mentioned circumstances are evidently opposed to the allegations of the writer of the article which appeared in the *North-China Herald* of 24th April, 1875:—

"* * * * * * * * * * *; and it may be regarded as certain that the Channel "(1° 1° 1°) will have less and less water on it; and that at some future day—it may be five years "hence, or it may be fifty—the only navigable channel to enter the Yangtsze by will be that marked "2° 2° 2°, from Shaweishan round the North-end of Tsungming. Moreover, in proportion as that "day comes nearer, the part of the channel between Woosung and the North-end of Tsungming will "become less navigable, etc."

The first (1. *D.*) is favourable to the South Branch. The river bed, from Pittman Island downward, is almost wholly directed to that branch, and this especially when the largest powers are at work, namely, by freshets, all the banks are covered. No. 3 (*R*) gives also the advantage to the South Branch for the room is already here, which, in the North Branch must still be scoured from a bottom probably much older and consequently of a much more solid nature (4. *B.*)

By comparing the charts of 1842 with those corrected up to March, 1872, we cannot infer any increasing of the North Branch, but rather the contrary. Although this branch is but partly shewn on the charts referred to, yet it is readily to be seen that during that period, there has been a silting up of the upper entrance, whilst on the other hand the South Branch has become broader by the scouring off of a strip from Tsungming about Harvey Point.

The charts do not shew how the water passing through the North Branch enters the sea; if these do not follow a devious course, and there are only a few dividings lower on, then however by (2. *F.*) only an increase of capacity may be possible.

Everything taken into consideration, it may be concluded that, at the time of the latest survey, there was not yet any danger of the South Branch decreasing at this spot, neither any tendency to silt up during the next few years.

(*b.*)—*Dividing of the South Branch above Bush Island.*—Here matters appear to be altogether different. Of late the Eastern Branch has been called, and rightly too, the Main-Channel; for

convenience we will now call the southern, "the lower South Branch." It is not to be disputed that, at this dividing, great alterations have taken place to the disadvantage of the old fairway, and that every change in this respect must be in a gradually increasing ratio. By comparing the different surveys we may infer without doubt that there must be a lap of some years before nature can complete this work.

Let us try to find out the causes which have led to such an alteration.

The South Branch, over the entire length of the delta, pursues a straight course from the river to the sea, in consequence of the occasionally extreme velocity of the stream. This South Branch was for a great many years the chief course for the discharge of the waters of the Yangtsze and consequently also the chief way for the solid matter coming down the river; in consequence of this the bed of this branch projected gradually seaward (see Ante), and the progress of this was much greater than that of the other branches which discharged only a small portion of the water. As the South Branch more and more exceeds in length all the other channels, finally there comes a perceptible difference in the "Fall," and also because the free working of the tide is displaced seaward at the same rate with the bed of the branch, thus a greater lateral "Fall" (2. *F.*) became more and more available, but a lapse of time, perhaps half an age, was wanted before this difference in "Fall" became great enough to compel the other circumstances (1. *D.*), (3. *R.*), (4. *B.*) to begin a revolution. From the dividing above Bush Island, to the 5-fathom deep line outside the light vessel, where we can reckon upon an unimpeded rise of tide, the distance is 57 miles, and from the same point to the same deepline towards Shaweishan, the distance is 39 miles only; thus it was not until both distances came to be in proportion nearly 3 : 2, that the effect of the increased "Fall" was sufficient to change (1. D.), (3. R.) and (4. B.)

The many communications that existed between the present channels (below Bush Island) were the cause of the very slow progress which was at first made. In the meantime, by the growing of the Tungsha banks, the communication between the two channels became less, giving the difference in "Fall" a greater and more local effect; and so, the chief difficulties between Bush Island and Tsungming being already surmounted; in an apparently short time, opened the already broad, deep and straight course, *i.e.*, the Shaweishan or Main Channel.

We have only to compare the Chart of 1842 with the latest, to see the progress of this action of nature. According to this comparing, Tsungming, opposite Bush Island, has lost a strip of land of considerable breadth; and Bush Island displaced southward, so that it is now connected with Hut Island.

It is plainly shewn on the above-mentioned charts how the lower South Branch has already decreased, and on reference to what has been said above it will be clear that this decreasing at first progressed very slowly, but became much faster afterwards. Had not one circumstance chanced to be in favor of the Lower South Branch, then perhaps the last vessel of great draught would have already passed through that channel at L. W. tide, but of this more anon.

Enormous removings of bed and banks alike, in the new channel, which, as the Tsungmingites know to their cost, have occurred and are still occurring, are coupled with settlings of equal magnitude in and along the old, with the result of raising higher and higher the space between the two channels. In this extensive area—more that 250 sq. miles—of almost dead water, "silting up" becomes quite the master; a broad ridge, ending in the Tungsha Banks, here and there becomes visible and so far above the ordinary water levels as to bear reeds, which probably here, as elsewhere, will be nature's first crop. Where reeds are already growing, a short space of time suffices to create an island, for they catch the siltload of the higher tides, till at last the island rises above the latter also. Every small island again becomes a hindrance for the water moving over the banks, which, when brought about by freshets, being heavily loaded, effects an increased deposit; and so small islands become larger and larger and give rise to others behind them; afterwards these islets will grow together till at last the Tungsha Banks are merged into a large Tungsha Island.

Again, on comparing the oldest and newest charts, we find near the Lightship, on the "outer bar" an unmistakeably decreasing in capacity (see Cross-Section App. B.), though a small increasing in depth through the middle of the channel is also apparent, we find the fairway of three fathoms narrowed nearly one-half; on the narrowest part here the breadth is:—

On the Chart of 1842 .... $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
„ „ latest Chart only ... . $1\frac{1}{4}$ „

Higher up the channel thus we have a decreased flood-wave, through a narrower entrance, and from the upper part a smaller volume of fresh water as this is going another way; the results are diverse evils, amongst which, Blockhouse Shoal is the worst.—Decreasing engenders decreasing.

An apparently accurate chart ($\frac{1}{144000}$) of a survey of this spot in 1874, shews what is going on there, and enables me to estimate the decreasing in figures.

Section across the fairway from the right shore between Kintoan and Small Beacon, to and over Blockhouse Shoal and thence to Grass Island:

TABLE I.

Chart.	Breadth in Miles on.					
	H.W.	L.W.	3 fath. —L.W.	4 fath. —L.W.	5 fath. —L.W.	6 fath. —L.W.
1842	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	$2\frac{1}{4}$	2	$1\frac{3}{8}$	1
1874	$3\frac{7}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	One point.	None.

This survey of 1874 also shews the place where the tail-end of Blockhouse Shoal has already caused a splitting of the Channel.

[As a rule "Channel Splitting" is the first noticeable symptom in the decadence of a stream; either preceded, as here, by loss of water caused by (2. *F.*), or as at Woosung Bar by too great a breadth, the result of (1. *D.*)].

To come from the one channel to the other the navigation has to pass the tail-end of Blockhouse Shoal, where (1874) is found a thorough depth of 19 ft. at L.W. only; in 1842 this spot gave soundings of 25 ft., and a uniform breadth of more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles within the 3 fathom deep lines.

All these figures prove that the Lower South Branch already becomes somewhat difficult for large vessels, which will probably soon find it necessary to take note of the time of L. W.

Now we have still to explain the circumstances which prevent the more speedy shallowing up of the Lower South Branch, and which therefore for a great many years will still keep it practicable for vessels of less draught. Already we have stated that a channel is also decreasing when, by projecting too far seaward, there commences to be an incline sideways, but the disadvantage of this for the channel is in proportion to the depth to be found at the side of this incline, or will have its full effect only when the channel on that side is bounded by banks of a certain depth below the surface, a rising of this boundary however, stops this. The consequences are reciprocal, so that we can say:—

The progress of the opening of Main Channel was greater in proportion to the increasing obstacles met by the lateral currents over the Tungsha Banks. The space between the two channels became almost dead water, and consequently silted up owing to an opening forming between Bush Island and Tsungming.

So along the left of the Lower South Branch a kind of shore is forming, the effect of which increases in proportion to the rising of the banks behind, it is in this way that *the proportion of the breadth to the depth must become more and more advantageous*, which proportion continues improving until the new bank has risen above H. W. Thus although now the Lower South Branch has a much smaller sectional area, nevertheless the effect of this will be *much greater in the breadth than in the depth.*

A *narrow* Channel is simply inconvenient. A *shallow* Channel is more than that.

Cross-section *K*, in Appendix *B*, is drawn in black from the chart of 1874, over the fairway from the Lighthouse at Kintoan to House Island. From the Admiralty Charts are taken, as correct as possible, the red and blue bottom lines.

The red line shews the bottom in the year 1864.

„ blue „ „ „ „ „ „ 1842.

From these Cross-sections we calculate the improved proportions, which are shewn in

TABLE II.

Chart.	At Low Water.						At 8 feet above L. W.		Remarks.
	Sectional Area.	Breadth.	Average Depth.	Proportion of Average Depth to Breadth.	Greatest Depth.		Breadth.	Sectional Area.	
Year.	Sq. Ft.	Ft.	Ft.		Ft.		Ft.	Sq. Ft.	
1842	712,600	34,700	20.5	1 : 1,700	36		unlimited	1,040,900+	An unlimited volume of water out of the stream.
1864	527,800	29,800	17.7	1 : 1,680	27		unlimited	837,800+	
1874	493,700	26,800	18.4(*)	1 : 1,456	29	24	33.440	738,700	(*) In two Channels.

The other Cross-section *k* is taken from the same right shore, between Kintoan and Small Beacon to Blockhouse Shoal, and excluding the small quantity of water which covers the bank, we have at L.W. level :—

The Sectional area	266,900 sq. ft.
,, Breadth on the water level	12,160 ft.
,, Average depth is very nearly	22 ,,
,, Greatest depth is	30 ,,
,, Proportion of the average Depth to the breadth is as favorable as	1 : 553
This proportion was in 1842 about	1 : 900

As everything here has been left to the uncontrolled action of nature, free from all human interference whatsoever—in which respect the estuary of the Yangtsze is by no means exceptional—the greatest part of this advantage can be lost by the formation of banks in the middle of the channel. That the currents will be drawn towards and along the steeper and gradually rising new shore, is one of the chief causes of such "Middlegrounds."

Owing to the great forces at work in this estuary, the beds of its different water courses are extremely mobile. Every action too of anyone of these great forces effects that of the others, and every change in a branch influences the conditions of the others. Hence;—

The increasing of the capacity of the new Main Channel is determined by the rate at which the capacity of the Lower South Branch decreases; and this changing will end—but not for ever—only when the difference in capacity has become in proportion to the difference in "Fall."

I estimate the effect of the combined forces to be so extremely sensitive, that the changing here, in the vicinity of Bush Island, materially lessens the chances of increasing the North Branch 20 miles further up the river.

II.—Consequences for the Woosung River and for the Sea Trade of Shanghai.

a.—*Effect upon the Woosung River.*—The capacity of the Woosung River is chiefly dependent upon the rise of tide at its mouth, for this is by far its largest power.

That with the same conditions at the mouth, the floating power can be enlarged by removing, &c., the report upon that river shews—

If the changing—in the delta—were really caused by an increasing of the North Branch, then indeed the consequences for the Wongpu could only be for the worse.

If there had been no changing at all, so that the South Branch down to the sea had continued to be the chief water-course of the Yangtsze bounded by Tungsha Banks, rising gradually higher and higher, only, then, of course, the bed of this branch would have projected seaward at a greatly increased rate, so that the distance from the entrance of the Woosung River to the entrance of this branch at the sea, where the uninfluenced tide is at work, would have lengthened more and more. This also would ~~not~~ have been advantageous to the Woosung River.

If the down flow of the Wongpu had been powerful enough to thrust over the South Branch just below Bush Island, then the consequences of the changes would have been very favourable; for the distance to the outer 5-fathom deep line, which is now by the old way 47 miles, would then have been, by the new route to Shaweishan, only 33 miles; moreover then the direction for the in and out flow would have been much more advantageous.

The Woosung River, as compared with the volume of the South Branch at the point of the junction, was, however, too small to have much influence upon the direction of the latter; yet the effect of the former increases as the body of water passing by decreases. Some of the effect of this is shewn by the bending of the deep lines during the period 1842-1861, the bend being in the general direction of the "stream thread" * enlarged about one mile (See sketch.)

* A line supposed to be drawn along the greatest depth of a stream.

From Cross-sections drawn as correctly as possible from the soundings on the Admiralty Charts, the following calculations are made:—

TABLE III.

	Surveys.	Sectional Area below.		Proportion of the Woosung River to the Lower South Branch.	
		L. W.	8 ft. + L. W.	At L.W.	At 8 ft. + L.W.
		sq. ft.	sq. ft.		
Woosung River at Woosung Village ...	1869	54,000	77,900	...	...
From Bush Islandto the right shore.....	1861	368,100	494,900	1 : 6.8	1 : 6.35
	1842	458,400	599,500	1 : 8.5	1 : 7.7

The probable proportion at L. W.:—

Before the year 1842 ..... 1 : 10
At present (end 1875) ..... 1 : 6

The situation of Bush Island with its adjoining shoals, in the midst of the undivided South Branch, was probably the cause of Main Channel opening just above there, for the freshes of the Yangtsze coming down with great velocity were split in two by it.

The chief thing to find out is:—What is Bush Island doing? It is extending in one direction and decreasing in the other, and so shifting its position? And if so, in what way does such displacement bear upon the Wongpu?

Appending *A* is a chart on a scale of $\frac{1}{31,680}$, enlarged from an Admiralty one of the year 1861, of one-sixth of the size, and the older positions shewn on it are from data obtained from the Chart of 1842. This Chart shews the position of the Wongpu with reference to Bush Island, the South and Main Channels.

By reforming the bed of the South Branch, just above its present dividing, and by the scouring off of a strip from Tsungming, opposite Bush Island, there have been created two chief channels above that Island, instead of the previous one, the South one which is now decreasing.

It is not without concern for the Woosung River that we see how the whole bed there tends towards the other branch, the Main Channel. Already a dead water may be seen there between the two channels which gradually extends, thus causing Bush Island to lengthen river upward. A shoal drawing $\frac{1}{4}$ fathom of water only was found in 1861, on the same spot where, in 1842, 3 fathoms is sounded. This being so, there is no hope that the island will shift to below the entrance of the Wongpu, so as to bring that river into direct connection with the Main Channel.

I greatly regret to say that the latest survey does not enlighten us as to the changes going on in that part between the two channels immediately *below* Bush Island; that the alterations *there* are of great importance with reference to our subject, I shall presently shew.

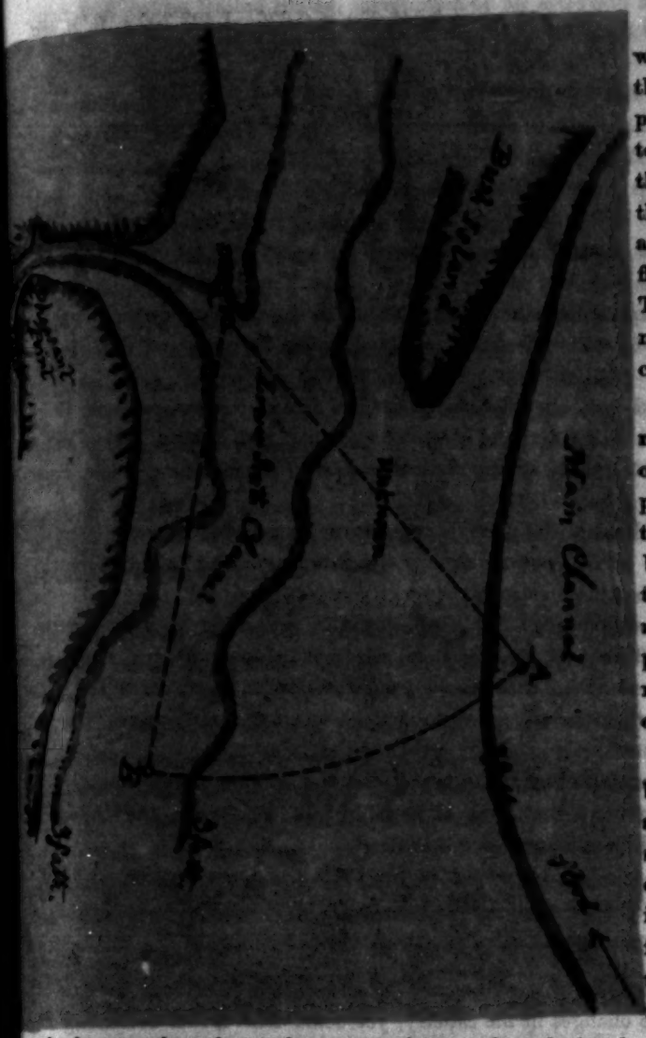
Looking *across* the island we see large displacings to the southward.

The worst, and yet not quite impossible event which could happen to the Wongpu, would be:—When the stream persists in eating away Bush Island at the North combined with its extending south and westward; when the rising Tungsha banks and islets connected with it; and when these changes were coupled, as they then would be, with a permanent shallowing up of the Lower South Branch.

The probability of a continual silting up of the Lower South Branch, which will be bounded by higher and higher Tungsha Banks, has been already explained; whereby the connection between this and Main Channel must gradually lessen.

The condition of the Woosung River is now greatly dependent upon the question:—Will the two channels also lose their communications opposite the entrance of this river (*i.e.*, *PP*, see Chart A.), where the distance between the 3-fathom deep lines of each of them, is only 2 miles? Should the communication remain here, even if it be of a lesser depth, there will be nothing to fear for the Woosung River, because then it will receive the advantages of the flood wave which now enters so much more easily the broader, deeper and shorter Main Channel to a point *A*, than it does along the much narrower, shallower and longer South Channel to a point *B*; both these points (See sketch) are at the same distance from a point *C* at the Wongpu entrance; *A* is situated so much more favourably near the sea than *B*, that then the Wongpu must even increase.

There is ground for presuming that the waterplain below Bush Island (*PP*) maintains its depth by obliquely running currents. The flood-tide enters the Yangtsze southward of Tsungming both by Main Channel and the South Branch; through the first it passes *L* southward of Drinkwater Point, and through the second it passes *K* at Kintoan.



Both of these divisions of the flood-wave decrease as they go further up the channels, so that the quantity passing on either side of Bush Island, together with the water flowing into the Wongpu, must be less in volume than $L + K$; at least when between L and K no other flood streams are flowing in over the Tungsha Banks. This being generally the case, as we may conclude from the charts, we can say:—

All that which passes M, or S, or W, must be a portion of $L + K$. Were L, or rather the diminished flood wave passing L, going wholly to M, and in the same manner K wholly to S and W, then nothing would flow across, and, therefore, the silting up of PP would naturally result. From the relative proportions of all these quantities it may be calculated how far this is the case.

According to the charts, one hour before H.W. tide a flood current of about 4 knots velocity is running in; supposing at that time a mean level of 8 feet + L.W., with a velocity in each "stream thread" of 2.25 feet per second at the various places; then, together with the sectional area the mean velocity in each section being also known, the volume of water passing can be calculated. With reference to the shape, and the relative situation of each cross-section a coefficient has also been approximately estimated so as to arrive at the mean velocity by knowing that of the "stream thread." (See drawing appendix *B* with the situations on the small sketch.)

Cross-section.		Coefficient.	2.25 ft. p. sec. velocity reduced to, say: (mean velocity)
L } M }	Very regular in shape and direction	0.85	1.9
K	Irregular in every respect	0.70	1.6
S } W }	Easy shaped	0.80	1.8

from which we find the floodwater at the level of 8 feet + L.W. is as follows:—

Table IV.

Cross-section.		Sectional area. sq. ft.		Mean velocity. ft.		Quantity of Water. cub. ft. per second.
1869	L	1,076,400	×	1.9	=	2,045,000
	M	640,000	×	1.9	=	1,216,000
1874	K	738,700	×	1.6	=	1,181,900
1869	S	494,900	×	1.8	=	890,800
	W	77,900	×	1.8	=	139,200

$L + K$ = 3,226,900 cub. ft. per sec.;

$M + S + W$ = 2,246,000 „ „ „ „

$\frac{2,246,000}{3,226,900}$ = 0.696.

We see that, by the diminishing flood wave the total capacity of the upper sections is 69.6 % only of the lower ones.

Supposing now also that *L alone* and *K alone* bring the same reduced quantity of 69 % to the upper sections, then we have:

The reduced volume of *L* alone	2,045,000 × 0.696=	1,423,300	c. ft. p. sec.
M contains only		1,216,000	,, ,,
Thus the cross-section *M* is *too small* in proportion to *L*		207,300	,, ,,
The reduced volume of *K* alone	1,181,900 × 69.6=	822,600	,, ,,
Cross-sections *S* + *W* contain		1,030,000	,, ,,
Thus *S* + *W* is *too large* in proportion to *K*		207,400	,, ,,

From which should follow:—

That at every flood tide, a volume of water of about 1¼ *times the capacity of the Woosung River, runs obliquely across PP from the Main Channel.*

Bearing in mind that, from *K* upward the diminishing of the flood wave must be greater than from *L* upward, there is good reason to believe that one and a half times the Woosung River is the minimum.

(None of these figures are based upon observations, or derived from simultaneous soundings and measurements, which are all requisite for arriving at positive conclusions; but yet they greatly help us to understand *how* it happens that such a very desirable cross current exists below Bush Island.)

The daily down flow will also, through the same causes, throw over a body of water from *S* to *L* but, owing to the situation of the island, not so closely along it; spreading widely over the flats the cross stream then flows with but little velocity.

So perhaps at every tide the scouring at flood balanced the depositing at ebb, and the shifting bottom maintained a depth sufficient for stream communication between the two channels, over *PP*. If directed in a straight course then this stream requires only a depth of a few feet below L. W. for making the "Change," after all an advantageous one for the Wongpu, *i.e.*, for increasing the rise of tide at its mouth.

Three cross-sections of this river above inner bar, taken from the surveys of 1858 and 1873, plainly show a noticeable increasing. At the level of 8 ft. + L. W., when the inflow is the strongest, the sectional area of each is measured as follows:—

	According Survey 1858.	According Survey 1873.
Cross-section *G*	79,000 sq. ft.	88,000 sq. ft.
,, *H*	85,000 ,,	93,000 ,,
,, *I*	75,000 ,,	90,000 ,,

Though it is possible that the capacity of the Woosung River until now, *i.e.*, until the date of latest survey, has been increased by the changes in the estuary, yet some fear for a decreasing in the future is not without reason. Let us once more look upon these five cross-sections in their bearing upon one another at flood tide, then the question becomes:—Can these proportions change in such a way that the quantity of water, thrown over from Main Channel, will decrease, so that the flood current over *PP* becomes too weak to prevent a silting up. It may be presumed that *K* is still decreasing, and *L* therefore, still increasing, and of course the effect of this is felt at the *higher* cross-sections. Is now this effect so that *M* goes on to increase strongly whilst *S* continually decreases? If so the future does not look encouraging, either for the Wongpu or for the connection of this river with the Yangtsze.

b.—Consequences to the Navigation.—"Shift the beacons when the stream changes," says an old Dutch proverb, the application of which may soon prove necessary for the deep sea craft of Shanghai.

If, years ago, the alterations of the estuary had been controlled with due consideration; for instance, by permanent defending some of the shores which now already strip by strip are washed away over an extensive area, and also by controlling the rising of some of the shoals and banks, then perhaps by this time the "beacons" would have been already shifted, in the desired direction: Woosung—Main Channel with Shaweishan island as a sea mark.

As matters stand now the inconvenience would be not so great, even if by an obstruction as Blockhouse Shoal, the old way were closed, for as yet there is still another way from the Wongpu entrance round the North of Bush Island and so along Main Channel to the sea, which would be but little longer. However, to keep this way [W.S.N.M.L.] always practicable the aid of Main Channel is absolutely necessary; and just as the capacity of the Woosung River, as before stated, is dependent upon the currents crossing over *PP*, so these currents over *PP* are also a necessity for the navigation from Shanghai to the sea and also from there to the harbours higher up the Yangtsze.

III.—The necessity of a local investigation.

As the reader is aware, some twenty miles up the Wongpu, a river which is a tidal off shoot of the Yangtsze, lies Shanghai, the leading port of China and a city possessed of an immense commerce amounting annually to no less than one hundred millions of taels. This great port situated near the centre of the Chinese seaboard and midway of the whole Asiatic coast, opposite to

Japan and to the United States, surrounded on all sides and intimately connected with an immense network of inland navigation, has a position highly advantageous, apart from the drawbacks we have now under review.

In respect to the future of such a port as this, a careful investigation certainly ought to be made, supposing it to be threatened by even the least of the dangers we have been discussing.

There is no danger—at any rate not for ages to come—that the Yang-tsze-kiang itself will become inaccessible to even the deepest of seagoing craft. That there will be somewhere through the estuary *one* channel, at least of the requisite capacity, in connection with the main stream, is certain, as the permanent forces, the discharge, and more especially the rise of tide, are more than powerful enough for this purpose. However, the capacity of the Wongpu, is, in proportion to the connecting Yangtsze waters, too small, as we have already seen, to give us the assurance that it is *just this one of all the branches* which must always form the connection, and that a deep fairway from Shanghai to the sea, excluding Inner Bar, should be taken for granted.

To calmly contemplate the work of nature at the estuary whilst fondly deluding ourselves into the belief that nothing really serious is to be apprehended, is, to say the least, inadviseable. But in any case I deem it imperative upon me to advise that a thoroughly accurate survey be commenced, by which means will be ascertained, first what changes have already taken place, and secondly what are the future tendencies. The latter will then furnish a base upon which a plan can be constructed.

The Yang-tsze-kiang, it is said, has an area of drainage of 750,000 sq. miles. It is not in my province to draw comparisons between this and other large rivers, but it may safely be asserted, with reference to the large rise of tide, that the floating forces of its estuary are exceeded by but a very few others.

The first impression of those interested in the matter therefore probably will be that to carry out works in such an immense estuary, is altogether without precedent, and that even were it possible through the progress of hydraulic science in recent years, yet such an undertaking would involve the outlay of many millions of dollars.

Excluding dredging works which have been carried out on a large scale here and there in Europe and America, it is true that up to the present time few instances are to be found. Without taking into consideration the difficulties arising from local peculiarities, this manner of working—dredging—may be deemed by far the easiest, for the Engineer has only to point out the places to be dredged with an apparatus which can be procured at a short notice ready for immediate use; but though the easiest, it is the most expensive way, for, then there is little if any use made of those powers which nature places at our disposal, free of charge.

With reference to this subject it may be remarked that, up to the present, science has taken much more pains in designing perfect dredgers, than in seeking to render them *unnecessary* for improving river navigation.

Apparatus have been invented, which in a most convenient and ingenious manner scoop up masses of sand and silt from the beds of rivers, and this even at a great depth, but frequently there exists a much more powerful action for bringing back to the spot fresh matter, and this owing to the fact that the *causes* which had created the shoals were not removed with them.

Many instances, however, occur of streams in which, owing to the nature of the bottom, the dredger is indispensable; and also cases where dredging-work, and this alone, is sufficient or preferable; this being the case, for instance, when the dredged cutting gives a decidedly shorter way to the floating power, then, it will be seen that not only the dredged material will remain out, but the dredging will have created a scour also.

Supposing, however, that improvements in the Yangtsze are determined upon, machine dredging is in my opinion impracticable; even for assisting only it must prove too expensive in so extensive an estuary. The dredgers too, as well as the mudscows would require to be built in a specially costly manner to fit them for navigating rough and dangerous water; but even if they were so constructed, still the number of off days would be very great.

Following to a certain extent the natural changes now in progress and keeping all the tendencies in view, any plan for improvement must be based upon the principle of controlling only the actions of nature.

For a plan of this description the following conditions are indispensable:—

I.—Simple means skilfully applied;

II.—Practicable with gangs of Chinese labourers.

Sketch for a Plan.

In the following sketch-plan the reader must not fail to bear in mind that everything is founded upon suppositions which have been arrived at by studying the existing charts—taken as they are. The nature and value which the resulting ideas have is therefore suggestive only.

Three different projects are conceivable:—

I.—To permanently improve the present passage through the ower South Branch.

II.—To insure the continued existence of a deep fairway round by Bush Island and so along the Main Channel to the sea.

III.—To create a permanent fairway from the entrance of the Wongpu straight across to Main Channel.

The first of these schemes would be advisable only when it has been shewn by investigation that the changing is not of much importance, or when the decreasing of the lower South Branch is already coming to an end. However, on referring to the few data which we possess, there is reason to believe, as I have already shewn, that the silting up of this channel is still in progress. To reverse, or put an end to a decreasing of this nature, by combatting the powerful tendencies of such a stream, would prove to be almost, if not quite impossible; though it would be possible to prolong the existence of this fairway, so as to keep it practicable for deep seacraft, for another ten or twenty years, by regulating the contour of the cross-section at the worst places. In this way, the obstacle near Kintoan, where a watercourse between Grass and House Islands causes a diversion and the extension of Blockhouse Shoal, would not be very difficult to remedy by obstructing or damming up this by-course; but, such a restraining here may easily accelerate the decreasing of the channel in general.

As far as the present state of our knowledge will allow me to judge, it will be the second or third, rather than the first of these projects, which will commend itself to a skilful Engineer after he has thoroughly investigated all the bearings of the case.

The second project is an incomplete No. III; for instance, in the event of the latter proving too difficult or too costly in its execution, then everything already done will be so much towards the completion of the much easier No. II. For these reasons the third project will be the one about which I shall now proceed to give fuller details, pointing out by the way how it may be carried out in accordance with the indispensable conditions previously referred to.

General Description of No. III.

On the chart, supplement *A*, are three proposed channels, smoothly flowing into each other, and all favourably connected with the Wongpu; each of the channels is bounded by dotted red lines, indicating a depth of 3 fathoms L.W. These red curves whilst generally showing the limit of the silting up in the future, have not exactly the same meaning in each of the channels.

Those of the oblique channel opposite the Wongpu entrance, denote that the effect of the works should be:—A scouring out between these curves together with silting up on either side.

Those of the channel above the Wongpu entrance:—That a widening and deepening should be effected to about as far as these curves, instead of the present decreasing shown in table No. III.

Those in the old fairway down the Wongpu:—That the water, which continues to take this course, should be guided as much as possible southward of Blockhouse Shoal, without lateral currents to the Main Channel. Any decreasing here will be no longer an evil, but on the contrary rather an advantage, and must be encouraged, as soon as works have been constructed by which this decreasing is made to accelerate the flow through the other proposed channels.

Proceeding upon the principle that the before mentioned cross-stream over *PP* (See pag. 51), is the chief power which must be made use of, so almost the whole of the work may be described as:—The obtaining of the power of this cross stream and then afterwards compelling it to do as we may wish.

For convenience sake I shall divide the operations into two parts, namely:—The volume of water still moving from *S* to *L* and *vice versa*; firstly, we have, not only to prevent every decreasing of this, but also to increase it; secondly, this increased volume of water should be so confined within the limits of the proposed channel as to establish a permanently deep fairway.

I.—Preventing decrease, or rather effecting an increase of the stream.

From the relative situations of the group of cross-sections it may be concluded that all affect one another, but especially the two *K* and *M*; so that any deposit at *K* strengthens the power which is widening *M*. It is not necessary to show clearer that the very first work to be done must be to defend the shores on either side of *M*; and that the cost of this, as well as that of the remainder of the work will increase by delay. [This work at *M* also would be the first for carrying out plan I or II.]

At the same time large displacements of soil, such as take place by the abrading action of the stream along the southern shore of Tsungming higher up, must be prevented; for, it must be borne in mind that loss of land is not the only disadvantage of this; the other evil is that such enormous displacings create obstructions to the navigation at the outlets.

Therefore, I deem it likely that it would be of great advantage to previously make a plan only for defending certain points along the shore against washing away by the stream, and to carry out

this—in the first place on either side of *M*—whilst surveys are being taken for making a plan of all the other operations; though more detailed observations for executing and modifying the works of the latter must continue to go on till everything is finished.

For defending shores which have been attacked, sometimes it will be sufficient merely to make a fascine "dress-work" on the undershore below low water; generally, however, cribs or sidedams strongly connected with the shore, are wanted. These sidedams require:—First, that they shall be able to resist the maximum currents both of ebb and flood, and this too at the future as well as at the present depth; and secondly, that they shall possess a permanent strength without requiring a large expenditure for maintenance afterwards.

The way in which this can be done, by means of fascines, &c., is shewn in the sketch of the crib below Black Point, belonging to the Junk Channel regulation. On the chart, supplement *A*, is drawn in red a defending, with cribs or sidedams, of the shores on either side of the narrow pass *M*.

As soon as these sidedams are made, the result will be that, by the downflow, the decreasing volume of water at *K* no longer passes through *M*, but through *S* and *L* to the sea; by the inflow the result will be that *M*, being obstructed, the comparatively large body of floodwater passing *L*, *throws over PP* a decreased surplus going upward through *S* and *W*.

To assure this very advantageous result, the narrowed passage *M* must also be protected against possible deepening. The only practical way to effect this, is to create obstacles for the water which is tending towards this already very deep channel. Intercepting dam.

The situation of the shoals above Bush Island and those connected therewith enables us to turn aside the water dividing there, and this not less than 4,000 ft. northward, to the manifest advantage of *S*.

For this purpose, the Bush Island shoals should be reformed by building a long dam or wall obliquely over them, (See sitiation on chart *A*), whereby a number of "current threads," moving towards *M*, are cut off. The height of this dam is 8 or 9 ft. + L.W., the length about 5,000 ft. when it reaches as far as depth of about one fathom—L.W.

The water being muddy, more especially during the heavier discharges of the Yangtsze, there is a large amount of clayey matter, equally diffused from top to bottom. Thus it may be assumed that this dam will cause a large deposit to be made, so as to raise the shoals and extend them in a northerly direction. Moreover, this deposit not only serves to preserve the dam, but will far more than repay its cost whenever the land so raised is reclaimed.

Furthermore, a number of small works, called silt catchers, are to be made on the flats which are dry at low water and situated in the passage above the uppermouth of Main Channel; these obstructions, laid down in a direction just across the stream from and to *M* give support to the other works for *M* keeping within bounds.

II.—Guiding the currents into the proposed fairway.

To guide the result of the above works permanently into the proposed channels along the course *N.S.L.* viâ *PP*, a sufficient quantity of the water flowing below Bush Island at ebb, and floodtide, must be gathered together. Shutting off and obstructing lateral currents.

These works principally consist in the cutting off and obstructing of the various minor diversions and lateral currents, such as those to the northward of Blockhouse shoal and between the various growing islets.

Being greatly supported by the tendency to deposit which is found to exist to the right of the Main Channel—including the lower South Branch—the operations required for this purpose are not so very difficult; however, it is this part of the undertaking, which, more than any other, requires that all the bearings of each successive modification shall be most carefully scanned.

Should this lead to the more speedy formation of a large Tungsha Island, then the latter will owe its existence to a gradual reclaiming, and not to enormous displacings at the cost of Tsungming and the neighbouring shores; moreover the situation of this island—or islands—will be then in favour of the navigable channels.

A new chart, with sounding above and below the low water level, has to be made of this portion of the river so as to show the larger and smaller watercourses at various states of the tide and to ascertain which of these can be easily cut off. The soundings must be repeated at the commencement of each of these works. Working Chart.

In the new channel opposite the entrance of the Wongpu, the "channel chain," described in the Woosung Bar report, will be set to work. The shaking motion of grapnels, attached to buoys moored in a current to a counterbalancing chain, by these means, is brought to act scraper—like, upon the bottom. Channel Chain.

I presume that the scour in the proposed channel will chiefly be effected by means of the flood tide, as the inflowing waters are wholly directed into this course; and consequently the down current will also keep this way.

Silt Catchers.

To raise the bottom where it may be desired, "silt catchers," which are very simple contrivances, are fixed at numerous places which are dry at the lowest state of the tide, that is between the L.W. and H.W. levels. Care must be taken to always lay these down in the most suitable direction with reference to the stream which is to pass over them and which will bring with it a certain amount of silt there to be deposited. The groups of banks and ridges thus formed act upon each other, and in this estuary will, in a very short time, cause the raising of an extensive field.

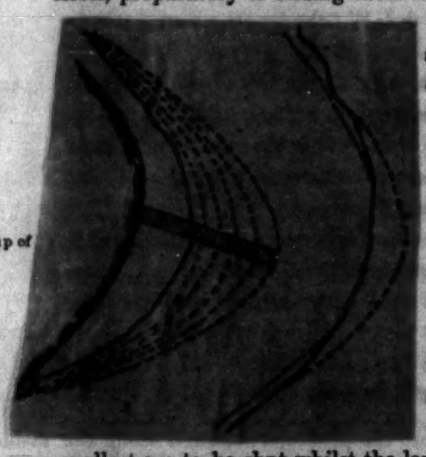
On banks rising up to the height of ordinary H.W. levels, I presume it will be sufficient to catch the silt with reedsods only,—such as are described for the Junk Channel Regulation—placed in rows. On the side where they would be swept away by the stream or by the waves, some protection must be made by a construction of bundles of reeds and clay. Possibly there may be also found other plants for aiding to effect a speedy raising.

On some of the high mud banks ridges of clay only will be sufficient.

The "Silt Catchers" on the lower banks must be substantial enough to resist the stream and waves, as well as to the lifting power of the water; making use of reeds, fascines, rice-straw, clay and sand, they can be made in various ways, more or less strong as may be required for each particular place. Owing to the large quantity of reeds growing on the surrounding islets, this material will be chiefly used in order to save expense.

Obstructions in Currents.

To diminish the current in a water course we can make use of the "centrifugal force," which is the power which gives every stream its concave and convex shores. Defending concave shores is generally the first work when a river or river-branch has to be improved for navigation, or for the better ingress or egress of water. To do just the reverse—at, say one hundreth part of the cost—the result will be opposite, that is to say, a decreasing; and in this way the heavily mud laden stream will make it very easy to restrain the smaller currents between and around the Tungsha islets, preparatory to closing them more completely afterwards.



Damming up of Streams.

On every prominently convex shore or bank of such a branch, a small crib or side dam only, is to be made, to effect an immediate extension on that side (see sketch), and though it might happen that thereby the opposite concave shore is eaten away, yet, by a number of such small works the path of the current can be made longer and longer; hence a decrease in the "Fall" and consequent diminishing of the water course

Those water courses which are almost dry at the lowest state of the tide can be soon dammed up by inexpensive means. Deeper ones require much more care and consideration, and are consequently more expensive. On examining the latter it will in most cases be found that, lower down, the stream divides into smaller branches and, should this be so, all of the branches must be closed at the same time and at the easiest place; or, the smallest are to be shut whilst the larger ones obstructed. Sometimes it is found more practicable to close the principal branch by gradually lessening the depth of each of the smaller ones.

Where it is necessary to shut off a water course of 2 or 3 fathom depth *at once*, this can be done by using "Zinkstuks."

Boundaries of the proposed Channel opposite the Wongpu.

Furthermore it may be found necessary to form shores of a permanent nature here and there along the borders of the proposed channel. Lower as well as higher banks and shoals which may be found in these borders are to be secured or prevented from scouring away.

This belongs to the first operations below Bush Island, and can be done by the raising works before referred to. Generally the stronger description of "Silt Catchers" will be sufficient for this purpose, except at the deeper shoals which latter must be raised by means of "Sinkwork," either by one or more tiers of "Zinkstuks" laid upon each other.

"Zinkstuks" or fascine Sinkwork

Amongst many other notable instances of what has been done in recent times by means of "Sinkwork," I may instance the following:—

To connect Rotterdam in an advantageous manner with the sea, two long piers on either side of the newly made channel at the mouth of the Rhine—a channel cut through a very flat seashore—have been constructed by means of "Zinkstuks," and with the same kind of fascine work an old outlet of the Rhine was shut off there.

The arm of the sea at Amsterdam, known as the "Y," has been separated from the Zuiderzee by a large dam of "Zinkstuks."

Many other large works in Holland have been carried out by the same simple means.

The "Zinkstuks" used in the improving of the Osaka river, belong to a sub-division of one of the strongest descriptions of fascine work which are designed for Japanese materials, and a variation of it is used, in combination with other simple means, for storing up water high in the mountains from whence arise the very sandy tributaries of that river, so as to foster vegetation there and at the same time keep back the sand from the plains.

The large rise of tide in the mouth of the Yangtsze makes "Sinkwork" very easy there, because every piece can be constructed on one or other of the higher shoals at ebb-tide so as to be ready for floating to the required spot at high water.

Up to a certain limit, the dimensions of a "Zinkstuk" may be various; from 2 to 3 ft. in thickness, and of an area of from 200 to upwards of 10,000 sq. ft.

Its solidity is about one-third, so that two-thirds of the cubic contents are left to be filled with sediment, principally brought there by the stream, which will give it a permanent strength.

How to construct, float, and sink a "Zinkstuk" is described in the papers concerning the Wongpu.

North Branch Works.

Though it be found on comparing the charts some *decreasing* of the North Branch is shewn, yet, an *increase* of this channel in the future is far from impossible if nothing is done to prevent it.

When after many years, Main Channel has, like the lower South Branch, projected its bed to a certain extent seaward, then—by (2 F) see pag. 46—it would not be surprising if the main stream of the Yang-tsze-kiang were to make its way to the northward of Tsungming.

Such a possibility must be taken into consideration, for, the most successful disposition of currents in the vicinity of Bush Island possible, would in that case lose their value.

Therefore, in addition to the works above mentioned, something also must be done at the upper-dividing, so as to make the shore there, a permanent boundary.

I presume that such can be done by the same means—but on a smaller scale—as are proposed for restraining the passage *M*, and this in connection with works by which undermining at the opposite shore, above Plover Point, is stopped. The charts shew that the shore is being eaten away and that it is already very concave. This eating away not only gives rise to new mud banks in the fairway, but causes the first essential condition of water dividings (1 *D* pag. 46) to be more and more in favour of the North Branch.

Everything that can be done—with the co-operation of nature—to *narrow* the North Branch at its upper entrance, will tend to lessen the cost of the works below Bush Island.

Requirements necessary for the execution of the works.

Materials.

The materials required will consist chiefly of bundles of reeds, supposing these are to be obtained readily and cheaply from the neighbouring islands; also brushwood, rough stones, clay and sand.

Plant.

With the exception of a tugboat, one or two steam-launches, and some other small vessels and boats, anchors, cables, chains, buoys, &c., no plant of special importance will be required.

Personnel.

Two, or it may be more, Hydraulic Engineers will be required, in the first instance for the investigation before mentioned, upon which they will have to prepare a duly considered plan, and afterwards to direct the execution of the works required; it would be desirable too that they should have charge of the proposed works at the Inner Bar. These gentlemen ought to be such as are thoroughly experienced in operations of this nature, especially referring to the economy of such work, and, it is almost needless to insist, that great circumspection will be necessary in their selection.

To serve as foreman, some well-skilled fascine workers, who must be apt at instructing the Chinese, are indispensable. According to my experience in Japan, I consider that, for such work as would be required in the estuary of the Yangtsze, six foremen would be sufficient. The best class of men for this purpose are to be found amongst the inhabitants of the delta of the Scheldt, a district where the rise of tide equals that of the Yangtsze, and in the making use of which these men are especially skilled.

To each of these foremen should be attached some twenty learners, to be picked from amongst the most intelligent of those Chinese boatmen and fishermen, who are familiar with these waters. Also a number of woodcutters and farmers will be required. The rest of the workmen will be ordinary coolies.

It might be of great importance for the future of many Chinese rivers and fairways if some young Chinese officials, officers of the Navy for instance, were attached to the engineering staff, in order to become acquainted with Western systems of river improving. The introduction of this special branch of hydraulics by means of training up native engineers and foremen, must be of greater importance to the inland navigation of China than the most successful improving of any single fairway.

Time required for the execution of the works.

The execution may be divided into two periods:—

First.—Works by which the present state of things are to be prevented from growing worse; perhaps two or three years may be required for this purpose, as this time will also be taken up in training the native employés.

Second.—Works by which will be gradually attained the object in view. Probably after the first period, the Chinese, dexterous as they naturally are, will have become sufficiently skilled themselves to execute the works according to the plans. Perhaps it may be thought desirable, for financial reasons, to extend the duration of this part of the work over a period of say six years.

Cost of the Works.

It is more than difficult to make any estimate of the cost now, but it can be demonstrated that there are three kinds of collateral advantages, the pecuniary value of which, if taken into consideration, will leave but a small portion of the total cost to be debited against the improvement of the navigation. These set offs are as follows:—

First.—Preventing Loss of Land.—Silting up causes the attraction of other deposits; so also on the other hand, a scour, by undermining a shore, has its power increased.

The proposed groin or crib does much more than simply protect the shore from which it projects: frequently the latter is a broad strip of alluvial land, the value of which doubles as soon as there is a *certainty* that the so strengthened shore line will endure. Therefore, it frequently happens that the works for protection do more than repay their cost.

[We, of course, must take it for granted that we have here to deal with a country where property will always be valuable.]

Second.—Reclamation of Land.—The richest and most productive soil is found in deltas. I presume that the alluvial lands in the Yangtsze estuary, when raised up to the H.W. level, consist of a thick stratum of fat clay on a sandy subsoil. During the first dozen or more years such land gives rich harvests without any cost for manure. A large proportion of the works, mentioned under the head "Guiding," pag. 55, will raise in a short time a vast plain to a height fit for embanking. A quarter or half a century earlier possession of arable land in desirable positions is the second advantage.

The acquisition of such reclaimings added to the increased security of the previously existing alluvial lands, is especial advantageous and desirable in a country with such a dense population as that of the Yangtsze delta.

Third.—Application to other districts in China.—Reclamation of fertile land by artificial raising and extension (by intercepting the solid matter suspended in the current), and by embankments, might in many parts of China prove to be highly profitable undertakings. If only the waters of the great Yangtsze were to be confined within low and high water beds, each duly proportioned to the volume of the stream, vast areas of the richest alluvial land would be won for cultivation. We will not, however, enter into further details under this head, but confine ourselves more especially to the protection of the shores.

The first condition of the works for defending shores against undermining, in the manner described (see also the plans for Woosung River), is that they shall be both durable and cheap.

In the upper portions of rivers a large reduction in cost may be anticipated, as fascines can be got from the neighbouring hills, and stones, gravel and coarse sand from the river bed. The peculiar construction followed there is called "Beardwork."

Such defending of shores in the Wongpu, or for that matter in the estuary of the Yangtsze, would be done by the natives themselves, though the plans were the work of foreign engineers. A dozen of Chinese workmen for instance, having been engaged for four or five months in such works, would be capable of undertaking similar ones at jeoparded place elsewhere.

In Chinese rivers, as well as in those of many other countries, when danger threatens those who dwell upon their borders,—or behind embankments—retreating is all that is thought of. In the first instance nothing is done to protect a shore against undermining; and afterwards a defending above low water only is made which is *then*, however, too late or insufficient.

The narrow pass at Pheasant Point for instance, which is very disadvantageous for the in and outflow of the Wongpu is caused by the gradual receding of the concave shore opposite that point; the Inner Bar, which until now, is only an evil to foreign navigation, is a consequence of this.

In tidal rivers, such as the Wongpu it often happens that one shore is attacked by the ebb stream whilst the opposite one is being washed away by the flood current. In this way the river, at that point, of course becomes broader and broader, and, the sectional area remaining the same—or at least not growing larger—it must follow that a reduction in the mean depth will result. Along both the concave shores, thus undermining, deep channels are

always found close beside them *which recede as they recede*, and consequently there is a rising of the bed between the channels (See sketch.)

The depth of each channel is maintained only as far as the shore is concave, and from the comparatively large breadth, both the channels gradually *shallow off* and *keep separate*. The difficulty for the navigation then is to come over from one channel into the other, and, a higher raising of such a passage, or so-called bar, is governed by the more or less gradual receding of the adjacent shores.

Such evils arising from like causes are more numerous in tidal rivers of less capacity; it is there the *Junk* which will be retained, and often time will wait in vain for the high water tide.

Many upper rivers also, which by the widening of their beds are separated into two or more unnavigable channels with useless pools and shoals between, yet, these channels—when they were united—afforded an easy fairway for the navigation of vessels of a certain draught.

Instances of uncontrolled rivers which become gradually inaccessible, such as the Sacramento in California (*), are by no means rare, but it is seldom that we hear of those where the reverse is taking place.

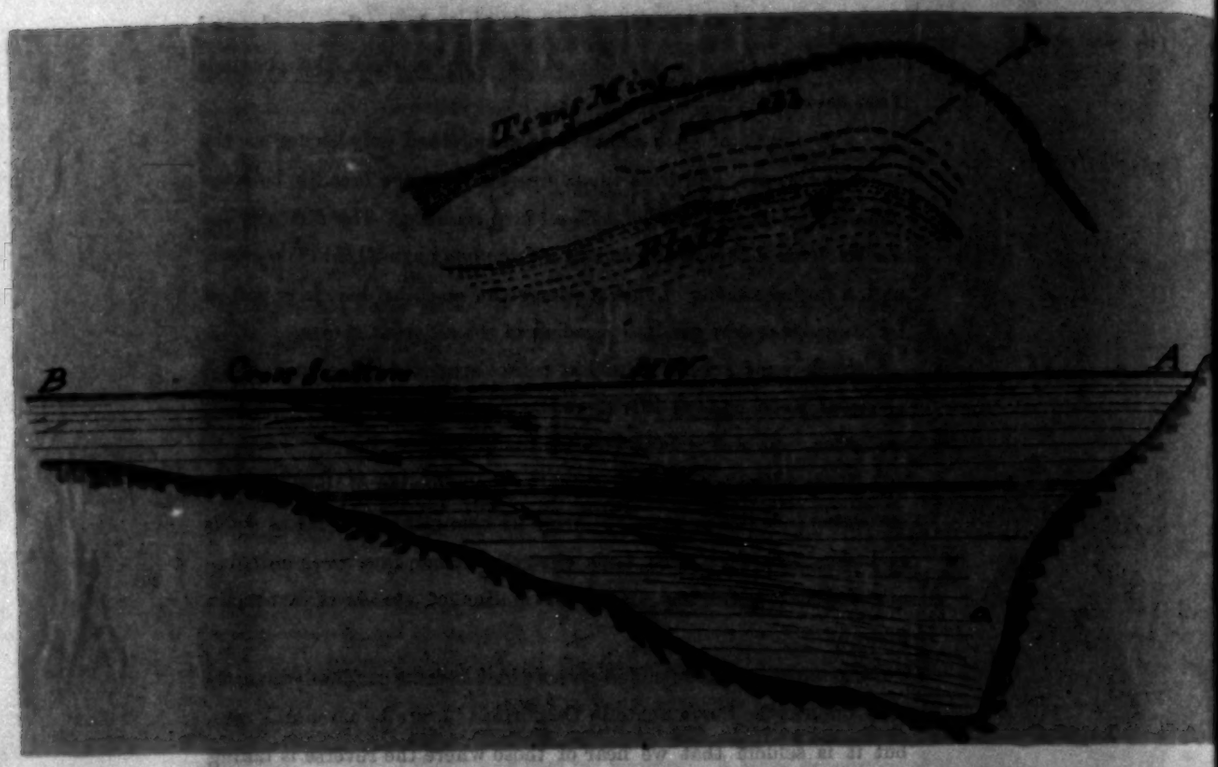
A better fairway than ever before existed, may be had by the judicious use of cribwork. This system, whether by defending shores only for maintaining a present condition, or by regulating work for improving, has also been proved to be eminently adapted for rivers which are periodically ice-bound.

That the attack of a stream is strengthened by the increased curvature of a shore requires no further explanation, however, when a portion of a river has become as we see it in this sketch, it is in this respect an exception, as there on the convex side a channel is also found which is shorter. As the hollowing out of the bend *A* increases, the distance *B A C* begins to exeed that of *B C* to such an extent that a large difference in "Fall" strengthens the latter and consequently weakens the longer channel.

I will now endeavour to show how in some bends strong *under currents* arise and shall take as an example of this the most strongly attacked part of the Southern shore of Tsungming, just above Bush Island, where, by undermining, already has been washed away (always referring to the charts as they are), a very broad strip of land.

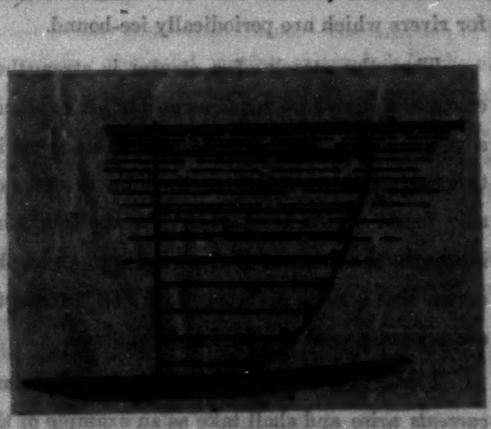
By the shifting of the stream, owing to the opening of the main channel, a deep channel was scoured out close along the Tsungming shore, with flats growing opposite. This channel has for the down-current at the upper-end, a small opening having a depth of $\frac{1}{2}$ fathom only at low water tide, whilst lower on, at the place where the shore is strongly attacked, the channel has a sectional area 25 or 30 times larger, with $5\frac{1}{4}$ fathoms for its greatest depth. By far the largest flood through this channel is thus coming from over the flats crossways, and along the slope of these banks large bodies of

(*) Weekly Bulletin—San Francisco, 30th September, 1875.



water are rolling down as it were for attacking the *undershore* of Tsungming with the greatest force somewhere about *a*.

When we measure the velocity of water currents in a regular river section (or in a regular bend), we generally find the maximum velocity a little under the surface, at the place of the greatest depth, and the minimum near the bottom, somewhat according to the accompanying diagram :—

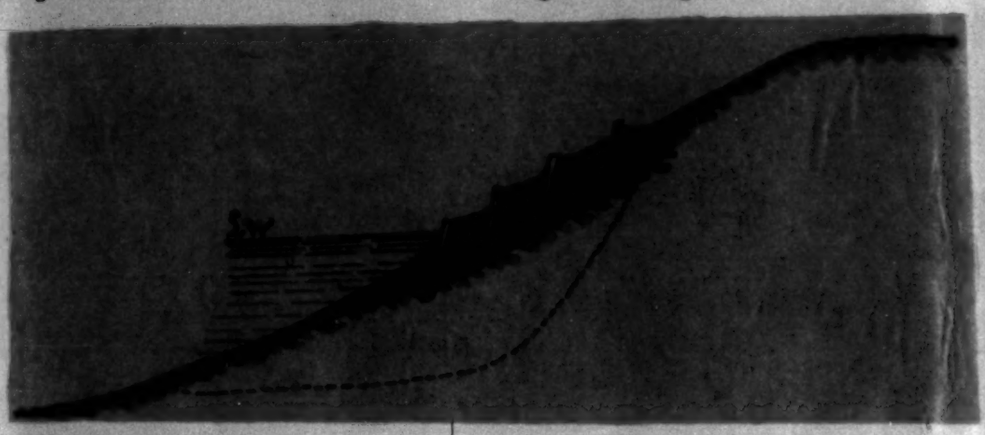


in which the horizontal lines represent the velocities.

An entirely different result would be obtained by measuring the velocities during a strong ebb in a cross section *A B*. The accompanying diagram, wherein the maximum velocity *a* is shown

very low, represents I fancy, nearly the actual state of the matter.

Defending or protecting such a shore in the native manner, as I had an opportunity of observing on the concave shore of the bend below the village of Woosung, thus:—



would be utterly useless, for both piles and stones must soon disappear in the flood, and that too long before the former were worn away.

North Beveland, the home of the present writer and the scene of his earliest engineering labours, is a small [its area is, but 1.11 square geograph-miles], but fertile alluvial island in the estuary of the Scheldt. Changes in the branch called the Eastern Scheldt cause this island to be very much exposed at one point, as well to the ebb as to the flood current. The depth quite close to the shore is at this spot 33 *metres*; yet, no one there thinks of retreating, though all the materials needed for protection must be brought from another province, and the stones even from another country (Belgium); nevertheless protection is found to pay better than retreating, and this too for the farmer's sake only.

Thousands of miles of river shores in China are now in the course of being wasted away, and this causes, apart from the evils for navigation, as many fertile strips of land to be lost for cultivation, which, did the people but know how, might be preserved by inexpensive means with materials which are generally to be found near at hand.

To learn how to remedy such evils as these, amongst others, constitutes the third advantage which may be expected from the execution of the works proposed to be required.

In concluding this preliminary enquiry, with its accompanying examples and illustrations, I venture to express a hope that, however true it may be that a part of the present fairway through the estuary is in course of shallowing up, yet that I have succeeded in shewing how the navigation to and from Shanghai could be assured by another route; and that the perusal of the foregoing—necessarily incomplete as it is—may furnish some useful hints, not only to those who may be required to make a fully detailed report upon these waters, but also to others who may be called upon elsewhere to solve the difficulties to which river navigation is ever giving rise.

Osaka (Japan), 11th December, 1875.

JOH$^{s.}$ DE RYKE,
Hydr. Engr.

Rendered, as well as may be, from the Dutch by the above signed, assisted in translating by Mr. F. MAJOR of Osaka.

25th May, 1876.

CROSS-

Place.	On Lowest Water Springs. (L. W.			On 1.5 ft.+L. W.		On 8 ft.+
	Max. depth. ft.	Width. ft.	Cross Section. sq. ft.	Width. ft.	Cross Section. sq. ft.	Width. ft.
	Survey of H.I.M. Custom House Str. "Kwasi					
A 2.						
Outward Pheasant Point.	39	2,600	54,000	2,700	58,050	2,900
A 1.						
At Pheasant Point.....	39	1,770	45,900	1,780	48,585	1,880
A.	45	2,500	57,240	2,500	...	2,550
B.—Ship Channel.....	11	...	...	...	...	...
„ Junk „	39	...	...	...	...	...
„ Total	39	3,100	62,100	3,120	...	3,300
C.—Ship Channel	16	1,600	18,900	1,600	...	1,650
„ Junk „	28	2,200	36,450	2,230	...	2,300
„ Total	...	3,800	55,350	3,830	...	3,950
D.—Ship Channel.....	22	1,230	28,890	1,240	...	1,270
„ Junk „	16	2,870	23,490	2,880	...	2,900
„ Total	...	4,100	52,380	4,120	...	4,170
E.—Ship Channel	24	1,600	27,000	1,630	...	1,850
„ Junk „	13	2,600	20,790	2,630	...	2,930
„ Total	...	4,200	47,790	4,260	...	4,780
F.—Ship Channel	29	1,100	21,600	1,150	...	1,280
„ Junk „	14	2,560	21,600	2,600	...	2,820
„ Total	...	3,660	43,200	3,750	...	4,100

-SECTIONS OF THE WONGPU RIVER.

SHEET I.

L. W.	On 10 ft.+L. W.		On Lowest Water Springs. (L. W.)			On 1.5 ft.+L. W.		On 8 ft.+L. W.		On 10 ft.+L. W.		Place.
Cross Section. sq. ft.	Width. ft.	Cross Section. sq. ft.	Max. depth. ft.	Width. ft.	Cross Section. sq. ft.	Width. ft.	Cross Section. sq. ft.	Width. ft.	Cross Section. sq. ft.	Width. ft.	Cross Section. sq. ft.	
HING," 1869.			SURVEY OF MESSRS. HJOUSBERY, REESCHBERGER AND SEABURY, 1873.									
												A 2.
77,900	2,950	83,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Outward Pheasant Point.
												A 1.
60,460	1,900	64,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At Pheasant Point.
...	2,560	...	46	2,220	43,600	2,280	46,975	2,560	62,480	2,650	67,600	A.
...	...	...	10	1,300	11,800	1,350	13,795	1,550	23,000	1,610	26,300	*B.*—Ship Channel.
...	...	...	42	1,950	46,200	1,970	49,125	2,050	62,040	2,090	66,200	„ Junk „
...	3,340	...	...	3,250	58,000	3,320	62,920	3,600	85,040	3,700	92,500	„ Total.
...	1,670	...	14	1,880	20,000	1,890	22,820	1,990	35,440	2,020	39,500	*C.*—Ship Channel.
...	2,330	...	35	1,960	35,800	1,970	38,725	2,010	51,560	2,030	55,600	„ Junk „
...	4,000	...	...	3,840	55,800	3,860	61,545	4,000	87,000	4,050	95,100	„ Total.
...	1,280	...	19	1,860	22,800	1,880	25,605	1,920	37,920	1,940	41,800	*D.*—Ship Channel.
...	2,920	...	21	2,570	36,000	2,580	39,840	2,650	60,640	2,660	66,040	„ Junk „
...	4,200	...	...	4,430	58,800	4,460	65,445	4,570	98,560	4,600	107,840	„ Total.
...	1,860	...	25	1,570	26,400	1,620	29,055	1,790	40,720	1,790	44,300	*E.*—Ship Channel.
...	2,950	...	13	2,980	26,400	3,010	27,890	3,300	52,560	3,310	59,100	„ Junk „
...	4,810	...	...	4,575	52,800	4,630	56,945	5,090	93,280	5,100	103,400	„ Total.
...	1,320	...	35	1,000	23,500	1,200	25,000	1,400	33,100	1,480	35,900	*F.*—Ship Channel.
...	2,900	...	13	2,760	23,500	2,800	27,685	3,140	46,700	3,250	52,700	„ Junk „
...	4,220	...	...	3,760	47,000	4,000	52,685	4,540	79,800	4,730	88,600	„ Total.

CROSS-

Place.	At Lowest Water Springs (L. W.)			At 1.5 ft.+L. W.		At 8 ft.-
	Max. depth. ft.	Width. ft.	Cross Section. sq. ft.	Width. ft.	Cross Section. sq. ft.	Width. ft.
	Survey of H.B.M.S. "Actaeon" and "D					
G.—Ship Channel	26	2,500	26,100	2,500	29,850	2,500
„ Junk „	9	2,450	12,150	2,460	15,840	2,630
„ Total	...	4,950	38,250	4,960	45,690	5,130
H.—Ship Channel	27	2,300	35,100	2,320	38,580	2,370
„ Junk „	9	2,100	8,100	2,100	11,250	3,000
„ Total	...	4,400	43,200	4,420	49,830	5,370
I.—Ship Channel	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Junk „	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Total	23	3,400	46,575	3,500	51,675	4,000
K.	28	2,320	39,825	2,350	43,345	2,800
L.	30	2,000	37,125	2,050	40,200	2,150
M.	30	2,300	35,775	2,340	39,285	2,500
N.	26	4,140	43,875	4,200	50,175	4,350
O.	36	1,800	41,175	1,820	43,920	1,890
P.	27	2,050	35,100	2,060	38,250	2,200
Q.	24	2,400	43,100	...	...	...
R.	28	2,000	39,870	...	...	...

SECTIONS OF THE WONGPU RIVER.

SHEET II.

+L. W.	At 10 ft.+L. W.		At Lowest Water Springs (L. W.)			At 1.5 ft.+L. W.		At 8 ft.+L. W.		At 10 ft.+L. W.		Place.
Cross Section. sq. ft.	Width. ft.	Cross Section. sq. ft.	Max. depth. ft.	Width. ft.	Cross Section. sq. ft.	Width. ft.	Cross Section. sq. ft.	Width. ft.	Cross Section. sq. ft.	Width. ft.	Cross Section. sq. ft.	
ove," 1858.			Survey of Messrs. Hjousbery, Ruschenberg and Seabury, 1873.									
46,100	2,500	51,100	25	1,790	25,600	2,070	28,285	2,080	42,160	2,080	46,400	*G.*—Ship Channel.
33,350	2,660	38,750	10	2,870	20,500	3,080	24,805	3,100	45,620	3,100	52,000	„ Junk „
79,450	5,160	89,850	...	4,660	46,100	5,150	53,090	5,180	87,780	5,180	98,400	„ Total.
53,900	2,380	58,600	24	2,860	42,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	*H.*—Ship Channel.
31,300	3,000	37,100	9	1,940	12,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ Junk „
85,200	5,380	95,700	24	4,800	54,500	4,800	61,670	4,910	93,380	4,940	103,300	„ Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*T.*—Ship Channel.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ Junk „
75,875	...	...	26	3,800	58,600	3,830	64,315	4,000	89,800	4,060	97,800	„ Total.
60,625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*K.*
54,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*L.*
55,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*M.*
78,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*N.*
56,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*O.*
52,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*P.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Q.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*R.*

Woosung Bar Report,
Appendix *E.* 2.

G. A. E.

SECTIONS OF THE WORKS

RELATIVE SECTIONAL AREAS OF JUNK CHANNEL
SHIP CHANNEL IN DIFFERENT YEARS.

Place.	Proportion which the sectional area at L. W. of every channel bears to that of the whole river.		Increase
	In 1869.	In 1873.	
C.—Ship Channel.....	$\frac{189}{553}$ = 0.342	$\frac{200}{558}$ = 0.358	
„ Junk „	$\frac{364}{553}$ = 0.658	$\frac{358}{558}$ = 0.641	
D.—Ship Channel.....	$\frac{289}{524}$ = 0.552	$\frac{228}{588}$ = 0.388	
„ Junk „	$\frac{235}{524}$ = 0.448	$\frac{360}{588}$ = 0.612	
E.—Ship Channel.....	$\frac{270}{478}$ = 0.565	$\frac{264}{528}$ = 0.500	
„ Junk „	$\frac{208}{478}$ = 0.435	$\frac{264}{528}$ = 0.500	
F.—Ship Channel.....	$\frac{216}{432}$ = 0.500	$\frac{235}{470}$ = 0.500	
„ Junk „	$\frac{216}{432}$ = 0.500	$\frac{235}{470}$ = 0.500	
	In 1858.	In 1873.	
G.—Ship Channel.....	$\frac{261}{382}$ = 0.683	$\frac{256}{461}$ = 0.556	
„ Junk „	$\frac{121}{382}$ = 0.317	$\frac{205}{461}$ = 0.444	
H.—Ship Channel.....	$\frac{351}{432}$ = 0.812	$\frac{423}{545}$ = 0.776	
„ Junk „	$\frac{81}{432}$ = 0.188	$\frac{122}{545}$ = 0.224	

SECTIONS OF THE WORKS

RELATIVE SECTIONAL AREAS OF JUNK CHANNEL AND OF SHIP CHANNEL IN DIFFERENT YEARS.

Place.	Proportion which the sectional area at L. W. of every channel bears to that of the whole river.		Increase of percentage.
	In 1869.	In 1873.	
C.—Ship Channel	$\frac{142}{415} = 0.342$	$\frac{200}{558} = 0.358$	0.016
„ Junk „	$\frac{273}{415} = 0.658$	$\frac{358}{558} = 0.641$	.....
D.—Ship Channel	$\frac{232}{534} = 0.552$	$\frac{214}{552} = 0.388$	.....
„ Junk „	$\frac{234}{534} = 0.448$	$\frac{338}{552} = 0.612$	0.164
E.—Ship Channel	$\frac{270}{478} = 0.565$	$\frac{264}{528} = 0.500$	.....
„ Junk „	$\frac{208}{478} = 0.435$	$\frac{264}{528} = 0.500$	0.065
F.—Ship Channel	$\frac{216}{432} = 0.500$	$\frac{235}{470} = 0.500$	.....
„ Junk „	$\frac{216}{432} = 0.500$	$\frac{235}{470} = 0.500$	.....
	In 1858.	In 1873.	
G.—Ship Channel	$\frac{241}{352} = 0.683$	$\frac{256}{461} = 0.556$	.....
„ Junk „	$\frac{111}{352} = 0.317$	$\frac{205}{461} = 0.444$	0.127
H.—Ship Channel	$\frac{351}{432} = 0.812$	$\frac{423}{545} = 0.776$	.....
„ Junk „	$\frac{81}{432} = 0.188$	$\frac{122}{545} = 0.224$	0.036

January 1876.

Woosung Bar Report,

Appendix *G.*

G. A. E.

BORINGS INTO THE BOTTOM OF THE W

a.—On the Woosung Bar and in the direc

pth at W. feet.	*M.*		*L.*		
	Kind of Earth.	Remarks.	Kind of Earth.	Remarks.	Kind of Ear
0					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					Bottom.
11	Bottom.		Bottom.		
12	Soft stuff, washed out by hauling up the borer.	Forced in by hand with two men.	Washed out by hauling up the borer.	Forced in by hand with two men.	Washed out by hauling up the borer.
13					
14					
15					(4) Sand fine,
16			(3) Fine sand,	Driven in by 40 blows.	(3) in the highe strata
17	(2) Fine sand, cohesive		(2) cohesive with clay		(2) rathe more cohes
18	(1) with clay particles.	Driven in by 20 blows.	(1) particles.	Driven in by 40 blows.	(1) than lower
19					
20					

N.B.—Sand is marked by line [——], nearer or farther apart, according to the fineness or co
The iron monkey had a weight of lbs. 30, out of the water, and was allowed a fall of a
The letters at the heads and the numbers between the parenthesis, in the second colum

ONGPU BETWEEN PHEASANT POINT AND ROUND POINT, 13TH TO 19TH AUGUST, 1875.

1°—On places, which should be deepened if Ship Channel is to be improved.

tion of the Beacons. b.—On other places.

K.		*I.*		*H.*		*A.*		Between *A* and *B.*	
th.	Remarks.	Kind of Earth.	Remarks.	Kind of Earth.	Remarks.	Kind of Earth.	Remarks.	Kind of Earth.	Remarks.
	Driven in easily.	Bottom. Washed out by hauling up the borer. (4) Sand, not so fine as (3) sample L, and about (2) as cohesive with clay (1) particles.	Forced in by hand with two men. Driven in by 50 blows. Driven in by 60 blows.	Bottom. Washed out by hauling up the borer. (4) Sand, fine, the upper (3) part being more cohe- (2) sive than the lower. (1)	Forced in by hand with two men. Driven in	Bottom. Washed out by hauling up the borer. (2) Sand, very fine, with some cohe- (1) sion.	Forced in by hand with one man.	Bottom. In hauling up the boring tool, sample was washed out.	Forced in easily by two men.

ive
n the

arseness of sample; particles more or less cohesive, by closer or wider hatched lines.
bout $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
ns,. correspond with the letters and numbers in the box, containing the samples of borings.

BORING INTO THE BOTTOM OF THE V

1°—On places, which should be dee

th at W. feet.	B. (Box G.)		C.		
	Kind of Earth.	Remarks.	Kind of Earth.	Remarks.	Kind of E
0					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7	Bottom.				
8		Rather hard.			
9		Crust.			
10	(5) Sand, rather				
11	(4) fine, a little				
12	(3) cohesive with				
13	(2) clay particles				Bottom.
14	(1)	Forced in by hand with two men.	Bottom.		
15			Washed out by hauling up the boring tool.		
16					Washed out.
17				Forced in by one man.	
18					Sand, v and co
19			(4) Sand, very fine,		
20			(3) considerably cohe-		
21			(2) sive with clay par-	Turned in by three men.	Washed out.
22			(1) ticles.		

N.B.—Sand is marked by line [——], nearer or farther apart, according to the fineness or
The iron monkey had a weight of lbs. 30, out of the water, and was allowed a fall of
The letters at the heads and the numbers between the parenthesis, in the second colu

VONGPU BETWEEN PHEASANT POINT AND ROUND POINT, 13TH TO 19TH AUGUST, 1875.

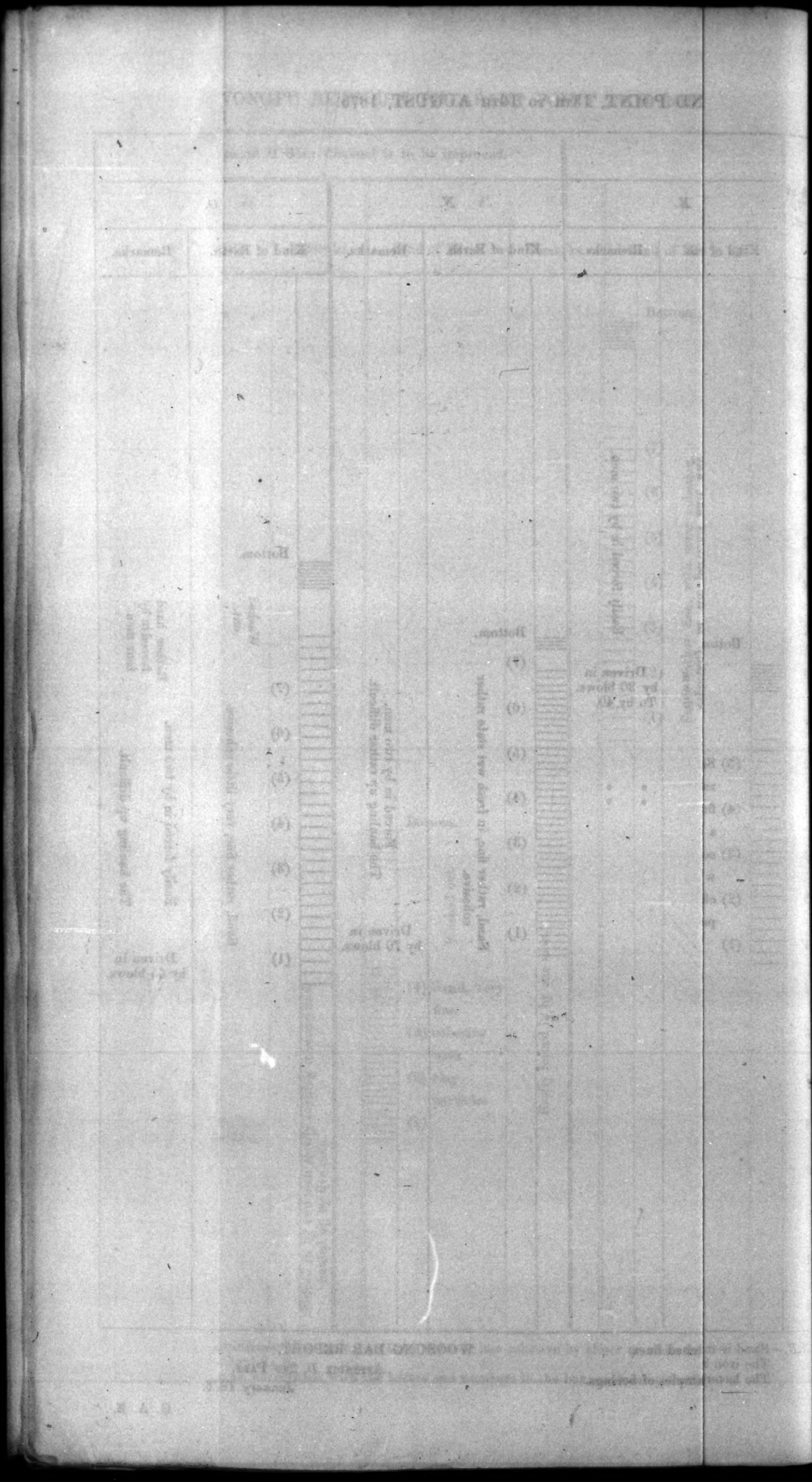
pened if Ship Channel is to be improved.

D.		F.		E.		N.		O.	
arth.	Remarks.	Kind of Earth.	Remarks.	Kind of Earth.	Remarks.	Kind of Earth.	Remarks.	Kind of Earth.	Remarks.
				Bottom. (7) (6) (5) (4) (3) (2) (1) Sand, rather fine, with some cohesion, especially in the particles half way down.	Easily forced in by two men. Driven in by 30 blows. To by 40.	Bottom. (7) (6) (5) (4) (3) (2) (1) Sand, rather fine, in fresh wet state rather cohesive.	by two men. rather difficult. Forced in by two men. The hauling up rather difficult. Driven in by 70 blows.	Bottom. (7) (6) (5) (4) (3) (2) (1) Washed out. Sand, rather fine, very little cohesive.	two men. Rather hard forced in by four men. ficult. Easily forced in by two men. The hauling up difficult. Driven in by 65 blows.
ery fine hesive.	Forced in by two men slowly turning it round and hauled up by five men.	Bottom. Washed out. (4) Sand, very fine, (3) cohesive with (2) clay particles (1)	Easily forced in by one man.						

coarseness of sample; particles more or less cohesive by closer or wider hatched lines.
about 2½ ft.
mns, correspond with the letters and numbers in the box, containing the samples of borings.

WOOSUNG BAR REPORT,
APPENDIX *D*, 2ND PART.
January 1876.

G. A. E.



BORINGS INTO THE BOTTOM OF THE WO

a.—On the Woosung Bar and in the line of the Beacon poles.

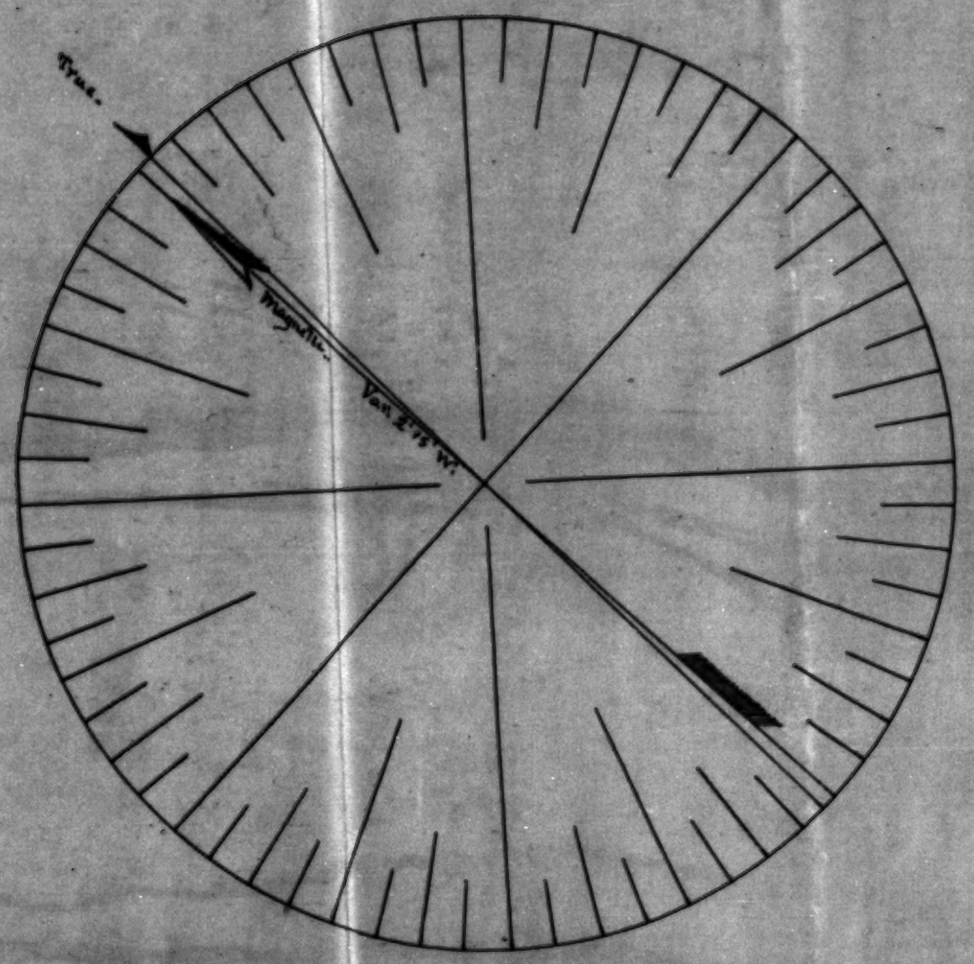
M.		L.		
Kind of Earth.	Remarks.	Character of Stuff.	Remarks.	Character of
	Bottom.		Bottom.	Soft s washed of the bo
Soft stuff washed out of the borer.	Pressed into by hand with two men.	Soft stuff washed out of the borer.	Pressed in by hand with two men.	(4) Fine in the (3) part cohere
(2) Fine sand coherent by (1) clay particles	The last foot driven in by 20 blows.	(3) Fine sand (2) coherent by (1) clay particles	Driven in by 40 blows.	(2) clay cles (1) lower.
			Driven in by 40 blows.	

NGPU BETWEEN PHEASANT POINT AND ROUND POINT, 13TH TILL 19TH AUGUST, 1875.

1°—On places which ought to be excavated if Ship Channel is to be improved.

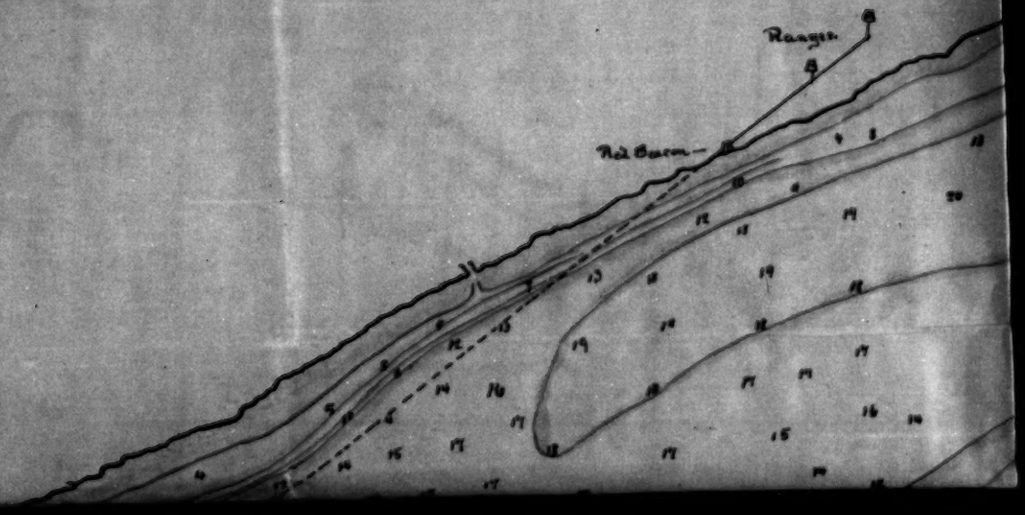
b.—On other places.

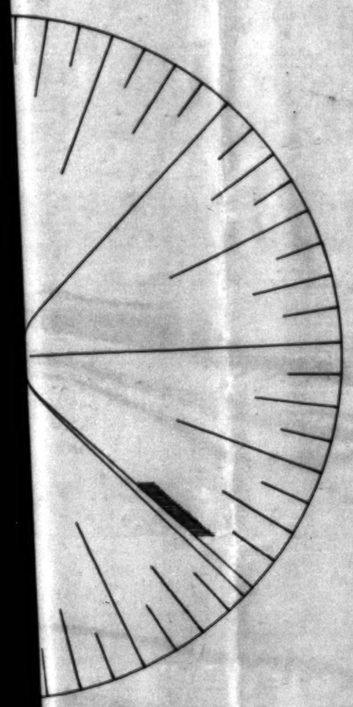
K.		I.		H.		A.		Between A and B.	
Stuff.	Remarks.	Character of Stuff.	Remarks.	Character of Stuff.	Remarks.	Character of Stuff.	Remarks.	Character of Stuff.	Remarks.
tuff out rer.	Bottom.	Soft stuff washed out of the borer.	Bottom.	Stuff washed out of the borer.	Bottom.	Stuff washed out.	Bottom.	All of the stuff washed out.	Bottom.
sand upper more nt by arti- than	Driven in easily in little time.	(4) A little less fine sand (3) as L. but of the (2) same cohesion (1) by clay particles.	Pressed in by hand with two men. Driven in by 50 blows or by 60 blows.	(4) Fine sand in the upper (3) part more coherent by (2) clay particles than (1) lower.	Pressed in by two men. Driven in.	(2) Very fine sand coherent by clay (1) particles.	Pressed in by one man.		Pushed in by two men.

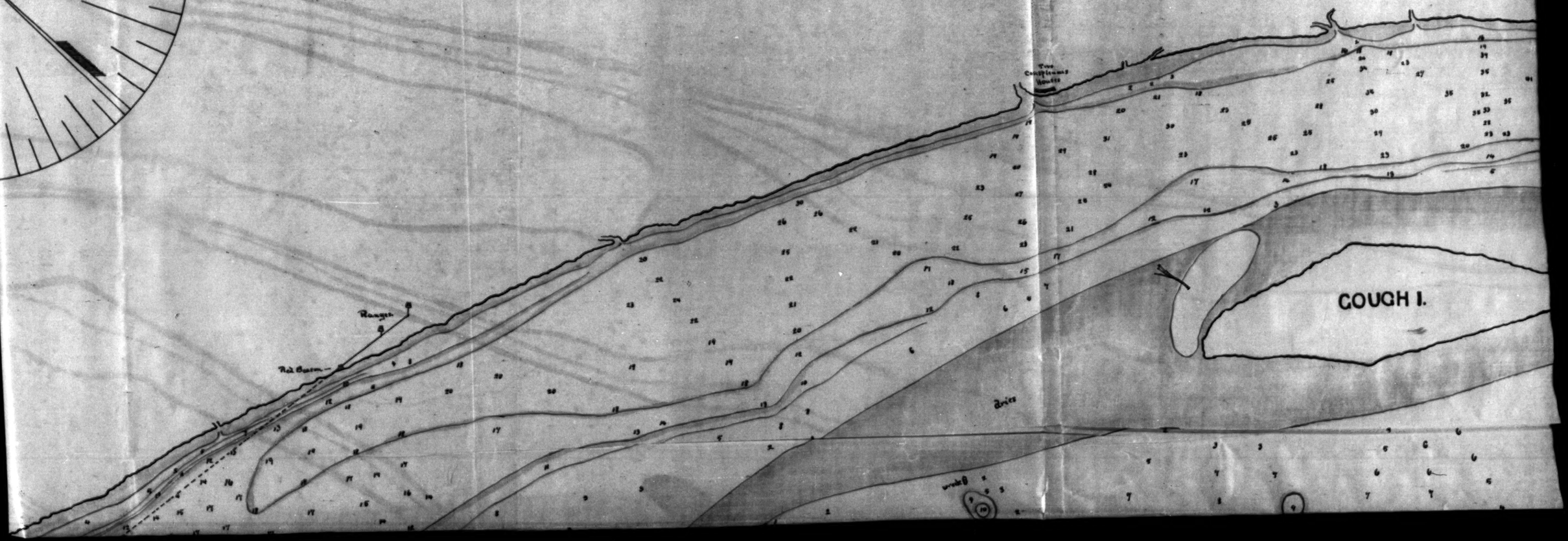


From
a
Survey by
Master C. W. Ruschenberger, } U.S.N.,
Midshipman S. Seabury,
U.S. Steamer "Iroquois,"
and
Mr Edwd Hjousbery,
Shanghai.

Nov: 1873 -
under order
of
Rear Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, U.S.N.
Commanding U.S. Naval Force on
Asiatic Station

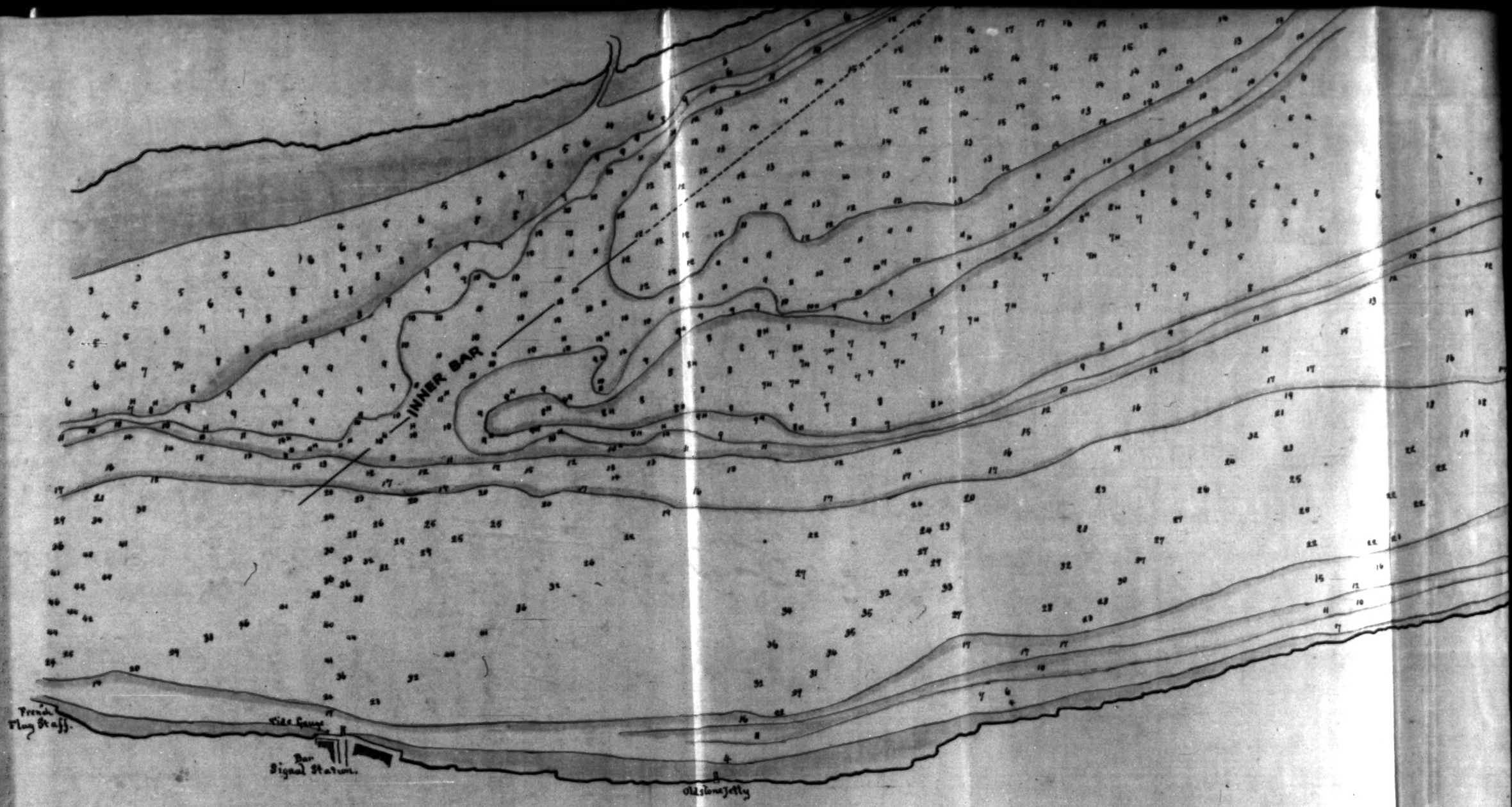


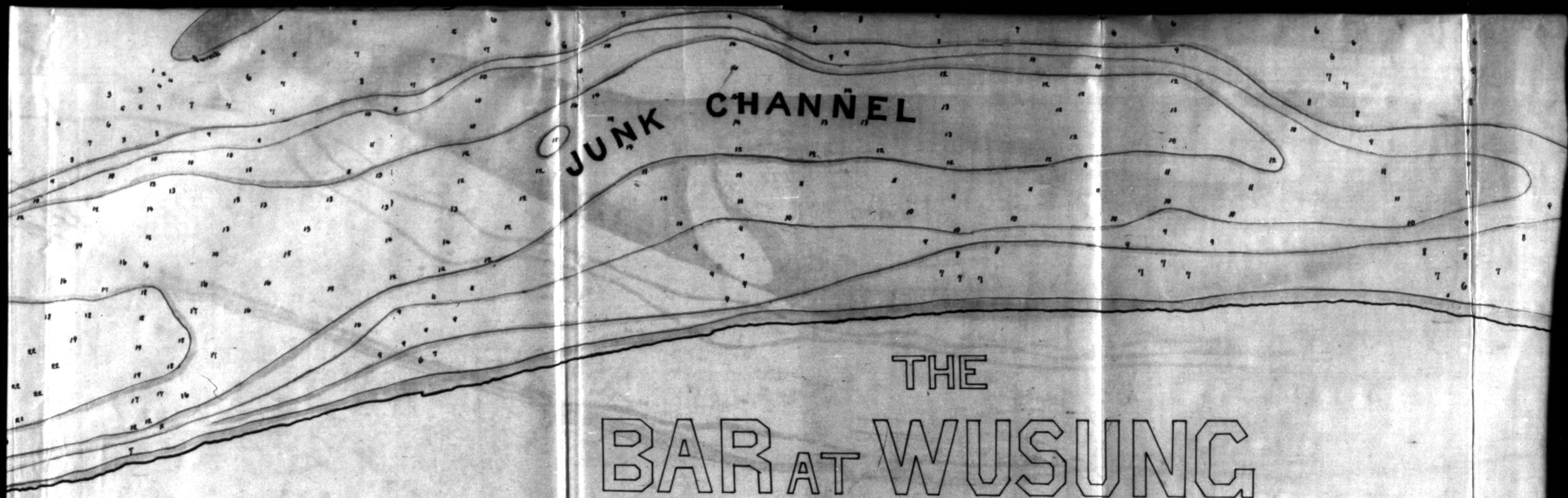



COUGH I.
Ranger
Rd Cairn
Drift

COUGH I.

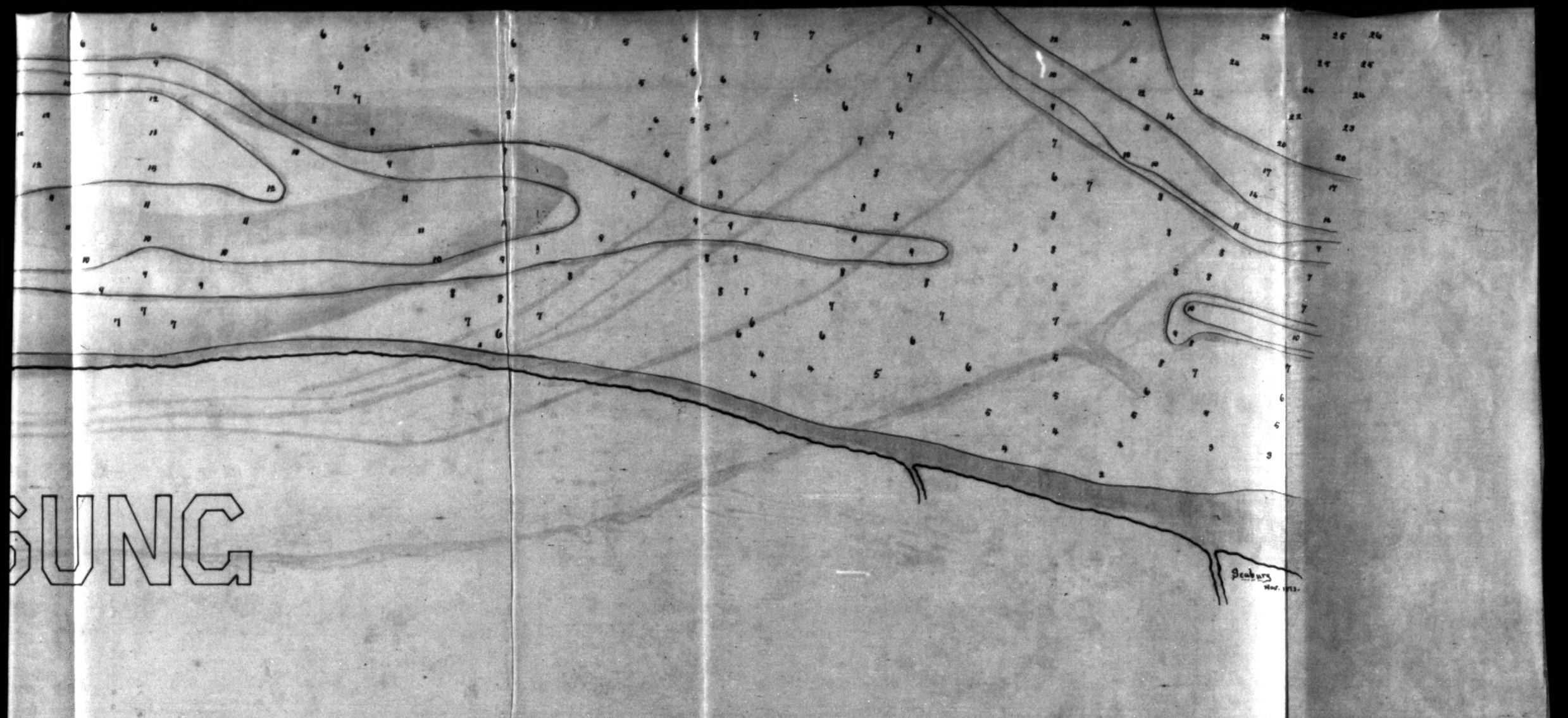
Inverness Coast


INNER BAR
French's Flag Staff.
Tide Gauge
Bar Signal Station.
Old Stone Jetty



THE BAR AT WUSUNG AND VICINITY.

One Sea Mile.



SUNG

Y.

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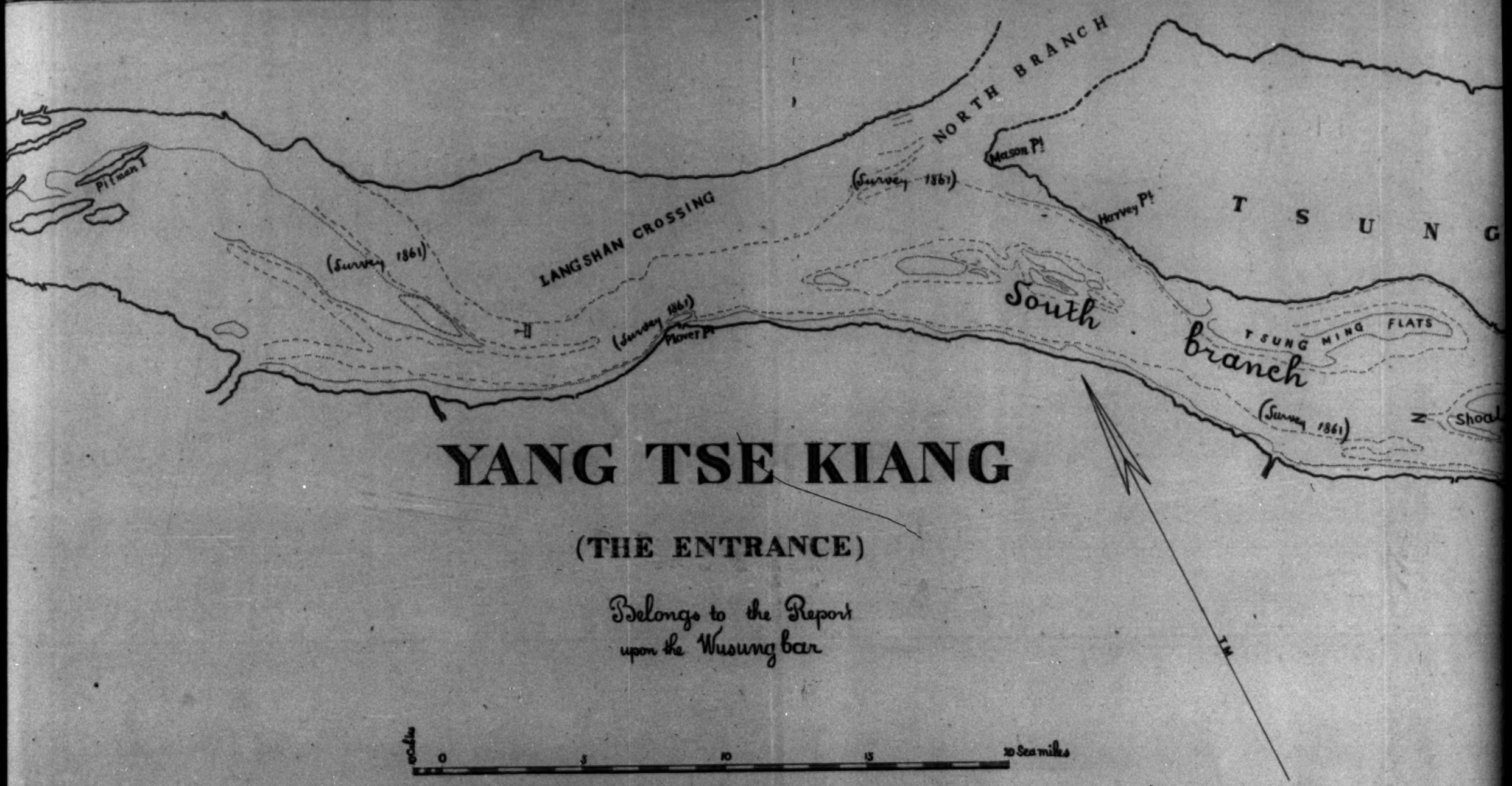
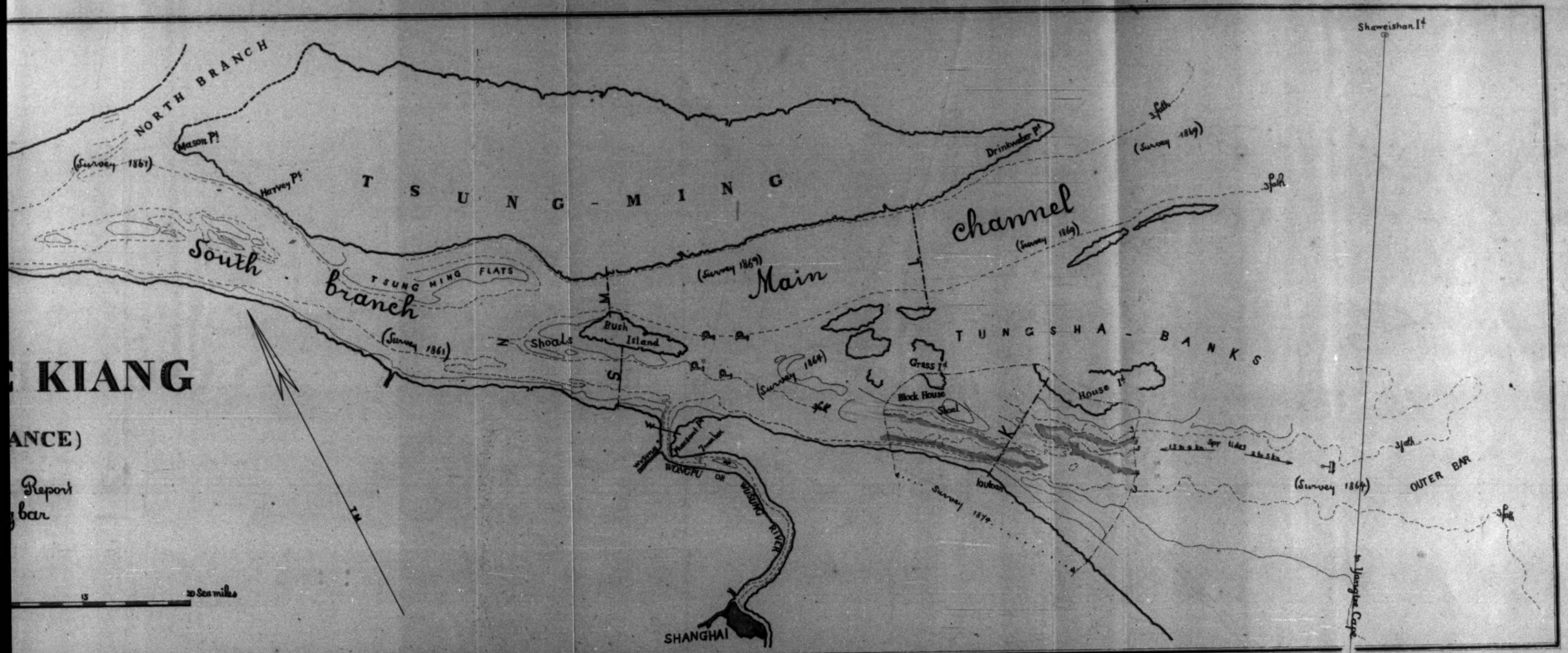
B/22

YANG TSE KIANG

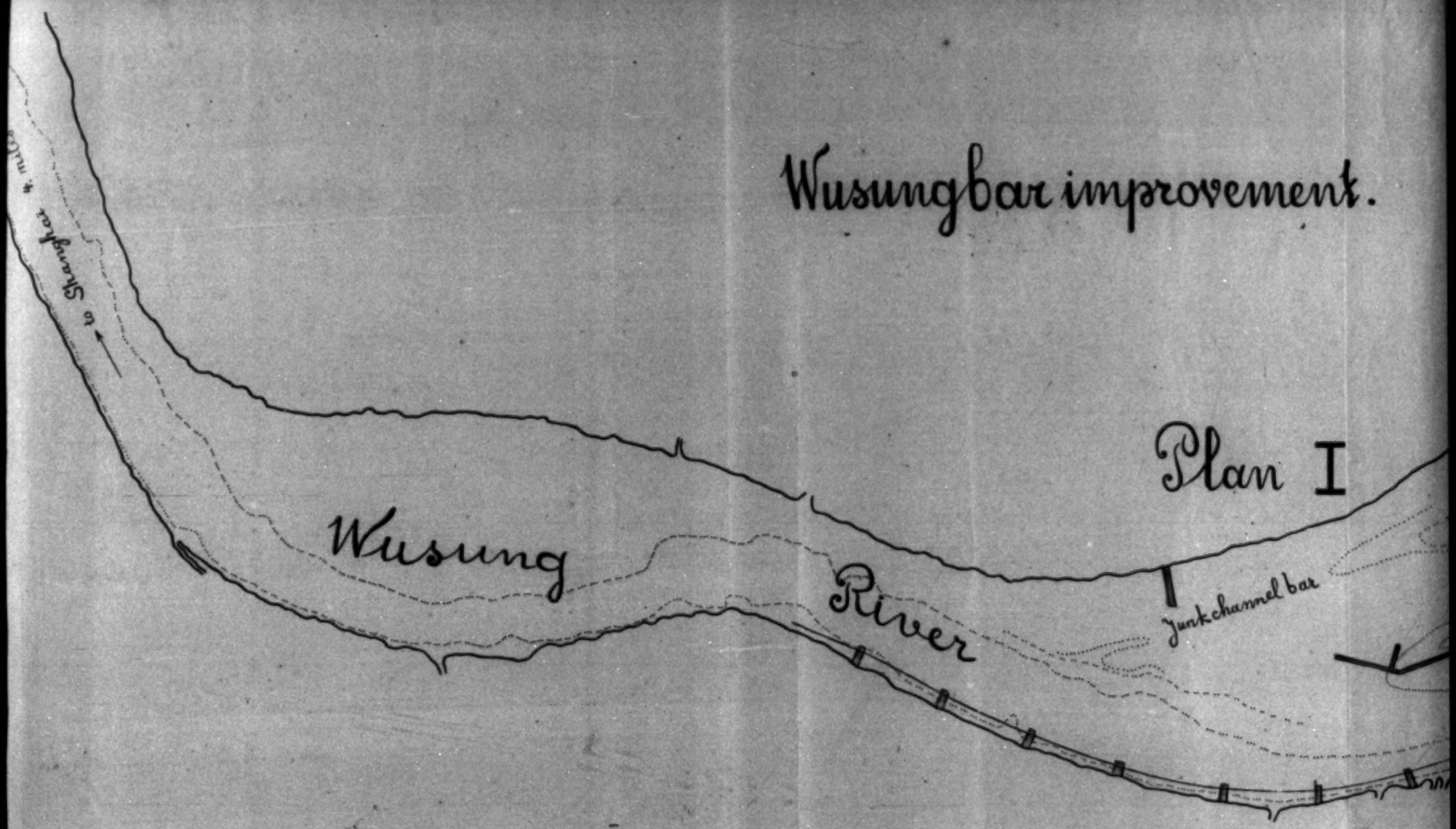
(THE ENTRANCE)

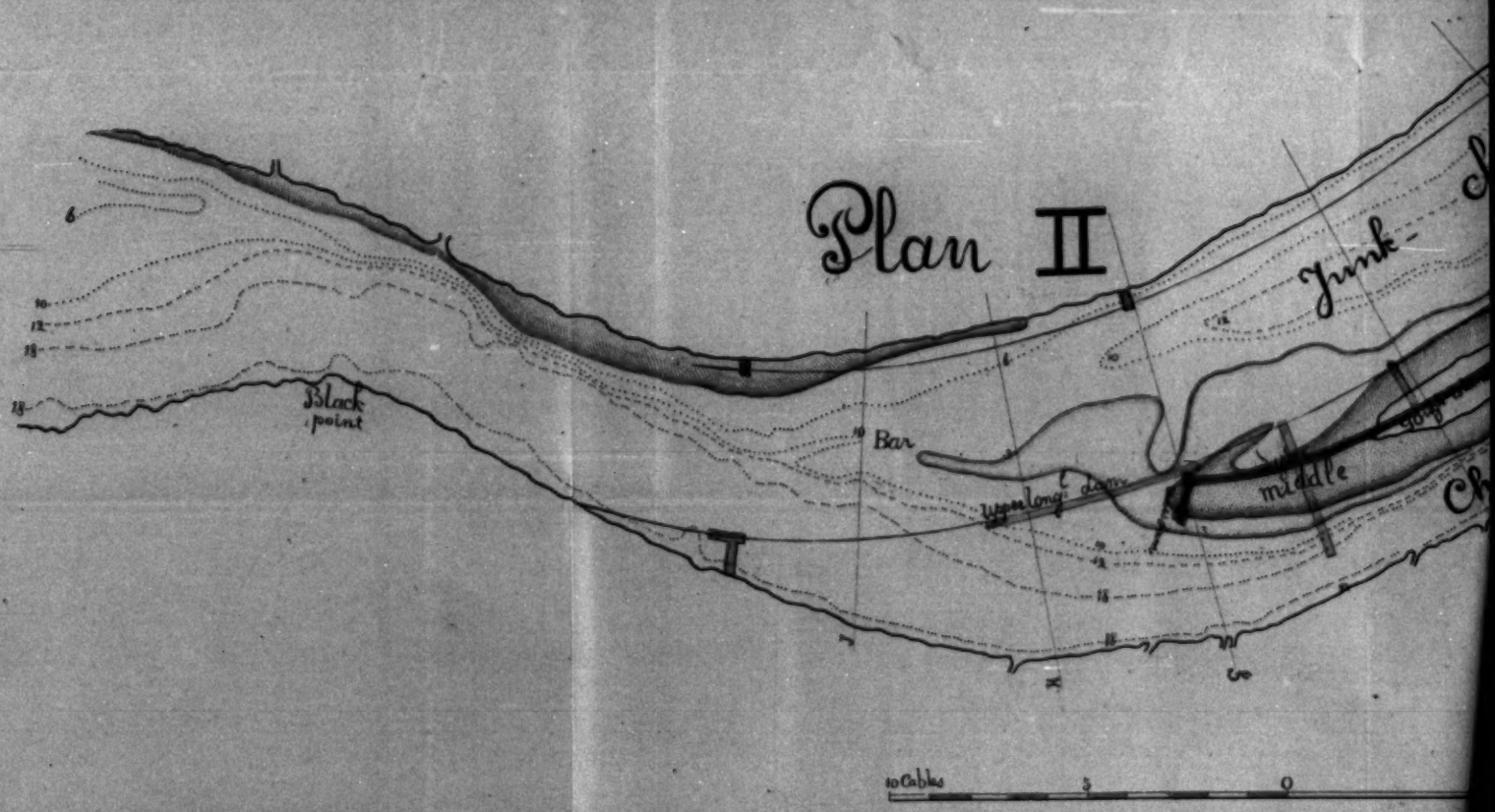
Belongs to the Report
upon the Wusung bar




NORTH BRANCH
Mason Pt
(Survey 1861)
Harvey Pt
TSUNG-MING
Drinkwater Pt
3 fath
(Survey 1869)
South
branch
TSUNG MING FLATS
(Survey 1861)
(Survey 1869)
Main
channel
(Survey 1869)
Shoals
Bush Island
(Survey 1864)
TUNGSHA-BANKS
Grass I.
Block House
Shoal
House I.
Shaweishan I.
(Survey 1864)
OUTER BAR
Woosung Pt
WOOSUNG or WUSUNG RIVER
Survey 1874
Lighthouse
to Yangtze Cape
SHANGHAI
KIANG
ANCE)
Report
bar
15
20 Sea miles

Wusung bar improvement.



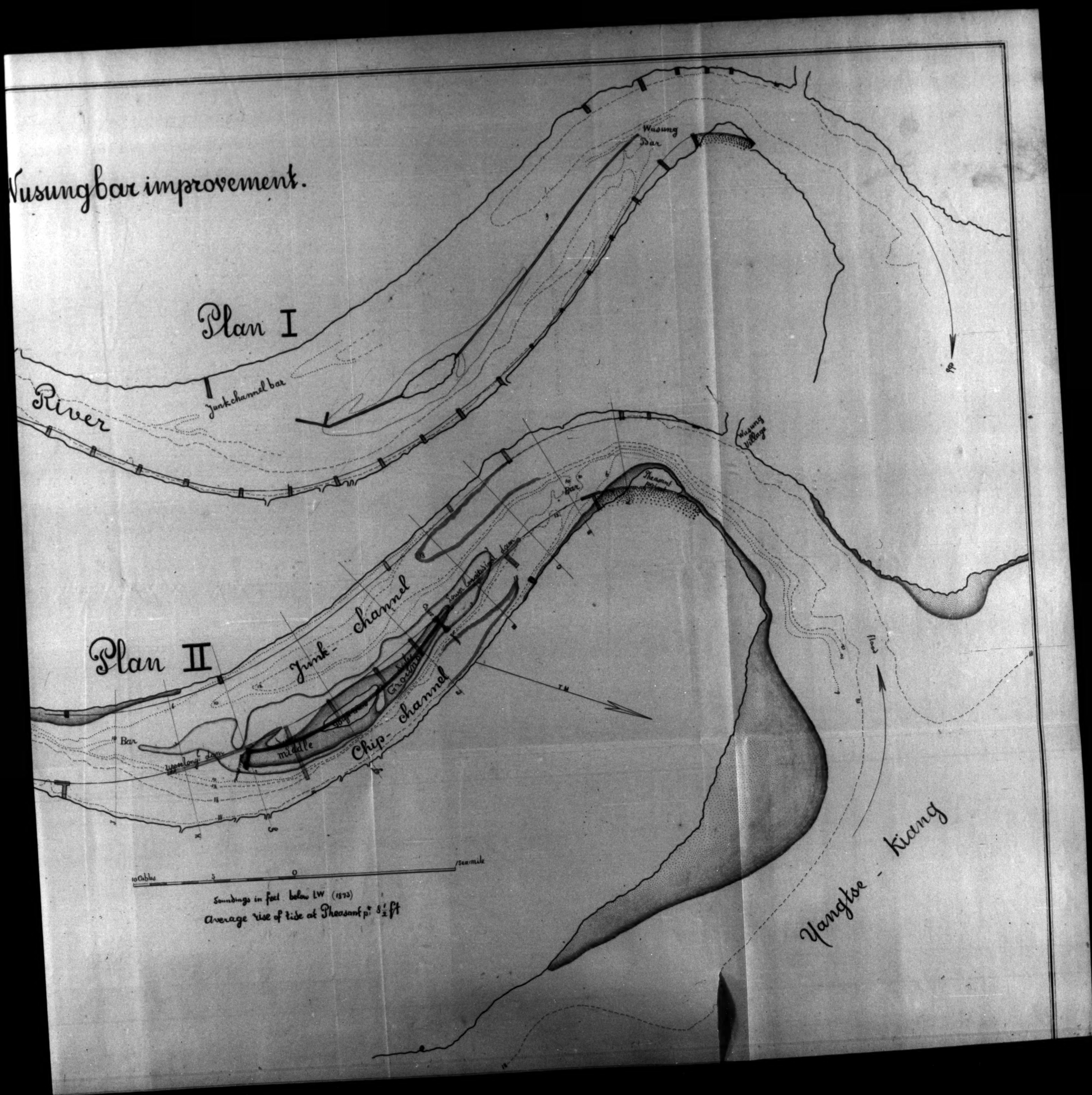


Soundings in feet below LW (1873)

Average rise of tide at Pheasant

Wusungbar improvement.

Plan I



Plan II

Soundings in feet below LW (1873)

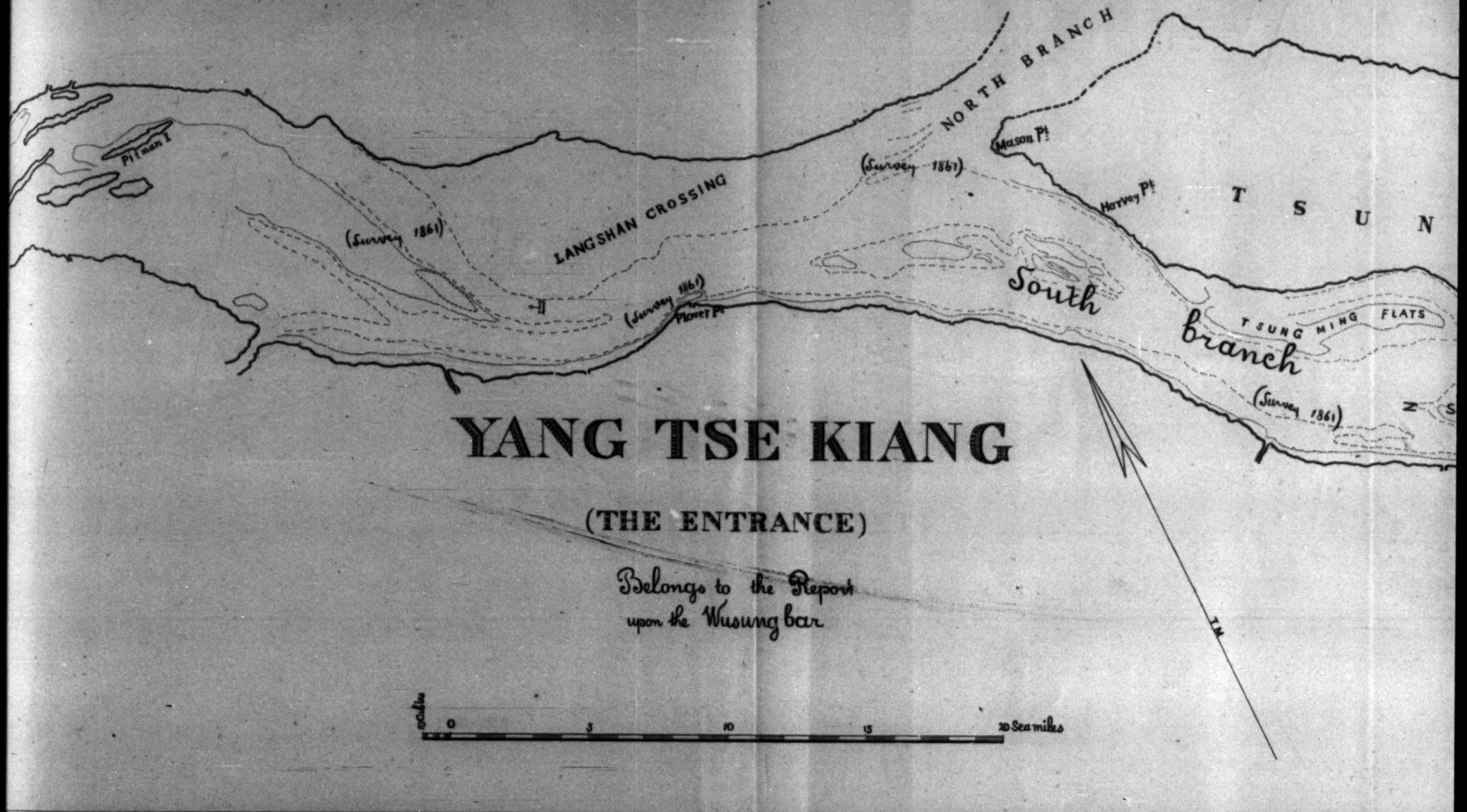
Average rise of tide at Pheasant p.t 8½ ft

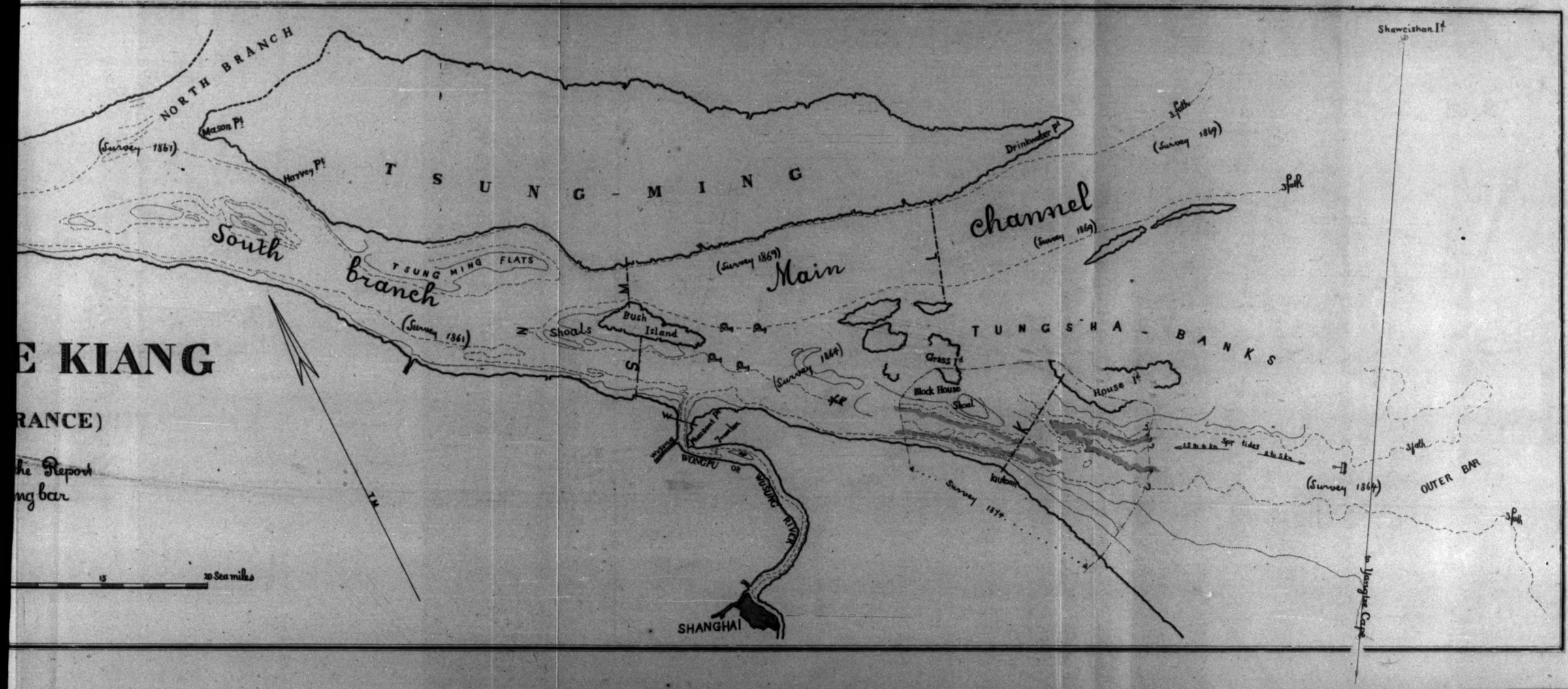
Museum

YANG TSE KIANG

(THE ENTRANCE)

Belongs to the Report upon the Wusung bar




E KIANG
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NORTH BRANCH
(Survey 1861)
Mason Pt
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TSUNG-MING
Drinkwater Pt
3 fath
(Survey 1869)
South
branch
TSUNG MING FLATS
(Survey 1861)
(Survey 1869)
Main
channel
(Survey 1869)
3 fath
Bush Island
Shoals
TUNGSHA-BANKS
(Survey 1864)
Grass Id
Black House
Shoal
House Id
Shaweishan Id
12 to 6 kn
4per tides
2 to 3 kn
3 fath
(Survey 1864)
OUTER BAR
3 fath
Kaukoan
Survey 1874
WUSUNG
WUSUNG
WOOSUNG RIVER
SHANGHAI
to Yangtse Cape
15
20 Sea miles

S. 288. Vol. 22 PM
with Con. Genl. J. Stahel. Shanghai
No 49. of March 22d. 1878.

THE TONNAGE-DUES FUND,

THE HARBOUR OF SHANG-'HAI,

AND

THE WU-SUNG BAR.

BY

JOHANNES VON GUMPACH.

(Reprinted from the "Shanghai Evening Courier.")

SHANG-'HAI.
"CHING-FOONG" PRINTING OFFICE.
1872.

6050

THE TONNAGE-DUES FUND, THE HARBOUR OF SHANG-'HAI, AND THE WU-SUNG BAR.

I.

WHETHER, as the present Representative of the United States in Peking, the Hon. Frederick F. Low, states in an official despatch, of February 21, 1872, to the U. S. Consul-General at Shang-'hai, Mr. George F. Seward, Shang-'hai "ought by right to be the great Emporium in the East," is a question in regard to which opinions may be presumed to differ, at any rate on the Indian side of the China sea: that the port of Shang-'hai holds, and now for a series of years past has held, the position of the by far most important centre of Foreign Commerce in China, is an unquestionable fact; and for the purposes of our discussion this fact may suffice us. In 1870, the value of foreign real estate and property,—independently of shipping property,—accumulated at the Settlement, was by the Chamber of Commerce estimated at £12,825,000 sterling (1); whilst the value of its foreign trade, inclusive of a small fraction of native trade carried on in foreign vessels, reached a total of £27,490,000 in 1866, of £29,110,000 in 1867, of £33,670,000 in 1868, of £33,020,000 in 1869, of £31,930,000 in 1870, and so much as £37,000,000 in 1871, (2)—figures which speak for themselves. The entrances and clearances of foreign merchant-vessels at the port, during the last six years, average per annum 3,300, representing a tonnage of 1,800,000, on which Tonnage-Dues to the approximate yearly amount of £30,000

(1) The Chairman, Mr. A. Michie's Letter of September 30th, 1870, to the Earl of Granville.

(2) "Returns of Trade"—annually "published by order of the Inspector-General of Customs," at the Chinese Customs Press, Shang-'hai. 4o

were paid to the Foreign Administration of the Foreign Branch of Chinese Maritime Customs. The vessels frequenting the port include, besides tea-clippers such as the "Thermopylae," regular lines of fine or splendid steamers like those of the French Messageries, the American Pacific Steam Navigation Co., the English Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., the lines of Mr. Alfred Holt, of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, and others, connecting Shang-'hai with Europe and America on the one hand, on the other, with Japan, Hongkong and the ports of China from Canton to Newchwang.

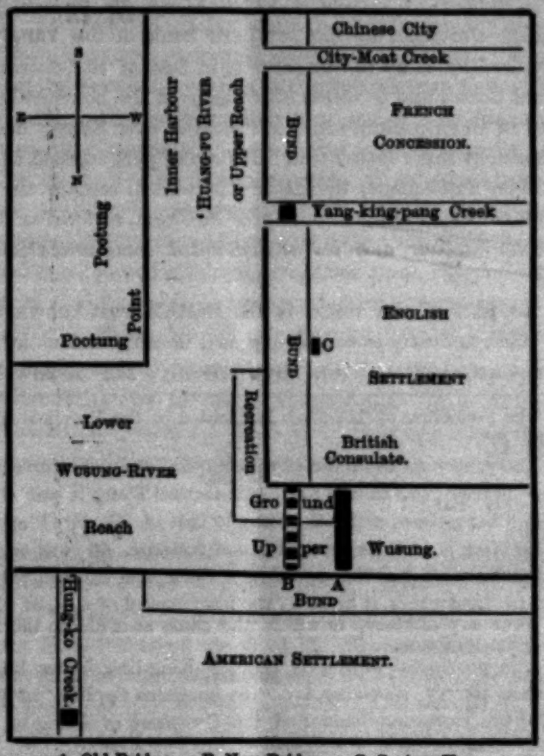
Shang-'hai, 上海 *i. e.* "Super-mer," is situated, (British Consulate Flag-staff) in latitude 31° 14′ 42″ N. and longitude 121° 28′ 26″ E. of Greenwich, at the confluence of two rivers, viz :—the Wu-sung, 吳淞, and the 'Huang-pu or "Wang-poo", 黃浦, which discharge their turbid waters, under the former name and at the distance of about twelve miles from their junction, into the vast estuary of the Long River, 長江, better known to foreigners as the river Yang-tse, or the Yang-tse-kiang (3). The Upper Wu-sung, by the residents called the "Su-chow Creek," is now a small stream; while the Lower 'Huang-pu, formerly a mere ditch or canal, dug for the purpose of joining the two rivers, has gradually expanded into a considerable water-course (4). The following

---

(3) It is only the lower course of the river, which is by the Chinese designated the Yang-tse, 揚子江. The writing: 洋子江, "Son of the Ocean," rests on an erroneous notion, entertained by some foreigner. In the native literature, from the Shu-king downwards, "the Long River" is *par excellence* called 江, *the* River, as—to make a corresponding distinction—"the Yellow Stream" is *par excellence* called 河, *the* Stream.

(4) Even in the British Admiralty Charts, the 'Huang-pu is erroneously taken to be the Upper Wu-sung, and the Upper Wu-sung designated "the Su-chow Creek." The Inspector-General of Customs, Mr. Hart, is so completely abroad in regard to this subject, as to style the Lower Wu-sung "the Shanghai or Hwang-poo river" (see further below). I may still remark, that the village of Wu-sung is named after the river, not the river after the village of Wu-sung.

typographical diagram, necessarily imperfect as it is, will convey to the reader, not personally acquainted with the locality, a tolerably fair notion of its general features.



A. Old Bridge B. New Bridge C. Custom House

Both the 'Huang-pu and the Upper Wu-sung connect Shang-'hai with the Grand Canal, 運河, the Great Lake 太湖,—upon which border three Prefectures, viz:—Sung-kiang, 松江府, in which Shang-'hai is the principal town of a district of the same

name, 上海縣, 'Hu-chow, 湖州府, (5) and Chang-chow, 常州府,—and Su-chow, 蘇州, (6) the chief commercial city of Kiang-su, 江蘇, (7) one of the most densely populated, fertile, and wealthy of the Eighteen Provinces, into which China Proper is divided. No doubt that Chin-kiang, 鎭江, which lies, in the same Province, on the southern bank of the Yang-tze, a good hundred miles up stream, almost in face of the entrance to the Grand Canal, and is accessible to ships of the heaviest burden, possesses as an emporium some advantages over Shang-'hai; but even should, at some future time, this rising port succeed in rivaling the older Settlement, the latter is certain to remain the most important centre of foreign commerce in China, *so long as it shall conserve its harbour and its unobstructed communication with the sea.*

In no part of the world is the Earth's crust known, at the present time, to fluctuate so sensibly as it does in various localities of "the Central State" (8). But recently, the Yellow River,

---

(5) The prefecture of 'Hu-chow is situated in the Province of Chih-kiang 浙江.

(6) The proper name of the city is 蘇, *Su*, and dates from the dynasty Suy, 隋紀, (A. D. 509-617). Under the T'ang it was changed to 長州, Chang-chow, under the Sung to that of 平江, Ping-kiang. Under the Ming it had its ancient name restored. 州, was originally added to distinguish it as the capital of a *Chow*, and subsequently 府, to both, to distinguish it again as the later capital of a *fu*, or what we usually term a prefecture, to which, the same as it did to the former chow, it gives its name.

(7) The provincial capital is 金陵, King-ling, better known to foreigners as 南京, *Nan-king*, i. e. "the Southern Capital," at present the seat of the Governor-General of the Provinces of Kiang-su, Ngan-wei, and Kiang-si, together designated "the Two Kiang."

(8) It is a positive error to translate the name of 中國, given by the Chinese to that extent of territory, which we term China Proper,—"the Middle Kingdom." To the Chinese the very idea of independent "Kingdoms" is unknown. According to their notions, there exists but one Empire Universal, at present styled "the Ching Empire," comprehending the entire habitable Earth, 天下, divided into 中國, "the Central State" and 萬外國, "ten-thousand Outer States."

黃河, in consequence of one of these slow, but mighty processes of nature, has for the third time in history changed its lower course, leaving nearly four hundred miles of its late bed dry, and turning its mouth from the Yellow Sea, some three hundred miles upwards, back to the gulf of Chih-li. (9) In many places along the north-eastern, and in several along the south-eastern coast, the motion of the terrestrial surface continues to manifest a swelling or upheaving tendency, the effects of which, in the estuaries and at the mouths of rivers, are increased by copious deposits, carried down by most of the Chinese streams. A large portion of the Province of Kiang-su, consisting chiefly of rich alluvial soil and, on account of its fertility, designated "the Garden of China," has at some former period gradually emerged from the waters. The estuary of the Yang-tze is now divided into two channels by the island of Tsung-ming, 崇明, covering an area of three hundred square miles, with a present population variously estimated, by natives, at from one to three million souls. Five centuries ago this island had as yet no existence (10). Between it and the mainland there has arisen, in the southern channel of the Yang-tse estuary, the Blonde Shoal. In 1842 it was about twenty feet below high water mark; in 1862 it showed at low water in several spots; and at present it is partially dry land. According to the Admiralty chart of the Wu-sung River, corrected up to March 1865, the "Middle Ground," a sand-bank just above the Inner Wu-sung Bar, "showed grass at H. W. spring tides:" It is now known as Gough Island, rising several feet above high water, and

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9) On account of these changes, and the difficulty of controlling its course and keeping its banks from overflowing, the Yellow River has acquired the epithet of "the Sorrow of China."

(10) It belongs to the department of T'ai-tsang 太倉州, on the northern side of the Yang-tse. To my knowledge the latest edition published of the 崇明縣志, or historico-topographical "Record of the district of Tsung-Ming," is of the year 1760. It is mentioned also by Mr. Wylie in his valuable "Notes on Chinese Literature" (Shanghai and London, 1867, 4o).

upwards of three miles in circumference. "Kin-toan" Beacon (11) which, on its erection in 1855, was washed by the river, is standing now some distance (a couple of hundred yards) from the shore.

In the days of the 'Han dynasty, "Quin-san," (Kuên-shan) 崑山, at the present time about eighty miles inland, was the sea-port town of the Su-chow region; eight centuries ago it was Ching-pu, 青浦, now twenty-five miles up "the Su-chow Creek." In recent times still, the mouth of this "Creek" extended to two or three miles in width. Nay, within the memory of the first foreign settlers at Shang-'hai, the present site of the British Consulate, the Public Garden (or "Recreation-ground", as it is usually termed), and the Pu-tung Point have passed through the fluvial and swampy phases to their actual condition; and while the Pu-tung Point does not cease to grow, the shoaling of the banks and the bed of the Wu-sung, from Su-chow down, and from the Yang-tse up, to Shanghai, as well as at the port itself, is perceptibly going on under our very eyes (12). It is thus obvious that the conservation of the harbour and of the navigability of the river for vessels of heavy burden is a matter of vital importance to the Settlement.

The port of Shang-'hai, though known to have been crowded by so many as three hundred ships at a time, possesses safe and convenient anchorage for about forty vessels within the Upper, and for as many more within the Lower, Reach of the stream, besides affording accommodation to a further and about equal number at the numerous wharves and jetties. From the carefully constructed chart of M. S. A. Viguier, the present able and deserving Harbour Master, to whose scientific attainments, indefatigable zeal, and unvarying courtesy the shipping interests are so greatly

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(11) "Kin-toan" appears to be a corruption of Kiu-tung, 九重, as the place is called by native pilots. The Chinese name is 望海塔.

(12) Compare the introductory part of a very interesting pamphlet: "Shanghai Socially Considered" by H. Lang Esq. (Shanghai, 1871, 8vo.)

beholden, and whose desire to serve those interests is restricted only by superior and less anxious powers, I derive the following particulars. Greatest width of the 'Huang-pu at high water across the river from the Custom-house, about 1950 feet; width at the City-moat Creek, marking the upper limit of anchorage, about 1500 feet; from Pu-tung Point to the Public Garden, about 1250 feet. Width of the Upper Wu-sung or the Su-chow Creek, at its mouth, from the projecting point of the Public Garden to the American Bund, about 500 feet; at the old Bridge A, about 420 feet; at the Bridge B, about 400 feet (13). Width of the Lower Wu-sung, from Pu-tung Point to the American Bund, about 1500 feet. At low water, the shallow banks show, and narrow both rivers very considerably, spring-tides rising 10 feet, neap-tides 7 feet. At low water,—spring-tides,—the soundings in the channel vary from 20 to 40 feet generally; in the chow-chow water,—forming at the confluence of the two rivers, extending from the Custom-house to below Pu-tung Point, about 2000 feet in length, by 1000 feet in width, and occasionally so whirling and chopping as to prove dangerous to sampans and other small boats,—from 20 to 93 feet; at the mouth of the Upper-Wu-sung from 1 to 5 feet.

Shang-'hai can boast as yet of no harbour-works; nor can either river of an embankment. Improvements so extensive could hardly be undertaken without the concurrence of the Chinese Government; and the Chinese Government evinces no disposition to concur in any measures, tending to the improvement of the harbour of Shang-'hai and the navigability of the Wu-sung river (14). Yet, something of a permanent nature will needs have to be done; and will have to be done ere long. The Municipal

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(13) This bridge, a handsome iron structure, which was to have replaced the old wooden bridge A, has not been completed, the bed of the river contiguous to the American Bund, on which two of the pillars rested, giving suddenly way.

(14) The "North-China Herald", of May 25, 1872, under the heading "What people are saying", remarks:—"Of course, that bar ques-

Council has made, as it were, a commencement, by converting what formed, so late as a few years ago, a portion of the muddy river-bank, into "the Public Garden"—a garden which, even at the present epoch of its existence, would be an ornament to any European city. It is now in contemplation to extend these pleasure-grounds, with the view of simultaneously contracting the mouth of the Su-chow Creek, and spanning it by a convenient and toll-free bridge; while, at the recent annual meeting of Rate-payers, the "bunding" of the entire river-frontage of the English and American Settlements,—a scheme, into which the former enters as an element,—has been proposed.

Unquestionably this scheme, viewed by itself, is a desirable one. In the first place, however, it would seem to demand for its execution the assent of the Chinese Authorities; in the second place, it is one which should be carried out at the expense, not of the foreign Rate-payers of Shang-'hai, but of the Chinese Government or, certainly, of the accumulated Tonnage-Dues Fund; and lastly, it presents itself as advisable only under the supposition of its forming part of a large and well-matured plan for the construction of permanent harbour-works, which shall be commensurate with the importance, and satisfy all the requirements, of the increasing trade of the port. Much money may be, and often is, more or less wasted on isolated improvements, without reference to such a plan and the future.

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tion is shelved again, now. Tremendous excitement about it for the space of three months, and then a general collapse. Chinese obstructiveness, backed by Ministerial obtuseness, is too much for anybody. Would the Ministers be surprised to learn, now, that neither engineering nor monetary questions enter into the case at all, with the Chinese; but that they desire to maintain the bar, because they consider it a useful obstruction? Would they be surprised to hear, that instructions have been sent down from Peking to place every possible obstacle in the way of the proposed dredging operation, because they don't want to make it easy for iron-clads to get up to Shanghai? It is very wicked; but people will say that Ministers are being made cats'-paws of, by-and-bye".

The temporary causes, which are threatening the deterioration —"not to say the destruction"—of the harbour, appear to me to arise chiefly from the one circumstance, that the 'Huang-pu, at its junction with the Wu-sung, falls almost at a right angle into the latter. Hence, at a period preceding the history of the Settlement, the gradual formation of the "chow-chow" basin. At the present time, a considerable column of water is by the rising tide carried up the Su-chow Creek, and consequently the pressure of the main stream against the southern bank of the Lower Wu-sung near the Pu-tung Point diminished in a corresponding degree, whilst against the eastern bank of the 'Huang-pu it regains its full force only beyond that Point. The receding tide has a similar, though less observable, tendency. The result is the accelerating growth of the Pu-tung Point. It has so happened, moreover, that the out-going current of the Su-chow Creek has just caught the northern abutment of the newly attempted iron bridge, so as to divert the current, southwards, from its course along the American Bund. A smaller Point, therefore, is, in connection with other causes, forming on the northern shore of the Wu-sung, below the bridge, and extending further into the chow-chow part of the channel, in the direction of the Pu-tung Point.

No doubt, the projected improvements will to some extent remedy these and other evils; but they will neither do away with the chow-chow water and basin, nor arrest the growth of the Pu-tung Point. A radical measure would include the removal of that Point; the partial deepening of the harbour; the partial filling up of the chow-chow basin; in short the levelling of the beds of the 'Huang-pu and Lower Wu-sung between the Upper and Lower Reaches of the harbour; the filling of the Su-chow Creek up to a certain point of the river; and the conducting it, in rear of, and along, the southern limits of the American Settlement, somewhere below "Hong-kew" into the Wu-sung, at a convenient spot and at an acute angle, so as to give to the in-and out-flowing

volume of its waters a direction, along the northern shore of the Wu-sung, parallel with the main tidal currents of the river. The expense would be comparatively small, and more than compensated for by the many advantages gained, and the value of the new property thus created.

The Wu-sung flows for nearly two miles from Shang-'hai in a direction due east; for the next two miles and a half to the north-east; then for three miles and a half to the north; turns for about four miles to the north-west; and after proceeding for a couple of miles in a north-north-easterly direction, commingles with the waters of the estuary. Either bank presents, as the Admiralty Chart correctly describes it, a "low level country highly cultivated, protected by embankments from freshes, and intersected by numerous canals." The distance of the village of Wu-sung in a straight line from the Su-chow Creek bridge, is about ten, that of the (Inner) Bar about eight, miles. At low water, spring tides, the soundings on the Bar vary from nine to twelve feet.

The following is a "List of instances, which have recently occurred, of loss or detention to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers, owing to the shallowness of the water on the Wu-sung Bar," drawn up, at the commencement of this year, by the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai:—"1871, September 9th, str. *Emeu*, with outward mails, detained 12 hours; draft 19 feet.—Sep. 11th, str. *Behar*, with inward mails, detained 20 hours; draft 18 feet 8 in., depth of water signalled on Bar 18 feet 6 inches, but by the *Behar* only found to be 17 ft. 8 inches in mid-channel. Sept. 23rd, str. *Behar*, with outward mails, detained 12 hours, damaged her rudder from scraping over the Bar, and had to dock in Hongkong in consequence; draft 18 feet 3 inches, 17 feet signalled. October 26th, str. *Australia*, lost a freight of from Tls. 8,000 to Tls. 10,000 for Rice to Whampoa, in consequence of not being able to cross the Bar; draft 22 feet 6 inches. November 7th, str. *Sunda*, with outward mails, detained

12 hours, and had to be lighted at Wu-sung; draft 18 feet 6 inches. 1872, January 5th, str. *Mirzapore*, lost local freight of about Tls. 8,000 (which would have made her draft about 20 feet), and had to leave the anchorage on the previous afternoon in order to cross the Bar, entailing the hiring of a tug to take the mails to Wu-sung, and other expenses. January 22nd, str. *Sunda* with a full cargo, and drawing 19 feet 6 inches, was detained in port from the 22nd to the 24th. January 22nd, str. *Peking*, drawing 18 feet 9 inches, with inward mails, was delayed 24 hours. January 25th, str. *Malacca*, drawing 21 feet 4 in., lost two days, and was obliged to return to Shang-'hai to discharge part of her cargo." I might greatly extend this list (15). It will suffice, however, to indicate the serious nature of the obstruction to navigation, which the Wu-sung Bar presents.

Remembering the operations, by which but recently the river Clyde, from Greenock to Glasgow, has been rendered navigable

(15) Thus we read in the *North-China Daily News* (issued weekly as the *North-China Herald*) of June 10th, 1872:—

We are informed that the P. & O. S. S. *Hindostan*, which left here on Saturday at noon with new Teas for London, on nearing the Wu-sung Bar found only 20 ft. 6 in. signalised, and was obliged to anchor, as she was drawing 21 feet 10 in. Saturday should have been the highest spring tides, with 22 feet 6 in. on the bar, but owing to the change of wind there was less water. Fearing a detention till next springs, two steam-tugs and several cargo-boats were sent down to assist in getting her over on the night's tide; and from 6 p.m. till midnight, coals and water were discharged, and the ship lightened to 21 feet 2 in. She crossed the Bar at 1 a.m., and left Wu-sung at noon yesterday, for London. Here we have, again, a steamer of no very great draught, with a valuable cargo, unable to cross this bar at the top of spring tides; her chance of doing so apparently depending on a favourable wind. We are informed, also, that the signal station was, on Saturday, in the sole charge of a Chinaman. It will, however, interest shippers to learn that not a package of tea was moved, the ship being lightened by discharging coals and water, &c.

This paragraph is, in the same journal of June 11, reproducing an article from the *New York Times* on "Dredging out the mouth of the Mississippi River", followed up by the extraordinary announcement, that "of course, the Wu-sung Bar is far more difficult to deal with" than the mouth of the Mississippi—a river, "the waters of which and its tributaries, extending in a right line over 22,000 miles, drain an area of about three million square miles"!

for ships of heavy burden, and numerous similar undertakings: the means for clearing the Wu-sung Bar, which naturally suggests itself, is *Dredging*. The process is extensively employed, and the construction of the dredging-machines has of late years undergone great improvements. In the British Trade Journal for Mar. 1872, I find a well-known English Engineering and Shipbuilding Establishment calling the attention of contractors and corporations to their "new patent dredge plant, by which harbours, docks, canals, bars, rivers, and channels can be deepened from five to forty feet in any soil with great speed and economy." The Dredge Plant, it is stated, "has been already supplied to the River Clyde Trust; the Government Works at Curlingford, Ireland; the Great North Sea Ship Canal, Holland; the Egyptian Government; the Canadian Government; the North Eastern Railway Company; the Cardiff Docks; the Harbours of Hartlepool, Dundee, Aberdeen, Stockton, Barrow, Greenock, Bristol, and elsewhere." It may, therefore, be safely concluded that the deepening of the Wu-sung Bar to the extent of from five to ten feet can offer no difficulty; that an effective dredging-apparatus may at any time be procured in England without delay; that the operation of dredging and everything connected with it, is as well understood in Great Britain as it is in any part of the world; and that there are English engineers no less capable of judging of the practicability, and conducting the process, of dredging the Wu-sung and the harbour of Shang-'hai, than the most experienced engineers of Holland or any other country can be reasonably supposed to be. For the purpose, however, of insuring the permanent navigability of the river, something beyond the removal of the Wu-sung Bar would be required, and the operations have to be extended to the dredging and embanking of other parts of the stream.

In taking, then, a general view of the question under consideration: it is manifest, that the conservation of the harbour of Shang-'hai and its unobstructed communication with the Yellow Sea is an object of paramount importance to the Settlement; and

the adoption of a large and well-matured plan, designed with that view, a matter of urgent necessity. There appears to me to offer itself but one alternative, on the basis of which such a plan should be made to rest. Either the principal harbour-works, docks, and warehouses will have to be constructed at or near Wu-sung village, and Wu-sung to be connected with Shang-'hai by the telegraphic wire *and a railway;* or else the improvements of the river and of the harbour of Shang-'hai will have to be projected and gradually carried out on such a scale, as to exclude every doubt regarding their adequacy and permanency for at least some centuries to come. The former plan presents, on the one hand, many and serious drawbacks; on the other, numerous and, perhaps, greater advantages. On which side the preponderance may be considered to lie, it is not for me to say. In both cases the one thing required is, *immediately* a dredging-machine for the Wu-sung Bar; *ulteriorly*—a considerable sum of public money to carry out the requisite works.

II.

Allusion has already been made to a handsome item of about £30,000 sterling, annually paid by the Foreign Commerce of Shang-'hai, in the shape of "Tonnage-Dues," into the hands of the Foreign Administration of the Foreign Branch of Chinese Maritime Customs. The charge of "Tonnage-Dues," under that name at least, appears to be, with the exception of the United States, peculiar to China. Previously to the Treaty of Nan-king, the local authorities used to levy from all foreign vessels a certain tax upon their length and breadth at so much per *chang*, 丈,—a Chinese measure of ten cubits,—besides entrance- and port-clearance fees, daily and monthly fees, and similar "squeezes." All these imposts were done away with by the Treaty just referred to, and one charge substituted in their stead. Art. V regarding "Tonnage-

Dues," of the "General Regulations, under which the British Trade is to be conducted at the Five Ports," attached to the Tariff published on July 22nd, 1843, provides that: "every English merchantman, on entering any one of the above mentioned five ports (Canton, Amoy, Fu-chow, Ning-po and Shang-hai) shall pay tonnage-dues at the rate of five mace per register ton, in full of all charges. The fees formerly levied on entry and departure, of every description, are henceforth abolished." And ART. XVII, being an Additional Article, of the Supplementary Treaty of Hoo-mun-chae of October 8th, 1843, further agrees, in reference to British small craft, that all vessels,—those under 75 tons to be rated at 75 tons,—up to 150 tons, shall, on entering and leaving port with cargo, pay only one mace per ton.

By the Treaty of Tien-tsin, signed June 26th, 1858, and ratified at Pe-king October 24th, 1860, the general rate of Tonnage-Dues was reduced from five to four mace per ton. Of Articles XXIX to XXXII, which treat of this subject, ART. XXIX reads: —"British merchant-vessels, of more than one hundred and fifty tons burden, shall be charged tonnage-dues at the rate of four mace per ton; if of one hundred and fifty tons, and under, they shall be charged at the rate of one mace per ton. Any vessel clearing from any of the open ports of China for any other of the open ports, or for Hong-kong, shall be entitled, on application of the master, to a special certificate from the Customs, on exhibition of which she shall be exempted from all further payment of tonnage-dues in any open port of China, for a period of four months, to be reckoned from the date of her port clearance." And ART. XXXII provides that: "The Consuls and Superintendents of Customs shall consult together regarding the erection of beacons or light-houses, and the distribution of buoys and lightships, as occasion may demand." In the American Treaty of Tien-tsin all provision regarding Tonnage-Dues are contained under one Article (XVI), concluding thus:—"The collectors of Customs at the open ports shall consult with the Consuls about the erection of beacons or

light-houses, and where buoys and light-ships should be placed." And in RULE 10, of the Rules attached to the Supplementary Treaty of Shang-hai of November 8th, 1858, it is said :—"The high officer appointed by the Chinese Government to superintendent foreign trade . . . . will be at liberty . . . . . to select any American citizens he may see fit to aid him in . . . . , also in the distribution of lights, buoys, beacons, and the like, the maintenance of which shall be provided for out of the tonnage-dues."

The fact is that, in framing the Treaty of Tientsin, it was *tacitly* understood that the Tonnage-Dues, being a *special* tax upon foreign shipping, should be specially applied also *for the benefit of foreign (and native) shipping*, not only in the erection and maintenance of light-houses, buoys, beacons, and the like, but also in the preservation or the improvement of harbours and water-courses connected with the Foreign Trade.

In England, all light- and other shipping-dues collected under the Merchant Shipping Act, 17 and 18 *Vict.* are carried to the "Mercantile Marine Fund," the account of which is kept with Her Majesty's paymaster-general. The Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Act, 25 and 26 *Vict.*, *c.* 63. XLVII. prescribes :—"All light dues leviable by any local authority (subject to that of the Trinity House, the Commissioners of Northern Light-houses, and the Port of Dublin Corporation, dependent on Her Majesty's Board of Trade) under this Act, shall be applied for the purposes of the construction, placing, maintenance, and improvement of the lighthouses, buoys, and beacons in respect of which the same are levied, *and for no other purpose*. . . Her Majesty may by order in Council from time to time reduce, alter, or increase all or any of such dues, so that the same may, so far as it is practicable, be *sufficient and not more than sufficient* for the payment of the expenses incurred by the local authority in respect of the lighthouses, buoys, or beacons, *for which the dues are levied*."

As it happens, the official correspondence of Lord Elgin is

silent on the subject of Tonnage-Dues, since these and many other details of the Tien-tsin Treaty were left to be verbally explained to the Foreign Office by the late Sir Frederick Bruce, who took the Treaty home. There can, however, exist no doubt, but that, in accordance with the principle observed in England in regard to light-dues, it was intended that the Tonnage-Dues, levied in China upon Foreign Trade for more general purposes connected with the requirements and the greater safety of navigation, should be wholly and exclusively devoted to those purposes. Indeed, *this is fully acknowledged by the Chinese Authorities themselves.* A despatch of March 29th, 1867, addressed by the late Mr. Burlingame, then United States Minister in Peking, to the American Secretary of State, reads thus:—"Sir,—I am happy to enclose a memorandum from Robert Hart, esquire, Inspector-General of Customs, from which you will learn what great progress the Chinese are making. They have decided to appropriate *the entire Tonnage-Dues* to the building of light-houses and for the improvement of harbours on the Coast of China. This result so creditable to the Chinese (16), and so advantageous to us, is entirely due to the patient and enlightened efforts of Mr. Hart (17). It is also, with the increase of trade, an indication of the faith of those (!) who believe in reason and kindness more than in brute force." In the Memorandum referred to, Mr. Hart, as will be presently seen, mentions especially the Wu-sung Bar, and the conservation of Shang-'hai harbour, and states:—"Knowing the monetary difficulties of the government, I have now attempted to prevent the authorities from *diverting a considerable portion* of the Tonnage-

(16) The late Mr. Burlingame only overlooks that, for a quarter of a century previously, the Chinese Government had misappropriated the Tonnage-Dues, collected during that period, for military and other purposes.

(17) This was written by the late United States Minister, when already "the Burlingame Mission" had been as good as decided upon, and the "rate of pay" (£ 8,000 a year) of the Ambassador elect had yet to be "fixed" by the Inspector-General of Customs ("The Burlingame Mission," Shanghai, 1872, 8vo. p. 30 comp. p. 32.)

Dues from such works as *harbour improvements* and lighting of rivers and coasts, to military uses, knowing that *temporary pressure alone caused them to avail themselves of that fund*, once they began to understand the light in which foreigners viewed it (18)... I am quite certain that they (the Tsung-li Ya-mên and provincial officials) will (now) of their own accord, and without pressure, furnish the means for carrying out of unobjectionable plans tending to the *improvement of navigation* along a coast and *up rivers*, in which they clearly see that, in a few years' time, they themselves will be more deeply interested, than are those who now wish to initiate such improvements." The Memorandum is dated January 31st, 1867. In a postscript of March 16th, 1867, the Inspector-General adds:—"Since writing what precedes, *I have received official instructions from the Tsung-li Yamên, authorising me to carry out all that this memorandum sets forth.*"

It is true that this satisfactory, through tardy resolution on the part of the Chinese Authorities is somewhat qualified by Mr. Hart's remarks, that it applies only to plans for improvements of an "unobjectionable" character, and that the memorandist further states:—"The amounts hitherto expended from tonnage-dues for harbour improvements &c., have been small, but it may now be stated with confidence, that the Chinese Government will do its share of the work faithfully and well; it will provide funds and secure the services of first-class men, and that the only assistance to be asked for is one which treaty powers are, by exterritorial privileges, bound to afford, (19) and that is, to join in the prevention of all acts on the part of foreigners settled at the ports, be they the act of individuals or of Municipal Councils, *pronounced*

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(18) The palpable self-contraditions, into which the Inspector-General falls, only place the dishonesty of the Tsung-li Yamên, whose apology he attempts, in the stronger a light.

(19) It is a matter of regret, that the Inspector-General adduces no authority for this assertion.

to be of a hurtful tendency by the Chinese agents, and to recognize and support those agents in the performance of their duties." (20). But, either there is the Tsung-li Ya-mên's idea expressed in this truly absurd proposition, and in that case it would reduce the alleged determination of the Chinese Government to act in future up to its Treaty obligations touching the expenditure of the Tonnage-dues Fund, simply to "a delusion and a snare:" or else it is a mere personal sentiment of Mr. Hart, and, as such, undeserving of further consideration.

Our proof in support of the latter alternative is conclusive. In an official Despatch, addressed by the Tsung-li Ya-mên on April 22nd, 1867 to the Representatives of Treaty Powers in Peking, we read: —"During the past few years, Mr. Hart has repeatedly brought to notice, in carefully prepared minutes, several matters calculated to improve shipping and navigation, and involving the appropriation of funds, and as they were all likely to result in advantage to both foreigners and Chinese, the Ya-mên has willingly received, and from time to time adopted them. Last year, after his return to his post, he brought forward a proposal, whereby *the Tonnage-Dues* should henceforth be set aside *regularly and permanently* for certain objects; *and this was acceded to by the Ya-mên*, which ordered that the Inspector-General of Customs, in addition to the management of the collection of duties, should likewise attend to the erection of light-houses, the location and setting of buoys and light-ships in the channels and anchorages frequented by merchant-ships, and the superintendence of Pilotage. It appears that the shoals near the entrances of the open ports, on which vessels frequently ground and are injured or lost, have been growing largely in the lapse of time, *and obstruct the channel*, and the necessary expediture *for removing or*

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(20) The reader, who may be curious to know something of the varied character of the duties of a professing "Agent of the Chinese Government," is referred to "The Burlingame Mission," Shanghai, 1872, 8vo. pp. 741-744.

dredging them will be very large. *In addition*, buoys and light-ships have been to some extent placed along the coasts and rivers, which will require further outlay. Furthermore, everything connected with pilotage in and out of the ports must also be regulated by such rules as will be applicable to all alike, with due regard to the greatest benefit of trade and navigation, and the economical use of the public funds."

There is here, and in the whole of the despatch under consideration, not a word said restrictive of the plans of improvement to works of an "unobjectionable" character; much less is any authority given to "the agents," or rather "*the* agent," of the Tsung-li Ya-mên, Mr. Hart, to interfere with the acts of Municipal Councils and individuals, and to "pronounce" upon what he might choose to condemn as "the hurtful tendency" of such acts; and still less is the assistance of Treaty-Powers, as a preventive force, called into requisition to join, as by exterritorial privileges in duty "bound," the Inspector-General in carrying his sentences against foreign settlers generally, and Municipal Councils in particular, into effect; nor are these Treaty Powers so much as invited to "*recognise*" the Tsung-li Ya-mên's "agent," Mr. Hart, "in the performance of his duties." He is simply, as the Ya-mên's foreign servant, "ordered to attend to" the new charge assigned to him, and to perform it diligently and faithfully,—the charge, namely, of applying, from the commencement of 1867, the whole of the Tonnage-Dues, in the first place to the dredging of rivers and the removal of Bars obstructing navigation; in the second place, to the erection of additional light-houses, &c.; and, in the third place, to the regulation of pilotage.

It is an unquestionable fact, therefore, that in March 1867, *bonâ fide* instructions, qualified by no conditions, were by the Tsung-li Ya-mên given to the Inspector-General, Mr. Hart, in the sense just indicated; that the entire Tonnage-Dues Fund, accumulating from and after the period named, was then placed at his disposal for specific purposes, to which it was by Treaty intended

such dues should be applied; *that the Inspector-General in his Memorandum of* 1867, *formally bound himself to apply the Fund in question accordingly; and that the Representatives of Foreign Powers in Pe-king were officially informed of this arrangement.*

In the absence of public accounts rendered, it is of course, impossible to state the exact amount of Tonnage-Dues, which has been levied by the Chinese Government upon foreign shipping since the conclusion of the Treaty of Nan-king. A careful inquiry, however, justifies me in estimating the sum total, up to the present time, at something more than a million (£ 1,000,000) sterling; out of which, certainly, not one quarter, nor so much as £ 200,000, can have been expended for legitimate objects: leaving a goodly balance of three quarters of a million sterling, irrespective of interest, against the Chinese Government. What may be the actual amount, placed for those objects at the Inspector-General's "command," is unknown to me. Mr. Hart himself observes in his Memorandum of January 1867:—"The annual collections under the heading of tonnage-dues are not likely to exceed 300,000 taels (£ 100,000), or to fall below Tls. 210,000 (£ 70,000) . . . . Annually during the last five years, the expenditure has been about 45,000 taels, and for special purposes, during the same period, light-ships, beacons, buoys, repairs, &c., about 50,000 taels. The revenue for the five years has been, say, 1,000,000 taels, and the expenditure, say, 275,000 taels, or more than one fourth." Since 1867, the mean annual revenue, derived from tonnage-dues, has somewhat exceeded Tls. 200,000 or £ 60,000, as appears, directly or indirectly, from the "Returns of Trade, published by order of the Inspector-General of Customs. Hence the sum, which Mr. Hart has certainly had at his disposal for the purposes here in question, during the last five years, *i.e.*, from 1867 to 1871, both years inclusive, is upwards of £ 300,000; and since, according to his own statement, the income during the preceding period of five years amounted to about the same sum, it is equally plain and certain that, from the commencement of 1862

to the end of 1871, *i.e.*, during the last ten years alone, the Tonnage-Dues have, *under the Treaty of Tien-tsin*, yielded an aggregate income exceeding £ 600,000 sterling.

The particulars of the expenditure it is not quite so easy a matter to arrive at. The Inspector-General, however, is understood to have composed a very elaborate memorandum on this vexed subject, accounting for every cash "placed at his command." If the account give the history of the Fund and every phase and item of its application: all I can say is that, speaking from what I happen to know of the details, it may be expected to prove an interesting document.

III.

In the two preceding sections I have pointed out, on the one hand, the importance to the Foreign Settlement at Shang-'hai as an Emporium of Foreign Trade, and the urgency, of effective measures being taken for the conservation of the harbour, and the continuance of its unobstructed connection with the Yellow Sea; on the other hand, the fact of the Chinese Government holding ample funds, specially collected upon foreign shipping for such and similar purposes; of the Inspector-General, Mr. Hart, who is allowed to manage these funds, having, more than six years ago, received instructions from the Tsung-li Yamên to apply them to all "unobjectionable" objects for the improvement of navigation; and of his own formal undertaking to effect with them as much as possible to that end. It is a second fact, however, of which I need hardly remind the reader, that, notwithstanding every effort used by the Consular Body and the Chamber of Commerce, the Inspector-General has taken no steps towards an execution of the measures here under consideration.

Mr. Hart's general views as to the safety of the Chinese coast are, it is true, strangely at variance with those of professional men,

sad experience, and positive facts. "The coast of China," he states in his Memorandum of January 31st, 1867, "notwithstanding its fogs in spring, its typhoons in autumn, and its heavy northerly blows in winter, is comparatively free from the shoals, sunken rocks, and dangerous headlands which, in other parts of the world, contribute so much to swell the amount of losses by shipwreck. (21) A properly prepared résumé of the marine mishaps of the last five and twenty years would go far to show that, typhoons excepted, the causes must be looked for not so much in the dangers of the navigation as in the carelessness of those on watch, resulting in collision, fire, or stranding, and in the reckless competition, which has sent goodly vessels to the bottom with all sail set. Much, therefore, as the appropriation of funds to the purpose of lighting the coast may do towards insuring against *the few dangers that do exist*, it may almost be said to have for its object the *convenience* of navigators rather than the security of

(21) The losses by shipwreck on the Chinese coast, during the last year or two, have been so great, as to induce all the local Insurance Companies to cease taking any risks on ships, whether steamers or sailing vessels. During the first four or five months of the present year alone, the casualties to *steamers* include:—January 30th, Am. steamer *Suwonada*, 505 tons, Capt. Clark, from Hong-kong to Shang-'hai (her 101st trip), on a sunken rock in the Haitan straits not laid down in the charts, total loss, crew saved; February 6, Am. str. *Chukiang*, 364 tons, Capt. Hogg, from Shang-'hai to Canton, with a cargo of rice, at south end of Lamyit Island, total loss, crew saved; Br. str. *Peiho*, 199 tons, Capt. Stewart, left Shang-'hai on March 7 with a cargo of rice for Tientsin, lost with nearly all hands; April 3, Br. str. *Hailoong*, Capt. Farrow, from Hongkong to Fu-chow, struck upon a sunken rock not noted in the chart, beached, got off by H. M.'s gun-boat "Elk" and steamer *Formosa;* in April, Br. str. *Ulysses*, 1,521 tons, from Liverpool to Shang-'hai, struck upon what is supposed to be a wreck off Breaker Point, lost rudder and sustained serious damage, by great exertions reached the Dock; in April, Br. str. *Norna*, 606 tons, Capt. Mooney, from Swa-tow to Shang-'hai, ran ashore off the N.E. of Chu-kia, Sarah Galley Channel, sprung heavy leak, had to be beached off the Harbour Master's Hulk, towed into harbour; April 14, Br. str. *Rona*, 574 tons, Capt. McInnes, from Shang-'hai to Hong-kong, collided with the French mail str. *Ava*, sunk, total loss, part of the crew saved; end of April, Br. str. *Douglas*, Capt. Toppin, from Hong-kong to the coast, struck on a pinnacle rock on the north-west side of Dioyou reef, near Breaker Point, str. total loss, crew, treasure, and part of cargo saved.

life and property at sea." Yet, extraordinary and almost unaccountable as these views are, they fail to explain the Inspector-General's repugnance to carry into effect the Tsung-li Ya-mên's instructions touching the important operations of harbour-works and river-dredging.

As regards the port of Shang-'hai and the river Wu-sung in particular, there occur in Mr. Hart's Memorandum the following paragraphs:—"This, the port most frequented by shipping, is also the one least easy of approach: its difficulties are, however, of a kind that will always demand a good hand in the chains and attention to both helm and sails. Collisions excepted, steamers come and go *in absolute safety;* and for sailing vessels, it is the tugboat that is requisite, rather than the light or the buoy. The Saddle islands and Gutzlaff are sufficient guides to the mouth of the *Yangtse* to the south, and the high island, known as the Sha-wei-shan, to the north, is a very conspicuous object. With Sha-wei-shan in sight, and a chart on board, nothing but absolute carelessness would run a vessel on the only rocky dangers in the approach to Shanghai, viz., the Amherst and Ariadne rocks. The real difficulty of the approach is to keep in the channel when once in the river. After leaving the Saddles, Gutzlaff or Sha-wei-shan, a vessel will make the Light-ship,—a light that has been kept up for the last ten years,—in the vicinity of which a pilot is *sure* to come on board. (22) From the light-ship, the pilot has no great difficulty in taking the vessel far enough up the river to sight the Beacon, a lofty tower on the shore below Woosung; and, the beacon passed, Woosung is soon sighted. Inside Wu-sung, there is a bar in the Shanghai (Hwang-Poo) river, but on a flag flying at the house of one of the harbor-master's staff, at Woo-sung, is always to be seen the number of feet of water on the bar

(22) The Am. barque *Loch Lamar* from Puget Sound to Shang-'hai, which was lost on December 6, 1871, on a sand-bank in the Yang-tse estuary in the vicinity of the light-ship, had in vain been "beating about for two hours waiting for a pilot." (The *North-China Herald*, July—December 1871, p. 965).

(23); and at the bar itself, marks have been put up of a kind to enable vessels of the proper draught to pass in safety. At Shanghai, a harbor-master and a large staff are employed, from the employment of whom has resulted much order and regularity in the anchorage, but whose powers require to be defined, and *whose office must be respected and supported* in order to—I shall not say the improvement—but *the conservation of the harbor*, filling in at various points to low-water mark; and the construction of wharves and jetties along its banks, have tended much to spoil it as an anchorage for ships, and, while increasing temporarily the value of front lots, *have sown the seeds which will produce decay there and a rival elsewhere.*

"A light-house is now about to be built either on the Ariadne, or on one of the Saddles; a light will also be placed on Gutzlaff, one on the Beacon, and another at Woosung. Those lights once placed, the navigation will be as easy, so to speak, *as would be a walk down Regent street when the gas is lit.*

"Before attempting to do anything with the bar inside Woosung, a competent engineer will be brought *from Holland*, and on his opinion will depend the measures to be proposed. The suggestions made by some, for the removal of that bar would involve an immense expenditure, and the result of the attempt would be problematical. In the absence of the opinion of a man, at once scientific and practical, who has made such works his study, *my advice to the Chinese is to do nothing, rather than to bury sycee in the mud.*" (24)

Leaving alone the puerilities, which characterise this state-

(23) Comp. above report of str. *Behar.*

(24) The Inspector-General's hallucination in favor of a Dutch engineer might, at any rate, be reasonably supposed to have vanished before the official report, dated June 15, 1869, of Mr. R. Massey Greene, chief Harbour Engineer to Marine Department of I. M. Customs, in which, relative to certain operations at the port of Ostend, Mr. Hart is informed, that "Dredging and sluicing have been resorted to in vain, although conducted with all the practical skill and persevering energy of the *Dutch* and Belgian engineers" (*Customs Gazette* No. II, Shang-'hai, 1869, 4o., p. 63). English and French engineers have been more successful.

ment, the only feature worthy of remark it presents, is that, whilst the Inspector-General attaches no importance whatever to the lighting the approaches to Shang-'hai harbor, he considers the harbour itself to be in a most precarious condition, and the state of the Wu-sung Bar to require all the science and experience of a *Dutch* engineer. In regard to the latter undertaking, no Sommeiller, Bazalgette, or de Lesseps need apply. The dredging of the "Hwang-Poo" can be studied only at, what was once the bottom of *de Haarlemmer Zee*, by the side of *het Y*, or under the shadows of *de Boompjes*. It is from Holland that the salvation of Shang-'hai harbour has to come, or rather to be "brought."

But the Inspector-General, as has been already noticed, is in no hurry to effect that salvation. Nay, he acts in diametrical opposition to it, as he does to his own views. He sends to *Scotland*, not for one engineer but three, including Mr. David M. Henderson, "Engineer-in-Chief;" and assigns to him what he (the Inspector-General) deems to be a work of sheer supererogation,—the useless task of *lighting*, "for the *convenience* of navigators, rather than the security of life and property at sea against the few dangers that do exist," the Chinese coast. Mr. Henderson is an engineer, whose ability reflects no discredit on his country. Within the short space of three years he has managed to do more than had ever entered into the Inspector-General's personal plans. And what he has done, he has done well. It is to *his* zeal, energy, and persuasiveness, that the Chinese Government and Navigation are indebted for the promising state of architectural pilotage, which, already now, the coast of China presents. Besides placing a small light-junk, showing one red and one white ship's light, at the *Lismore* Wreck, and a fixed light of the sixth order at the small "Kintoan" Beacon, a light of the fourth order, fixed and flashing, at the Kin-toan Light-house, there have been added, so far as Shang-'hai is interested, the Lang-shan Light-vessel, fitted with a fixed light of the sixth order; the Tung-sha Light-ship, carrying a catoptric revolving light of

the first order; a fixed light of the first order on Sha-wei-shan; a revolving light of the first order on the North Saddle; a fixed light of the third order on Gutzlaff; a catoptric light of the fourth order just below the village of Wu-sung; and two lights, one red, one white, at Wu-sung to lead across the Inner Bar (25).

Now, all this is so far satisfactory; and if it has grieved the Inspector-General to see so much precious money, out of the Tonnage-Dues Fund, idly spent for the mere convenience of a few seafaring men, who choose to navigate a silting-up river and to frequent a decaying port: it must, on the other hand, prove a source of gratification to him to find, that the efforts and merits of his Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Henderson, are duly appreciated by the public. The only subject, upon which the "canny Scot" appears abroad, and utterly unable to answer even the simplest of questions, is the subject of the Wu-sung Bar. But, then, we know *that* to be a transcendent subject, with which no one save a *Dutchman* is competent to grapple.

No doubt, however, the effective dredging of the Wu-sung river would be equally acceptable to the mercantile community of Shang-'hai, whether the engineer, by whose skill it is to be accomplished, be "brought from Holland" or any other outlandish part of the globe. Their very cause of complaint is, that he is *not* brought, but left with his competence and experience to run to waste among the canals and sluices of the far-away Netherlands. The Inspector-General, in fact, treats the non-conservation of the harbour of Shang-'hai, and would seem to contemplate the growth of "the seeds which will produce its decay," with strange indifference, not to say with satisfaction.

In the early part of 1871, the Divisional Inspector and Harbour-Master, M. Viguier, discovered a new channel over the Wu-sung Bar, the depth of which at high water was—still on May 6th, 1871,—stated by him to range from 22 to 28 feet. But, already in the following month of September, it was found that the

(25) The latter two lights are said to leave much to desire.

new channel had again disappeared and the bottom of the river returned to its former level. In the month of October, the Inspector-General, whose fund of promises is inexhaustible, promised to the Senior Consul, that not only should a dredging machine be sent for to clear the Bar, but divers also and a diving-apparatus to remove the wreck of the *Lismore*: nay, the latter orders, it was officially reported, "had gone in August;" and the *North-China Herald*, of course, observes:—"The collective remonstrance of the resident Foreign Representatives [the Consuls] is a force, which no Tao-tai can well resist; and their collective expression of opinion will always go far to enlist the active influence of Ministers in support of projects which they think it necessary to refer to Peking."

But, the orders for a dredging machine and diving-apparatus having presumably been addressed to the care of "the Dutch Engineer," and "some time having elapsed since the subject was brought forward by the Treaty Consuls and the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce," the Mercantile Community, in a letter dated January 11th, 1872, urged upon the Commissioner of Customs at Shang-'hai, Mr. Thomas Dick, "the importance of, and necessity for, immediate steps being taken to remedy the insufficiency of water on the Bar at certain seasons," and requesting that Mr. Dick would "represent to the authorities, upon whom the responsibility of such work devolves, the danger which is incurred by vessels grounding on the Bar, and the risk and delay arising from their being compelled to load and discharge cargo by means of lighters at Woosung." Previously to this requisition being addressed to the Commissioner of Customs, it had been formally ascertained by the Chamber of Commerce from the Harbour-Master, M. Viguier, and the Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Henderson, that they were not in a position to furnish any information as to whether or not measures had been actually taken or were in contemplation, with the view of rendering the navigation of the River more safe and convenient for large vessels. The reply of the Commissioner of Customs, dated

January 20th, 1872, in acknowledging the receipt of the document in question, was:—"I shall, as desired, communicate this requisition to the proper authorities (26); but I should, perhaps, at the same time mention to you that, beyond doing so, it will probably not be in my power to render service to the community as a medium of communication in a matter of such great importance."

Upon this, Mr. Robert I. Fearon, as Vice-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, in a letter dated February 16th, 1872, called the attention of their Excellencies, the Ministers of Treaty Powers in Peking, to the subject; laying stress on the circumstance, "that the apathy of the Chinese authorities in a matter of such moment to the trade and shipping of Shanghai would, if continued, lead to serious permanent injury of the port;" expressing a hope, since "the cost of maintaining a sufficient channel (across the Bar) by means of dredging would be so small, as compared with the amount of dues collected from shipping, or the duties paid by produce and imports, for which the river is used, that this question would not influence the Chinese Government to the prejudice of the claims of commerce;" and "trusting that to the representations of the Chamber might be accorded their Excellencies' favourable consideration."

His Excellency, the Russian Minister, replied through the Vice-Consul, Mr. Reding, on April 6th, 1872, that "His Excellency will not fail, together with his colleagues, to maintain an interest in this question, *the necessity for a solution of which will year after year be more strongly felt;* and he has every reason to believe that the matter is now receiving *the serious consideration of the Chinese Government.*" The sarcasm is exquisite. If the Wu-sung were the Kashgar, the Yarkand, or the Khoten, General Vlangaly might use his influence for its conservation;

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(26) It would have been more satisfactory and business like on Mr. Dick's part, to name the officials, whom he understands by his "proper authorities." The expression is a vague one, and might possibly include "the Dutch engineer."

but the state of the Wu-sung river can hardly be expected to command the active interest of the Representative of Russia. The candid, though diplomatic expression of his Excellency's opinion, however, that, notwithstanding "the serious consideration," which the question is receiving on the part of "the Chinese Government" (the Tsung-li Yamên), its solution is likely to be protracted year after year, appears to me entitled to the thanks of the Chamber and the public.

The answer of the United States Minister, dated February 21st, 1872, and *which might have been dictated by the Inspector-General himself*, is even more discouraging. His Excellency "can at present only say, that the Inspector-General appears to be doing *all he can with the means at his command*, to meet the wishes of the Mercantile Community at Shanghai concerning the Woosung Bar," but that only "a *limited* sum is at his disposal annually for river-, harbour-, and coast-improvements;" moreover, that "there is a *pressing necessity* for" (those mere *conveniences* for navigators of the Chinese waters) "additional Lighthouses, Buoys, and Beacons, on the Coast,"—a coast, *already* converted by the Inspector-General into a "Regent-street" balustrade. While the British Minister, still a month later, (on March 26th. 1872), informs the Chamber that "the proposal to provide the proper machinery required (for dredging the Wu-sung Bar) has been some time before the Ya-mên, and that the question is one to which Mr. Hart, Inspector-General of Customs, has been instructed *to give early attention*," the Hon. Mr. Low states, that "a dredging machine has been ordered in England for that work;" painfully-dubiously shakes his head at the very practicability of "permanently deepening the channels of such rivers by dredging;" "without wishing to detract in any manner from the ability or *honesty* of the engineers, upon whom the Inspector-General depends for information," strongly hints that, decidedly, the *Scottish* Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Henderson, is not the man "to estimate accurately the probabilities as to the utility of *such* a work,-"

for which "*practical experience*,"—the practical experience of a Dutch, if not an *American* engineer, acquainted with "the rivers in the United States that flow *through alluvial bottoms*,"—"is the one thing specially necessary;" suggests, with a degree of inconsistency and illogic perfectly startling, that "those most interested in commercial pursuits, in conjunction with the owners and agents of the various transportation lines which centre at Shanghai, should, in their own interest, and also in the public interest, cause to be made . . . *a scientific and thorough examination, by persons thoroughly competent for such a work*, of the Bar in question, *before*"—the Inspector-General be further urged to "proceed to expend the funds, which *the maritime interest* can ill afford to see spent upon works of doubtful utility;" expresses his anxiety that, after all, "the work" shall be undertaken, but "shall be undertaken intelligently, and prosecuted with vigor *when once commenced;*" and, therefore, finally recommends that "forethought"—without which "the result will prove a serious detriment to those, for whose special benefit it (the result) is undertaken"—be practised *until the arrival of the dredging machine*, which "it will necessarily take some time, before it can be got to Shanghai and put in operation." It would be, indeed, "love's labour lost," to comment upon such an argument.

The British Minister's reply of March 26th, 1872, betrays those semi-didactic tendencies, which might have rendered his Excellency an ornament to "the New China University", but appear to me out of place on the present occasion. "I think", Mr. Wade observes, "that the Chamber, in common with most foreigners in China, is somewhat imperfectly informed as to the dimensions of the sum derivable"—I presume, his Excellency intended to have written *derived*—"annually from the Tonnage Dues; as to the proportions of the present total really applied to the Lighting and Buoying of the coast of China; and as to the expense to be incurred by the maintenance of those works to which, during the last few years, an increasing proportion of the Tonnage Dues

has been applied." So far as the first point is concerned: can his Excellency be in ignorance of the circumstance, that the precise amount collected is now published by order of the Inspector-General, annually in the "Returns of Trade," quarterly in the "Customs Gazette"? Thus, for the year 1870, we find the sum levied on "Tonnage Inwards" returned at Haikuan Tls. 135,992.1.2.7; on "Tonnage Outwards" at Haikuan Tls. 71,823.2.4.8; making a total of Tls. 207,815.3.7.5, out of which Tls. 124,901.0.0.0 were paid by vessels *under the British flag*. For the year 1871, the "Returns of Trade" have not as yet appeared, but the "Customs Gazette" gives for the first quarter Tls. 44,032.2.6.4; for the second quarter Tls. 42,743.1.4.8; for the third quarter Tls. 65,538.5.9.6; and for the last quarter Tls. 52,403.7.7.7; making for 1871, a total of Tls. 204,717.7.8.5 or, at the rate of 6s. per Tael, £ 61,415.6s.8$\frac{43}{100}$d. sterling. As to the expenditure of this income, and the proportion of it devoted to *legitimate* purposes, the public, certainly, are left in a state of complete mystery and darkness. But it seems to me something besides being *unjust* on the part of the British Representative,—it seems to me also irrational —to reproach the Chamber of Commerce with the possession of imperfect information on a subject, which the Inspector-General is by the Foreign Ministers permitted to keep concealed from the Mercantile Community, and the very partial and, I have reason to believe, *very inaccurate* details of which, exceptionally vouchsafed to their Excellencies, are by Mr. Wade guarded as though they constituted a State-secret.

The English Minister, however, in reference to the sentence quoted from his letter, goes on to remark:—"I make this observation simply because *I feel it to be just*, and not from any indifference to the just requirements of the British community, nor in forgetfulness of the vigilance needed in order to the promotion of what is useful in a country so slow to adopt what is new, even where its necessity is almost beyond dispute. I am bound to add, at the same time, that about the practicability of permanently im-

proving the Woosung Bar, *I find opinions of more value than my own, divided.*" It may be readily conceded to his Excellency that he often—too often,—allows his feelings to run away with his judgment, and the speculative opinions of others with the logic of empirical facts; but I apprehend, that such a circumstance will as little tend to improve the Wu-sung Bar, as it will to improve the position of the Representative of England and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China.

The "North-China Herald," of course, observes on the occasion:—"Now and then, the action of Foreign Ministers at Peking, impels us to ask what influence it can be that temporarily converts them from advocates of progress into apologists for Chinese stagnation;" and, of course, returns no answer to the question it feels impelled to ask. For the best of reasons. "But," the Editor adds, "*we* utterly decline to regard them (the Customs) as responsible agents in such a matter;"—thus—amidst much vapouring—defending the very position, which constitutes the Inspector-General's strength.

The requisition of January 11, 1872, addressed to the Commissioner of Customs at Shang-hai, Mr. Dick, and signed by all the leading merchants, underwriters, and others interested in the trade of the port, properly insisted on the clearing of the Wu-sung Bar *as a matter of duty* on the part of "the Authorities upon whom the responsibility of such work devolves," *i.e.*, for the time being, the Inspector-General of Customs, charged with the application of the Tonnage-Dues Fund by the Tsung-li Ya-mên. Unfortunately, in the letter of the Chamber of Commerce to the Foreign Ministers in Peking, this stand-point was abandoned; the entire question placed on a false basis; and the Representatives of the United States and of England afforded the opportunity of framing their reply as though no Treaties existed, and the Inspector-General's Memorandum of January 31, 1867, formed some incident in the tales of "the Arabian Nights."

Thus,—pending, I had almost forgotten to parenthesise, the

arrival of the dredging machine, diving-apparatus, and Dutch Engineer,—the Wu-sung river is allowed to silt up and shift its bottom at pleasure, the Bar to stretch itself without let or hindrance, and the harbour of Shang-hai to take care of itself; while their Excellencies the Ministers of Treaty Powers in Peking continue "to maintain an interest in a question, *the necessity for a solution of which will year after year be more strongly felt.*"

IV.

There are involved in the present discussion one or two elements to which attaches a considerable degree of importance, and to call attention to which is the chief object of this paper.

It is a fact but too well established, that, ever since the conclusion of the Treaties of Nan-king and Tien-tsin, respectively, the Government of China has had recourse to every device that cunning can suggest, with the view of evading the international obligations entered into, and more especially, of obstructing, by illegal taxation and otherwise, Foreign Trade with the Interior in every practicable way, whilst deriving from that trade the largest possible amount of revenue, mainly for purposes of military armament against the West and Western ideas of Progress and Civilisation. In an Essay on "the Treaty-Rights of the British Merchant, and the so-called Transit-System, in China," now ready for the press, I have shown that the *strictly illegal* imposts, levied by the Chinese Government on Foreign Trade in 1870, amounted to no less a sum than £3,283,280 sterling. As compared with this sum, to the approximate extent of which Western merchants are now *annually* taxed in China over and above the duties lawfully payable by them, the total of perhaps hardly a million Sterling, collected from foreign shipping for special purposes, and for the most part deliberately misapplied by the Chinese Authorities, is certainly no amount of great moment. But, on the one hand, the

principle involved is, in both cases, the same; and, on the other hand, the importance of the misapplication consists in the importance to Foreign Commerce of the objects, from which the sum in question has been diverted, and which are, consequently, left unaccomplished.

The misapplication of the Tonnage Dues, previously to the year 1867, as we have seen, is freely admitted by the Inspector-General, Mr. Hart, who, in his Memorandum of January 31st, 1867, further observes:—"The alarming proportions at one time assumed by the Taeping movement, increased the difficulty of providing funds for the payment of the troops in this lightly taxed country, (27) and the government *had therefore (!)* to avail itself of the bulk of the moneys which, known to Europeans by the name of "tonnage-dues," and held by them to form a special fund for the carrying out of such public works as should give increased facilities to coast and river navigation, had never before (28) been looked upon by the Chinese in any other light than as forming a branch of revenue for the support of the State derived from ships. Since the capture of Nan-kin, (29) it has gradually become less necessary to divert any portion of the tonnage dues from the pur-

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(27) The Inspector-General alludes to the *nominal* taxation in China, and manifestly dismisses from his mind, as inopportune, *firstly*, the recognised "squeezes" levied in some shape or another by the whole body of Chinese officials, and which constitute but a different, and most objectionable, form of taxation; *secondly*, that the Chinese troops are always ill paid, and frequently left to pay themselves by plunder, whence, *f. i.*, the Sun-yang claims of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and others; and *thirdly*, that the taxes, legal and illegal, levied by the Chinese Government upon Foreign Trade, exports as well as imports, amounts just to *twenty per cent. ad valorem*.

(28) What the Inspector-General, evidently *means* to say, is that, previously to the year 1867, the Tsung-li Ya-mên had always looked upon the Tonnage-Dues as *a gratuity*, offered by Foreign Powers to the Chinese Government in addition to the regular duties stipulated, and at the expense of Foreign Shipping, "for the support of the State." Really, if Mr. Hart had not taken the trouble to gainsay his own assertion, it would have been undeserving of contradiction.

(29) Nan-king was re-taken by Tsêng Kwo-Fan on the 19th July, 1864.

poses for which foreigners hold they ought to be set apart, and the termination of the large payments made from the most reliable source of revenue, the customs, as administered by foreigners, on account of indemnities to England, France, and the United States, may be said to have *completely freed the fund in question from all calls for the supply of deficiencies elsewhere.*"

Besides the foot-notes, to which the reader is referred, I deem it superfluous to offer a remark upon this self-contradictory apology for Chinese malversation and dishonesty. It condemns itself. What alone, in connection with it, deserves notice are two facts, viz :—*firstly*, the admission by the Inspector-General to the effect that, whatever untenable excuses he may have attempted to make for the earlier misappropriation of the Tonnage-Dues Fund by the Chinese Government, such a misappropriation excludes every excuse subsequently to the completed payment of the war-indemnities; and *secondly*, that notwithstanding, and even posterior to the commencement of 1867, when the Inspector-General had received official instructions from the Tsung-li Ya-mên to apply the whole of the collected Dues to the purposes set forth in his Memorandum, he has not only not so applied, but persistently refused to apply, those moneys to the "unobjectionable" objects for which they were placed at his "command."

For these reasons and considering the nature, importance, and public character of the works, which the Tonnage-Dues were by Treaty set apart as a special Fund to supply the ways and means for carrying out, I am certainly of opinion that,—in order to teach the Tsung-li Ya-mên and the Chinese Government, in the only form in which it is likely to produce the desired effect, a preliminary lesson of good faith,—a strict account of receipts and expenditure should be called for; that notably that portion of the account, which is said to have been rendered to the Representatives of Treaty-Powers in Pe-king by the Inspector-General of Customs, Mr. Hart, should be audited and inquired into by a mixed Chino-European Commission; and that the whole surplus of receipts, at all events

from the date of the Treaty of Nan-king, *with compound interest at the customary Chinese rate added thereto*, should be constituted into an independent "Mercantile Marine Fund,"—a Fund, which would thus, from the commencement, assume dimensions of sufficient extent in future to guarantee, if properly administered, to foreign and native Navigation and the interests associated with it, as well as *to China herself*, all the benefits, and more than the benefits, originally contemplated in connection with the imposition of the Tonnage-Dues.

As to the administration of this Fund, it was tacitly assumed by the framers of the Treaty of Tien-tsin that, considering the complete ignorance of the Chinese Government in regard to light-houses, harbour-works, and everything appertaining to the subject in question, it would virtually have to be left to foreign agency; and, consequently, the practical application of the Tonnage-Dues was entrusted to the joint action of the native Intendants of Customs and the foreign Consular Body. The Inspector-General, however, felt soon induced to make those "patient and enlightened efforts," which transferred the entire management, as well as all matters relating to pilotage, to his own hands; and, "after much discussion," the Foreign Ministers, urged on by the late Mr. Burlingame, would seem to have accepted the situation, "first, as a matter of right to the Chinese, and second, as a matter of convenience to themselves." No Consul protested.

The chief inducements, held out by the Inspector-General to the Representatives of Treaty-Powers, with a view to their consent to the proposed arrangement in violation of both the spirit and the letter of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, appear to have been economy in the administration of the Tonnage-Dues Fund on the one hand, on the other, efficiency in its application. "The customs officers," Mr. Hart, states in his Memorandum, "are now in such working order, that my hands will be comparatively free, and I shall, therefore, be able to give my attention to several matters, which could not be taken up, although they never escaped my notice

before (30). Among these may be pointed out, as having special reference to the disposal of the fund arising from the payment of the Tonnage-Dues, "the creation of—

"1st.—An engineer office for *advising* on all matters connected with the improvement of river and coast navigation, and of harbors and for the superintendence of all public works undertaken with that view.

"2nd.—A harbor-master's office, to be represented at the treaty ports, superintending the anchoring of ships, the police of the rivers, and the examination and appointment of pilots.

"3rd.—A coast-light office to take charge of the lighting department generally, and most especially of about 15 light-houses soon to be built on the most necessary points between Newchwang and Haenan. . . The Chinese Government will do its share of the work faithfully and well; it will provide funds and secure the services of first class men . . . (But) in order to effect as much as possible with the funds at my command, while employing professional men specially educated for special work, I shall endeavour to incorporate the bulk (!) of those to be employed with the customs establishment, rather than create a new service; the plan as about to be worked by me will not impair the efficiency of either department, but, by leaguing them together, will cause each to be a support to the other (!), and will enable me to use the funds that are for the special support of each in such a way as to increase the revenues of both (!!) . . . . A fair attempt will be made to represent with approximate correctness the chief Treaty-Powers (!!), but the chief object aimed at will be to keep in existence on a cosmopolitan basis *a thoroughly efficient service*, and to carry out *faithfully and well* for the Chinese Government the works *it pays for and approves of*."

Now, the whole of the plea here advanced, consists in mere

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(30) The Inspector-General writes, as though his position in China resembled that of "the inevitable gun-boat," or of Figaro in the Barbiere di Seviglia.

empty verbiage, partly devoid of sense, partly devoid of truth, such as could have imposed only upon a Minister like Sir Rutherford Alcock, incapable of penetrating its true character, or like the late Mr. Burlingame, willing, with the appointment of "envoy of Chinese empire to Treaty-Powers" and its £8,000 a year before his eyes, to see absolute wisdom in it, and to "beg in this as so many other cases to (officially) express (to the United States Government) his satisfaction with the conduct of Mr. Hart," and "the great progress, due to the patient and enlightened efforts of Mr. Hart, the Chinese are making." I need hardly remark, that the works, defrayed out of the Tonnage-Dues Fund, are not paid for, as the Inspector-General pretends, by the Chinese Government, but by Foreign Shipping for specific and specified purposes; and that his duty was to carry them out, not as in each individual case secretly approved of by "the Chinese Government," but in accordance with Treaty provisions and the public instructions of the Tsung-li Ya-mên, "faithfully and well," for "*the greatest benefit of trade and navigation, and with due regard to the economical use of public funds.*"

In regard to the latter point, the Inspector-General soon began to act, as he did from the first respecting the former, in diametrical opposition to his duty and his own professed views. Under the impulse of his creative propensities, he created, to begin with,—what was to have become an Admiralty, by the unpretending name of,—the "Marine Department" of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs a steam-fleet of Revenue Cruisers, (which were to have included, it was said, an iron-clad and a yacht for the *quasi* Lord High Admiral, and) for which he simultaneously re-created a flag of his own; (31) a "Marine Commissioner," at a salary of

(31) This flag, representing "the shining cross," in a diagonal form, on a green ground, was originally designed by Mr. Hart; on Aug. 13th, 1862, by Mr. Lay submitted to the British Foreign Office as "the national ensign" for the Lay-Osborne flotilla; and on August 29th, once more urged upon Earl Russell's unwilling attention. His Lordship, thereupon, referred the matter to the Admiralty. On August 29th, the

£2,000 a year, with the apocryphal rank of an Admiral; three "Divisional Inspectors;" an "Engineer for Harbour Works;" a "Chief Coast Lights' Engineer;" an "Assistant Coast-Lights' Engineer;" two "Clerks of Works;" a "Harbour-Master" at Shang-'hai; and a batch of Acting Harbour-Masters for the open ports. According to the Inspector-Generals' programme, all these appointments, as we have seen, were to be held by "first class men, . . professional men specially educated for special work", the "chief object, aimed at by him, being to keep in existence, on a cosmopolitan basis, a *thoroughly efficient service*." The Marine Commissioner, appointed by Mr. Hart, was his friend Mr. C. S. Forbes, formerly of the Royal Navy, who, besides regularity in drawing his pay, is not known to have left any other marks of his professional efficiency behind him. "Consequent on the death of the Divisional Inspector, Central Section, on August 31st 1868, the Central and Northern Inspectorships were combined," showing that the "creation" of a third "Divisional Inspectorate" had been prompted by mere personal considerations. There prevails a vague impression at Shang-'hai, that the "Divisional Inspector, Southern Section," is still "kept in existence on a cosmopolitan basis" somewhere. The "Engineer for Harbour Works," being afforded no opportunity for a test of his professional efficiency, resigned his position long ago, and *has not been replaced*. The Assistant Coast Lights' Engineer has traceless disappeared

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Lords of the Admiralty informed the Foreign Office, that they would give orders for the flag to be temporarily respected by H. M.'s Naval Officers, but that they could not recommend its recognition until approved of by the Chinese Government. The Tsung-li Ya-mên *did not approve of it*; but in a Circular-despatch, dated October 22nd, 1862, informed the Foreign Ministers in Pe-king, that China had, as a national flag, adopted a three-cornered "Dragon Ensign," with a dragon rampant (of any color) on a yellow ground. Sir Frederick Bruce was requested to issue "most positive instructions" in regard to this ensign, which had been sanctioned by Imperial Decree, and commanded to be used by the naval forces of all the Provinces. Mr. Hart, however, in 1867, "re-created" the officially disavowed flag, now used it on his flotilla of Chinese "Revenue-Cruisers."

from the "Gazette." He is understood, two or three years since, to have left the service, as has done one of his two recently appointed successors, dissatisfied. As an indication of the professional efficiency of the Harbor-Master, appointed at Shang-hai, (Mr. Viguier's immediate predecessor), we read in the "Gazette": "1870, March 31st. Services no longer required. June 1st. To be *Acting tide-surveyor;* re-employed temporarily." In regard to the (Acting) Harbour-Masters at other ports, "as professional men specially educated for special work," generally, I can but state that they belonged to "the Customs' Out-Door Staff," respecting which the Inspector-General wrote on June 25th, 1864, to the then United States Minister in Pe-king:—"Unfortunately I have found it quite impossible to recruit in China for our offices. We have no difficulty in procuring *seafaring men and others, fit to perform the work of out-door departments,* and accordingly among the tide-waiters, whose pay ranges from £240 to £600 a year, a great many Americans are to be found. . . . (Even) the few Americans that we have *in the offices as clerks,* are very far indeed from being a superior class of men." For the sake of curiosity I may add that, with reference to the above communication, the late Mr. Burlingame, in an official despatch of July 5th, 1864, stated to the American Government:—"The men selected by him (Mr. Hart), as far as possible are of the highest class. If he shall continue at the head of the service, I do not see why the Chinese Government will not put other nations behind it in the quality of its Customs force,— . . . *young men, who are graduates of Cambridge and Oxford, and were selected for the British service after the severest competitive examination.*"

The creation of the "C. Marine Department" of the Imperial Maritime Customs, and the appointments just animadverted upon, were announced to the world in the "CUSTOMS GAZETTE: Part V. *Movements in the Service*—Promotions, Transfers, Leaves, etc., (*Gazette* No. 8) from 1st July 1868, to 30th June, 1869," under the latter date. In the following "(*Gazette* No. 9) from

1st July, 1869, to 30 September, 1870,"—the last published,—the newly created Department no longer finds a place. The nascent Admiralty had collapsed. The Marine Commissioner vanished from the "Gazette;" the fleet of "Revenue Cruisers," with one or two exceptions, were sold or otherwise disposed of; and the Customs' flag, somewhat faded and now seen to float only over a few hulks and other unwarlike specimens of naval architecture, has had to surrender to the three-cornered "Dragon Ensign" of China.

I have entered into these, and some of the preceding, particulars for the sole purpose of showing, how grave an error was committed by the Representatives of Foreign Powers at Pe-king, in consenting to the administration of the Tonnage-Dues Fund, and the construction and supervision of the public works connected with it, being in 1867, contrary to Treaty provisions, entrusted to a professedly irresponsible servant of the Tsung-li Ya-mên. I venture to say, and I do so without fear of contradiction, that an official in the service of the Ya-mên, who holds the passing strange views regarding navigation and the safety of the Chinese waters, held by the Inspector-General; acts as he has acted, wasting the public money, freely devoting it to purposes which he judges useless, and persistently withholding it from objects which he deems urgent and important; is apt to run creative mucks; aspires to the personal control of an Admiralty and a steam-fleet; attempts to render public instructions of "the Chinese Government" subservient to other ends; advises the Chinese, touching the dredging of a silting-up river, to do nothing, rather than bury sycee in the mud, without the opinion of a *Dutch* engineer; imagines that a few lights, placed upon the coasts, will convert a passage across the China and Yellow Sea, the Gulfs of Chih-li and Liau-tung, so far as ease and security are concerned, into a promenade by gas-light down Regent-street; defends the Tsung-li Ya-mên in misappropriating to military purposes special funds, collected from Foreign Shipping for the benefit of shipping interests; and does not admit that,

by Treaty, the Tonnage-Dues are exclusively destined for that use:—such a servant of the Chinese, I say, who moreover, holds a position, the duties of which alone would tax the utmost energies of any official, and has but recently framed new trade-rules positively ruinous to the further prospects of Foreign Trade in China and totally subversive of existing Treaty-provisions, is, in my judgment, and can be in the judgment of any rational and soberly thinking man, hardly a fit and proper person to have the sole and irresponsible control and application of THE TONNAGE-DUES.

In England, the practical administration of the Mercantile Marine Fund is, under the supervision of Her Majesty's Board of Trade, chiefly committed, for England and Wales to the Trinity-House, for Scotland to the Commissioners of the Northern Light-houses, and for Ireland to the Port of Dublin Corporation. Periodical accounts are rendered, duly audited, and, properly digested, laid by the Board of Trade annually before both Houses of Parliament. The idea, therefore, readily suggest itself that, in China also, the revenue derived from the payment of Tonnage-Dues by Foreign vessels, inclusive of the surplus now due by the Tsung-li Ya-mên, with compound interest added thereto, should be converted into a "Mercantile Marine Fund," to be entrusted, in complete independence of the Chinese Government and the Chinese Customs, to the administrative and practical control of a permanent Mixed "Board of Commissioners," located at Shang-hai, and representing the Chinese Government, the Consular Body (Treaty of Tien-tsin, ART. XXXII), the Mercantile Community, and the Shipping Interests (steam-ships and sailing-vessels), with power, should the occasion arise, to establish temporary Local Boards at one or more of the Treaty-ports. The Tonnage-Dues, as at present collected by the Foreign Branch of Customs, to be directly payable to the Board, and the Board to have authority to diminish the rates, whenever the requirements of Navigation shall warrant such a reduction; also, for special purposes, when necessary, to contract

loans not to exceed a fixed amount, and to be repayable within a given period. The Harbour-Master's and Engineer's offices, and all other offices at the charge of the Tonnage-Dues Fund, now confided to the management of the Inspector-General of Customs, to be transferred to the Board; and the Board to take the absolute control and direction of all public works, carried out, in course of construction, or to be undertaken in connection with, and at the expense of, the accumulated revenue derived from Tonnage-Dues, here proposed to be consolidated into the "Mercantile Maritime Fund." The Pilot-service also to be placed under the control of the Board, and its care and authority to be extended to objects including the Seamen's Hospital. The executive Board in its financial administration to be assisted by a responsible Accountant, and in its general administration by a Secretary-in-Chief. Accounts of Income and Expenditure, duly audited, to be rendered every year, officially submitted to the Chinese Government and the Representatives of the Foreign Powers in Pe-king, and printed for the information of the Public.

It would be both premature and transgressing the scope of these pages, were I to enter into further details regarding the organisation of the proposed Board. My sole object has been to point out what I judge to be an absolute necessity, on public grounds, for some such measure as I have ventured to suggest. Personally I am in no manner or way concerned, either directly or indirectly, in the conservation of the harbour of Shang-'hai and the navigability of the Wu-sung river. My aspirations are of adifferent order, and my sphere of duty lies elsewhere. But I take, and shall always take, a warm interest in a Settlement, which, the dicta of moralising dukes and dissatisfied travellers notwithstanding, may, with all its shortcomings and imperfections, be justly held up as a model settlement to the whole world; and should the Chamber of Commerce, supported by the Consular Body, see reason to adopt the plan here so slightly sketched out, and, in a matured form, to urge it upon the favorable consideration of the Foreign Ministers

in Pe-king and the Governments of the principal Maritime States at home: I am strongly of opinion, that the Chinese "*Mercantile Marine Fund*," administered by a Mixed "Board of Commissioners" at this port, will ere long become a reality, and serve, in conferring essential benefits upon Foreign Commerce and Navigation, to confer even greater benefits upon CHINA herself.

The "Astor House" Hotel,

Shang-'hai,

May 24th, 1872.

Ark 76 Lutwood

No. 50.

Ark 2 May 21

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. March. 29. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A Campbell.
Third. Asst. Secty of State.
Washington. D.C.

Subject of dispatch.
Estate of W. W. Lantt (deceased)

Inclosure.
No. 1. account Lut. W. W. Lantt (dec'd.)

No. 50.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. March 29. 1848.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third. Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to inclose a copy of an account in the Estate of W. W. Lavitt (decd) the original of which. I forward by this mail to the Treasury Department.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient Servant
J. Stahel
Vice Consul General

The Estate of W. W. Lovell (deced)
in account with.
The United States Consulate General Shanghai.
Jno b Myers Consul General.

Cr.

24	By Cash in effects.		6 65	
30	" " Sale of effects		108 59	115 24

Dr.

21	To Services		28 30	
30	" Cash advertising		8 71	
30	" " Coolie hire effects		14 -	
	" Balance carried down		64 23	115 24

Julius Stahel Vice Consul General

Cr.

10	By Balance as above received from G. Wiley Wells.			64 23.

Dr.

28.	To Dividend	Hotel des Colonies	a/c. 29.50	2 06	
1	" "	Charrier	22. -	1 54	
2	" "	Washman	10. -	70	
	" "	Mr Rogers	39.	2 73	
	" "	Central Hotel	1. 13	09	
7	" "	Sayle bo	12. 75	89	
	" "	Wenmohs	20. -	1 40	
	" "	Polite	109. 50	7 67	
	" "	Andrews	266. 67	18 67	
20	" "	Lewjie	9	63	
	" "	Kelly	13. 25	93	
	" 5% on £115 24			5 76	
	" Balance carried to credit of my Salary a/cs as several claims being unproved and others wanted but the amount is too small for a further dividend			21 16.	64 23.

E. & O. E.
U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai 29th March 82
J. Stahel.
Vice Consul General

(over)

Estate of W. W. Lovett (decd)

Liabilities

		Claim	Dwt	Cts	pp.	
Central Hotel.	Chits	$ 1.13			09	
Llewellynbo	Rugs	2			14	waived
Lewis & Symons	Livery	9			63	
Washerman	2 months.	10			70	
Jamieson & Abbo	Clothing	11			77	waived
Laytebo	do	12.75			89	
Kelly & Walsh	Cigars	13.25			93	
E Desmonds	Clothing	20. -			1.40	
Hotel des Colonies	Chits	29.50			2.06	
Dr Henderson	Physician 1/4 25.	33.34			2.33	unproved
G Rogers	Chit	39. -			2.73	
Geo Polite	do	109.50			7 67	
Capt C W Andrews	Cash 1/4 200 =	266.67			18 67	
A Charrier	Livery	133.34			9 33	pound for $22 only
		$690.48			$48 30	

Estate of
W W Lovett (deced)

Inclosure No. 1.

with dispatch No. 58.

State Department.

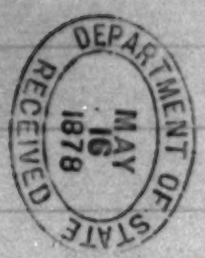
Account Estate of
W. W. Lovett (dec'd.)
March 29. 1878

Rec'd 7/6

Mr. Wood

Aug 21

No. 51.



United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April. 2d. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Bamfield.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Subject of dispatch.
Andrew Andersen's death. Feb. 1. 1878.

No. 61.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April. 2d. 1848.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir.

I regret to inform you of the death on the 1st. February last of Andrew Anderson a Swede by birth, but a citizen of the United States by naturalization.

Mr. Anderson left a will but no papers can be found. in fact he has been for some years a charity patient in the Hospital at this port.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
J. Hahn
Vice Consul General

Mr Wood.

Ack May 21

No. 52.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. April. 2d. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty of State.
Washington D. C.

Subject of dispatch:
Accts. and returns. First quarter. 1878.

Inclosures.

No. 1. Digest of Invoice book.
" .2. Register of letters sent.
" .3. " " " received.
" .4. Arrival & departures of American vessels.
" .5. Return of deceased American citizens
" .6. Rent & Miscellaneous expenses.

No. 52.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. April. 2d. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inclose herewith (Inclosures No 1. to 6) my account & returns for the Quarter ending 31st. March. 1878. in accordance with paragraph 349. Consular Regulations 1874. I trust they may be found in order.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant.
J. Hahl.
Vice Consul General

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* March 31st 1878.

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.
Jany 3	11006	Intendant at Shanghai	Thanking him for affixing Seal to Mr Whiting's passport	
" "	11007	J. A. B. Colby U. S. Consul. Chinkiang	Enclosing Mr Whitings passport.	1
" "	11008	W. H. Tapp. H. B. M. Registrar of Shipping	Sending R. Palmers effects.	3
" 4	11009	Allen & Flickinger. San Francisco. Cal.	Forwarding P. of A. &c	2
" "	11010	Collector of Customs do	Triplicate Invoices.	16
" "	11011	U. S. Consul. Foochow.	Forwarding dispatch from State Dept	1
" "	11012	do Chinkiang	" " " " "	1
" "	11013	do Tientsin	" " " " "	1
" "	11014	do Amoy.	" " " " "	1
" 5	11015	Consul for. Austria. Hungary	Appt of Julius Stahel as U. S. General	
" "	11016	do Belgium	" " "	
" "	11017	do Denmark.	" " "	
" "	11018	do France.	" " "	

Consul General.

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.
Jany 5	11019	Consul for Germany.	Appt of Julius Stahel as V. C. General.	
" "	11020	do Great Britain	" "	
" "	11021	do Italy	" "	1
" "	11022	do Japan.	" "	
" "	11023	do Netherlands.	" "	
" "	11024	do Portugal	" "	
" "	11025	do Russia	" "	
" "	11026	do Spain	" "	
" "	11027	do Sweden & Norway	" "	
" "	11028	G. B. Glover. Comm of Customs	" "	
" "	11029	H. E. Taotai at Shanghai	" "	
" 7	11030	C. P. Blethen. do	Inclosing note from Taotai concerning plan	
" "	11031	U. S. Legation Peking	Dispatch no 592. Appt Mr Stahel.	

Consul General.

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* _____ 18__

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
Jany 8	11032	U.S. Consulat. Canton	Dispatch 212. appt Mr Blakel.	
" "	11033	do Foochow	" 167 " "	
" "	11034	do Hankow	" 204 " "	
" "	11035	do Chunkiang	" 176 " "	
" "	11036	do Trentsin	" 125 " "	
" "	11037	do Amoy	" 220 " "	
" "	11038	do Ningpo	" 163 " "	
" 11	11039	Consul for Russia	Mr Blakel taking charge	
" "	11040	do France	" " "	
" "	11041	do Great Britain	" " "	
" "	11042	do Japan	" " "	
" "	11043	do Portugal	" " "	
" "	110444	do Austria Hungary	" " "	

_____ *Consul General.*

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
Jany 11	11045	Consul for Belgium	Mr Stahel taking charge.	
" 4	11046	do Germany	" " "	
" 4	11047	do Italy	" " "	
" 4	11048	do Netherlands	" " "	
" 4	11049	do Spain	" " "	
" 4	11050	do Sweden & Norway	" " "	
" 4	11051	G. B. Glover Comm of Customs	" " "	
" 4	11052	Taotai at Shanghai	" " "	
" 4	11053	Consul for Denmark.	" " "	
" 4	11054	U. S. Consul Hankow	" " "	
" 4	11055	do Chunkeang	" " "	
" 4	11056	do Ningpo	" " "	
" 4	11057	do Amoy	" " "	

_____ Consul General.

Register of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.
Jany 11	11058	U.S. Consul. Foochow	Mr Stahel taking charge.	
" "	11059	do Tientsin	" " "	
" "	11060	do Canton	" " "	
" "	11061	U.S. Minister Peking	" " "	
" "	11062	do Tokio	" " "	
" "	11063	U.S. Consul Nagasaki	" " "	
" "	11064	do General Yokohama	" " "	
" 12	11065	do Hankow	Estate of F. C. B. Jenkins	
" "	11066	do do	Ack dis for Dept & Minister	
" "	11067	U.S. Legation Peking	Ford 118. 119. 122. forms.	3
" 10	11068	do do	Mr Stahel assumes charge	
" 12	11069	do do	Customs Case C & J. T. Co	
" "	11070	do do	Mr Colby's apptmt of Mr Emery	2.

Consul General.

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
Jany 12	1107	U. S. Consul. Chunkiang	Receipt of dispatch for Dept.	1
"	1107	Capt. Hutchins "Belle Morse"	Arrest of J. Denny	
" 15	1107	Miss Annie Scheff.	Regarding Mrs Mills money	
" "	1107	Consul for Portugal	Portuguese Seaman &c &c	
" 18	1107	U. S. Minister Peking	Ltr from Consul at Tientsin about Chefoo Agency	1
" "	1107	Collector of Customs Boston	Triplicate Invoices	15
" "	1107	do New York	do	117
" "	1107	do San Francisco	do	23
" 19	1107	Judge Monat. Shanghai	Ack notice that he has taken charge of the U. S. M. Ct	
" 21	1108	C. Leender Consul Genl for Germany	" " appt of as Consul General	
" "	1108	Taotai Shanghai	Asking him to name day for an audience	
" 22	1108	U. S. Consul Canton	Ack receipt of dis fd State Dept	
" "	1108	do Tientsin	" " " " "	

Consul General.

Register of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending _____ 78

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
Jany 23	11084	China Merchants Steam N. Co. Shanghai	Asking for property Estate of St. John.	
" "	11085	G. B. Glover. Comm of Customs	Sending number of U. S. citizens	
" "	11086	U. S. Consul. Foochow	Jong Foong Mow claim. Estate of King & Co	1
" "	11087	Frazar & Co Shanghai	Bills against "Kitty Fleckinger"	1
" "	11088	Reth Trading Sety. Gotohama	Their claim. Estate of King & Co	
" 26	11089	Russell & Co Shanghai.	Regarding land Deed 39	
" "	11090	U. S. Consul. Tientsin	Holmes case with Chinese	
" "	11091	Julian de Cordova.	Estate of C. P. Hawes. (dead)	1
" 28	11092	Capt Perkins U.S.S. "Ashuelot"	Arrest of C. Christenson	
" "	11093	C. C. Williams & Co Swatow	Dispute about property	
" "	11094	J. J. Henderson. U.S. Consul. Amoy	Williams dispute about property. Swatow.	1
" "	11095	do do do	Ack receipt dis for State Dept	
" "	11096	M. M. DeLano. do Foochow	" " " " "	

Consul General.

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* _____ 18 .

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
Jany 29	11097	Too Gung. Amoy.	Asking about loss of his son.	
"	11098	U.S. Consul Nagasaki	Asking about his registry as a U.S. Citizen	
"	11099	Collector of Customs San Francisco	Sending Triplicate Invoices.	9
" 30	11100	U.S. Consul Canton	Ack dispatch for Peking	
" 31	11101	do Foochow	Notice of Collection of Bill against Keith Flickinger	
Feby 4	11102	U.S. Legation Peking	Sending Copies Correspondence Seking question	2
"	11103	do do	Matter of Schooner "W. Phillips"	
"	11104	do do	Return of passports.	1
"	11105	do do	Regarding Harbor of Shanghai &c	
" 5	11106	Capt. Young. Flag Ship "Tennessee" Eng Kg.	Horn belonging to Shanghai Volunteer band	
"	11107	J.W. Brooke Oahu.	Asking Appt as U.S. Marshal.	
"	11108	U.S. Consul. Newchwang	Ack rect of dispatches 468/9	
"	11109	F.B. Forbes. actg Ch. Chamber of Commerce	Sending dis from Peking. Harbor Shanghai &c	1

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DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
Feby 7	11110	J. H. Blackfan. Washington D.C.	Sending letters Estate C. C. Gelerton (dead)	7
" "	11111	Manager Fr Bank Shanghai.	" Bank book do for balance	1
" "	11112	Capt. Hutchins "Belle Morse"	notice, arrest of Ferry	
" "	11113	C. P. Bletcher Shanghai	Wharf on river front	
" 8	11114	C. C. Lord. Nukgpoo	Bills. Estate C. C. Gelerton	4
" "	11115	U. S. Consul. Hongkong	Watch, Carpenter "Lillia M. Long"	3
" 9	11116	Manager Fr. Bank. Shanghai	Order to pay balance due Estate C. C. Gelerton (dead)	
" "	11117	Secretary Navy. Washington D.C.	Ferd. Pomeranos medal	1
" 13	11118	U. S. Consul Hankow	Recpt of dis for Legation	2
" "	11119	U. S. Minister Peking	Claim Estate F. H. B. Jenkins. Stmr "Hellespont"	
" "	11120	do do	Ford dis from Hankow.	1
" "	11121	Fr Consul Genl. Shanghai	Sending power of Atty for Seal.	1
Jany 14	11122	Mixed Court. do	Notice of Dr Macgowan as Interpreter	

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DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
Jany 14	11123	District Magistrate. Shanghai	Genl Stahel assumes office	
" 15	11124	Taotai. do	Dr Macgowan Interpreter	
" "	11125	do do	Deeds Reg. 335.	2.
" 24	11126	do do	Mr Wells compliments	
" "	11127	do do	Genl Stahel will call.	
" 25	11128	do do	Capt Perkins "Ashuelot" passport.	1
" 30	11129	do do	Rev Gears Card.	
Feby 7	11130	do do	Deed 39.	
" "	11131	do do	" 39.	
" 8	11132	do do	Mr Murphy's Land	
" 12	11133	do do	Mr Bleethyne Pontoon	
" 14	11134	U. S. Consul Foochow	Ford dis #99 from State Dept	1
" "	11135	do Amoy	" " 96 " " "	2

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* _____ 18 .

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
Feby 14	11136	U.S. Consul. Canton	Sending dis no 21. from State Dept.	1
" "	11137	do Tientsin	" " " 8. " " "	1
" "	11138	do Hankow	" " " 12/13 " " "	2
" 16	11139	do Foochow	" " two passports and Ps Current	3
" "	11140	Russell & Co Shanghai	Send original Customs dis regarding deed 39	1
" "	11141	U.S. Consul. Foochow	Rebellious Sailors. Chinese	
" "	11142	Collector of Customs New York	Triplicate & Quadruplicate Invoices	80
" "	11143	do Boston	do do	11
" "	11144	do San Francisco	do do	7
" "	11145	U.S. Consul. Ningpo.	Estate Chas E. Peterson (deced)	
" 14	11146	State Dept. Washington	ack two dispatches addressed to Mr Bell	
" "	11147	do do	Tonnage tax on foreign Vessels at Shanghai	
" "	11148	do do	Forwarding Ltr from #5.	1

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* _____ *18* .

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
July 14	11149	State Dept. Washington	Ack dis No 1.4 noting absence of Blank bond.	
" 16	11150	Secty of Treasury. do	acct. Estate of Geleston C.C. (decd)	6
" "	11151	State Dept. do	do do (duplicate)	1
" "	11152	do do	Appt. Dr Macgowan as Interpreter	
" "	11153	Mrs Coutant: Utica N.Y. New York	Estate of C.C. Geleston (decd)	
" 18	11154	U.S. Consul. Foochow	Balance due ofc "Kitty Flickinger"	
" "	11155	Taotai Shanghai	Mr Stahel's Chinese name	
" "	11156	U.S. Minister Peking	Ack dis 106. do.	
" 20	11157	J. Bailey Shanghai	Com, Shanghai Volunteer Band.	
" 21	11158	Consul Genl for France. do	Vote for Trustees. Shanghai General Hospital	1
" "	11159	Taotai do	Deed no 39.	
" "	11160	U.S. Consul. Chinkiang	Send dis from minister (Mr Emery in charge)	1
" "	11161	Chamber of Commerce. Shanghai	Trade Dollar.	

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DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
Feby 21	11162	Netherland Trdg Society. Kiukiang.	Estate King & Co	
" "	11163	U.S.C. Consul. Newchwang	ack Dis 4/6.	
" 23	11164	U.S. Minister Peking	" " 109. Mr Colby.	
" "	11165	do do	" " 112. Mr Eckford's Commission	
" "	11166	U.S. Consul. Tientsin	Forwarding do do	1
" "	11167	Comm'd Perkins "Ashuelot" Shanghai	Sending Eli Martin's discharge + money	3
" "	11168	U.S. Minister Peking	C + J. T. Cos Customs Case	
" "	11169	Comm'r of Customs Shanghai	do	1
" "	11170	U.S. Consul. Hankow	ack Dis 25/6.	
" "	11171	J. St John. Norwalk Conn.	Estate A. St John (decd)	1
" "	11172	W. H. Tapp. Shanghai	ack Eli Martin's discharge + money	
" "	11173	R. M. Brown. Yokohama	Asking for Cause of letters recd via Europe.	1
" "	11174	Dist Magistrate Shanghai	Capt Patterson's Collision Case	

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DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
July 25	11175	U.S. Minister Peking	Ex J.T. for Customs case	1
" "	11176	Mrs Ruggles. Evanston. Cook Co. Ill.	Estate J.W. Ruggles. (decd)	1
" 26	11177	W.H. Cunningham. Belfast. Me	do J.W. Cunningham "	
" "	11178	W. Chrisholm. Kirn. Scotland	do W. Chrisholm "	1
" 27	11179	Dist magistrate Shanghai	J.E. Coates land.	
" "	11180	U.S. Attorney. do	Ex change name Tug "Fair"	
" 28	11181	Actg U.S. Consul. Osaka + Hiogo.	Ford dis from State Dept.	1
" "	11182	Edward Fischer Yokohama	Estate King & Co. of Canton.	2
Mch 1	11183	State Dept Washington	Forwarding bond.	1
" 2	11184	do do do	do Transit acct.	1
" "	11185	do do do	Estate W.H. Lang	1
" "	11186	Secty Treasury do	do do	1
" "	11187	Fifth Auditor do	Transit acct.	1

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DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURE
Mch 4	11188	Reth Trading Society Hiogo	Estate of King & Co. Canton.	2.
" "	11189	J. H. Bennett. Wenchow	Money order System.	
" "	11190	Chester Holcombe Peking	asking for Copy of letter.	
" "	11191	Mixed Court. Shanghai	"Benj Aymer" Case	
" 5	11192	Taotai. do	Ltr of 39.	
" 6	11193	Capt. Perkins. Ashuelot do	Sending act + money G. Johnson.	3
" "	11194	Ship Dept. U.S.N. Ms Gl do	Ack recpt. G. Johnson Ap and wages.	
" 7	11195	U.S. Consul. Canton do	dd Dis 44 to Dept.	
" 8	11196	O. N. Denny. Tientsin	B/L Mr Holcombe's Ltr.	1
" 11	11197	U.S. Consul. Amoy	Sending Dis 77 from Dept.	1
" 8	11198	Dist. Magistrate Shanghai	Coal's deeds	
" 11	11199	U.S. Consul Foochow	"Benj Aymer" Case	1
" "	11200	Capt. Perkins. Ashuelot. Shanghai	Asking for recpt. Johnson's money	

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DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
Mch 11	11201	J. C. Blackfan. Washington	ack Dis no 44.652.	
" 4	11202	U. S. Consul. Hankow	Execution. Malcolm vs Jenkins.	
" 11	11203	Dist-magistrate Shanghai	Proposes calling upon Mr Blake.	
" "	11204	L. I. Fahr. Gothamia	ack receipt of Dis 701.	1
" 12	11205	I. Asst. P. M. Genl. Washington	Fwrd 47 unclaimed letters.	47
" "	11206	Dist-Magistrate Shanghai	Patterson's Collision Case	
" 13	11207	Collector of Customs San Francisco	Triplicate Invoices.	16
" 14	11208	U. S. Consul. Foochow	Fwrd Circular Letter. Correspondence Collectors.	1
" "	11209	do Chunkiang	do do do do	1
" "	11210	do Newchwang	do do do do	1
" "	11211	do Hankow	do do do do	1
" "	11212	do Ningpo	do do do do	1
" "	11213	do Tientsin	do do do do	1

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DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURE
Mch 14	11214	U.S. Consul Canton	Letter Corresp'd with Collectors and No 22 from Dept	2
" "	11215	do Amoy	" " " " " " 72 " "	2
" "	11216	do do	Ack Dis no 111.	
" 15	11217	Russell & Co Shanghai	Asking pass for B Spelter.	
" 16	11218	Soo Yeng. Amoy.	" about death of his son.	
" "	11219	N. C. Ins Co Shanghai	" to present apps for approval.	
" "	11220	Tautai do	" for pass R & Co to import B Spelter.	
" "	11221	U.S. Consul Foochow	Ack Dis #99 for Legation	
" "	11222	Shg Chamber of Commerce	Sending Copy Harbor Regulations	1
" "	11223	W. S. Drummond Shanghai	Holmes & Kawkee San matter	
" 18	11224	U.S. Consul Kiukiang	Ack Dis for Dept	
" "	11225	do Amoy	" " " "	
" "	11226	do Hankow	" " " " & 5 mail bags	

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* _____, *18* .

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
Mch 18	11227	R. C. Wainwright Shanghai	Malcolm vs Jenkins	
" "	11228	U. S. Consul. Hankow	ack Dis #27.	
" 19	11229	Capt. Perkins Ashuloti.	Arrest of J. Canning	
" "	11230	U. S. Legation Peking	ack Dis #113. Harbor regulations	
" "	11231	do do	do #115 Woosung Bar.	
" "	11232	Rev J. M. W. Farnham. Shanghai	Nellie Austins Land.	
" "	11233	U. S. Minister Peking	Regarding deposit public funds	
" "	11234	N. C. Ins Co. Shanghai	making dispt.	
" "	11235	F. C. Farley New York	Estate F. H. B. Jenkins	1
" 20	11236	Taotai Shanghai	Hopkins flour	
" "	11237	U. S. Consul Chinkiang	J. Thomis passport	1
" "	11238	do Ningpo	Regarding monthly reports	
" 21	11239	Capt. Perkins. Ashuloti. Shanghai	Arrest of Dougherty	

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DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURE
Mch 21	11240	Capt Perkins Ashuelot. Shanghai	Arrest of Dixie.	
" 22	11241	Dept of State. Washington	Wousung Bar.	
" "	11242	W. A. Drummond. Shanghai	Holmes & Kew Kew San case	
" 23	11243	J. Martin Sagt Path Jd Bell. Hongkong	Estate King & Co	
" "	11244	Russell & Co Shanghai	Pass for Speltier.	1
" "	11245	Taotai. Shanghai	Passports for places & time	
" "	11246	C. P. Blethen. Shanghai	Rect. Tls 50 for "Benj Aymer" Seaman	
" 26	11247	F. B. Forbes. do	Deed no 39	
" "	11248	Collector of Customs. Boston	Triplicate Invoices	2
" "	11249	do San Francisco	do	9
" "	11250	do New York	do	19
" "	11251	J. H. Blackfan. Washington	Forwarding P. O. A/c of G. W. W.	2
" "	11252	Taotai. Shanghai	Chinese appt	

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DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
Mch 26	11253	U.S. Consul. Canton.	ack recpt Dis 9/10 for Legation	
" 28	11254	Capt. Brown. Shanghai	arrest of C. Rankin ("J. Harvey")	
" "	11255	U.S. Consul Chinkiang	Sending Dis 1/30 + Circular about duty free goods	2
" "	11256	do Tientsin	Circular duty free goods	1
" "	11257	do Amoy	do do do do	1
" "	11258	do Canton	do do do do	1
" "	11259	do Foochow	do do do do	1
" "	11260	do Hankow	do do do do	1
" "	11261	do Newchwang	do do do do	1
" "	11262	do Ningpo	do do do do	1
" "	11263	E. Morel. Belgium Consul.	Congratulations upon being Knighted	
" 29	11264	U.S. Consul. Amoy.	Ack Dis no 114	
" "	11264½	Secty of Treasury. Washington	Estate W. W. Lovett (deed)	2

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DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURE
Mch 28	1265	Tantai Shanghai	Proposes visiting	
" 29	1265 p	Secty of State. Washington	Estate of W. W. Lovett (dead)	1
" "	1266	Consul Genl for France. Shanghai	Congratulations upon taking charge	

E + O. E.

Shanghai March 31st 1878.

J. Stahel Vice Consul General.

Shanghai China.

Inclosure No 2.

With Dispatch no. 52.

State Department.

Recd. Letter sent.

March. 31st 1878

[Form No. 118.]

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NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
W. O. Haviland.	7026	Swatow Dec 20./77.	Jany 3./78.	Writes L'Lichengii. Opinion attyd.		
Liu Intendant	7027	Shanghai. Jany 2./78.	" 5. "	Title deeds 232 & 301	4.	
do.	7028	" " 4 "	" " "	6 P. Blethens plan. pantoons		
do.	7029	" " 5 "	" 4. "	Voluntary contributions from Chinese in Hankow.		
Sister Superior.	7030	" " 4 "	" " .	Chf. off. "Titan" in Hospital.		
J. M. Walker.	7031	" " 5 "	" " "	a.c. & R.P. "Packang" "Yamaufong"		
do.	7032	" " " "	" " "	Appt. Master.		
State Department.	7033	Washington Nov 9./77.	" 4 "	Recht. 104/9 & B.B.'s & W. telegraphs		
U.S. Consul	7034	Foochow. Jany 3./78.	" 8 "	Forward. ret. to Washington	2.	
W. Handyside Esqr.	7035	Shanghai. " 4. "	" " "	Ack. recpt. Palmers effects.		
H.B.M's. Consul.	7036	" " 8 "	" 10 "	" " Mr. Stabels. appt.		
Vice Consul for Russia	7037	" " 9 "	" " "	" " " "		
U.S. Consul.	7038	Hankow. " 1 "	" 11 "	Molesdames Jenkins & Lt. Jenkins		

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NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
U.S. Consul.	4039	Hankow. Janry. 3./78.	Janry. 11/78.	Sending rets. Debt & Legation	6.	
Netherland Consul.	4040	Shanghai. " 11. "	" 12 "	Ack. Rm. Stahel takes charge		
U.S. Consul.	4041	Ningpo. " 10 "	" - .	Sending rets. Debt & Legation.	2	
U.S. Legation.	4042	Peking. Dec. 14/77.	" 14.	Re. J.J. Lais Customs case.		
U.S. Consul.	4043	Chinkiang " 22 "	" 4.	Regarding Rm. Conway in charge		
W.B. Jansen.	4044	Shanghai. Janry 14/78	" 14.	Rept. death of A. St. John.		
R. Nelson.	4045	" " 10 "	" "	Estate of Eliza J. Bridgman		
H. Reading.	4046	" " 12 "	" "	Ack. Rm. Stahel takes charge		
Annie Schultz.	4047	San Francisco Nov. 23/77	" "	Mrs. Mills affairs.		
Cons. Perkins "Ashmolet"	4048	Shanghai. Janry 15/78	" 15.	Sending Car. H. Larkin.		
Portuguese Consul.	4049	" Dec 20/77	" "	Portuguese on U.S. Ships.		
J.L. James.	4050	New York. P.O. Nov. 30/ "	" 16.	Letters via Europe to Shanghai		
U.S. Consul.	4051	Tientsin. Janry 2.	" 17.	Sending rets. for. Debt.		

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J. A. Wisner.	4052	Shanghai. January 14.	January 18.	Estate J. A. Johnson (dec'd)	8.	
U.S. Consul.	2053	Tientsin. " 2.	" " .	Consular Agency Chefoo.	1.	
R. A. Marvat.	4054	Shanghai " 18.	" 19.	Takes charge as Act. Ch. Judge.		
J. M. Walker.	4055	" " 10.	" " .	Pass to W. Watson to sign name		
Russell & Co.	4056	" " 21.	" 21.	A. & R. P. Ste "Hanan"		
do.	4057	" " "	" " .	Aff. Bill of Mass. do.		
C. C. Williams	4058	Swatow. " 14.	" " .	Disp with U.S. Consul Amoy		
U.S. Consul.	4059	Canton. " 12	" 22	Sending Dis. for Dept.	1.	
German Consul Genl.	4060	Shanghai. " 14.	" "	Takes charge of Consulate Genl		
U. S. Consul.	4061	Foochow. Dec. 28/77	" 8.	Estate of King & Co.		
S. Allen & H. H. Hickinger	4062	San Francisco Oct 22/ "	" 23	Ruaking Pat. a "K. H. Hickinger"	1.	
Consul Genl for Japan.	4063	Shanghai. January 24/78	" 24	Resumes charge of office		
U. S. Consul.	4064	Foochow. " 21 "	" 25	Ack. Dis. Im. Stat. taken chg.		

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M. N. Drummond.	4065	Shanghai. Janu. 25/[illegible]8.	Janu. 25/78.	Holmes Kau Kau San case.		
D. de Cardara.	4066	Bastan. Dec. 4./77.	" 22 "	Estate D. P. Harris.		
Mrs. M. A. Harris.	4067	Prashet. Nov. 26. "	" " "	do.		
Loon Yang.	4068	Amoy. Janu 21/78	" 28. "	Inquiring about death of son		
P. L. Crovat.	4069	Swatau " "	" " .	Appt. for Amoy Consular Agcy	1.	
H. O. Winsor.	4070	Yokohama. " 1.	" " .	Lost jewelry. P. O. D.		
Russell & Co.	4071	Shanghai. " 28.	" " .	Decd. 39. Cunninghams Prop[illegible]		
G. E. Eddows.	4072	Nagasaki. " 19.	" " .	asking about his register		
M. S. Consul.	4073	Bantan. " 20.	" 29.	Sending Dis. for Legation	1.	
M. S. Legation.	4074	Peking. " 16.	Feb 4.	Yamen ministers Sukin cases.		
do.	4075	" . " " .	" " .	Schr. "W. Phillips."		
do.	4076	" . " 14.	" " .	Harbor regulations & Coast lights		
do.	4077	" . " 18.	" " .	Asking for return passports		

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NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Lt. Commd'r Wise, "Palos"	4048	Shanghai. July. 2/78.	July. 2/78.	Arrest of Asplwin.		
U.S.N. Consul..	4049	Newchwang Dec 31/44.	" 4 ..	Sending returns for St. Dept	2.	
U.S. Consul.	4080	Tientsin. Jan 14/48	" " .	Ack. Bill of Sale Brig "Orphan"		
U.S.N. Consul	4081	Newchwang. Dec. 31/44	" " .	Sending returns for St. Dept.	1.	
Miss. Anna. Lewis.	4082	Shanghai. July. 4/78	" " .	Court case No. 684,		
J. Bailie.	4083	" Jan 30..	" " .	Ham Shanghai Nat. Band.		
J. W. Brooke.	4084	Wuhu. " 29..	" " .	asking for place Marshal.		
Chas. W. Hay.	4085	Shanghai. " 31..	" " .	appt. Capt. Lorcha "Clara"		
U.S. Consul.	4086	Ningpo. " 23..	" 4. ..	Sending Dis. for St. Dept.	1	
U.S.N. Consul Genl.	4084	Yokohama. " 24	" " .	ack. Rm. Stahel Extra charge		
U.S. Minister.	4088	Yokio. " "	" " .	" " "		
J. M. Walker.	4089	Shanghai. July. 8.	" 8 .	appt. Capt. Str. "Mustang"		
Treasurer Co.	4090	" " 9.	" 9 .	acct. Cost. F.H.B. Jenkins (dec'd)	2	

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NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
S. B. Farnham & Co.	4091	Shanghai. July 9./'98.	July 9./'98.	Appt. J.M. Walker as agt.		
do.	4092	" " " "	" " "	Endorsing new cable "Futuntoang"		
B. P. Blethen	4093	" " 8 "	" " .	Pantoan in front of land.		
D. Bilknap & B'Rhein.	4094	" " 12 "	" " .	Appraisal Lot. St. John.		
State. Dept.	4095	Washington Sept. 14./'98	Dec. 10./'98.	Tonnage dues on foreign vessels		
U.S. Consul.	4096	Hankow. June 31./'98	July 12/'98.	Sending Dis. for Legation		
do.	4097	Nimpo. July 12 "	" 13. "	Claim Estate Nelson (dec'd)	1.	
Taotai.	4098	Shanghai. June 6.	June 7. "	Notice departure for Nanking		
do.	4099	" " "	" 9 "	Kiukiang title deed No 326	3.	
do.	4100	" " "	" "	Kingsmills. " " 328	3.	
do.	4101	" " "	" "	Deed No. 39.		
Imperial Court.	4102	" " 8.	" "	Kwang Su case		
do.	4103	" " 17.	" 18.	Ack. Dr. Macgowans appt.		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* ..... 18 .

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Taotai.	4104	Shanghai. Jany 20/78.	Jany 21/78	Notice return from Nanking		
do.	4105	" " " "	" " "	Desp No. 39.		
do.	4106	" " 28 "	" 24 "	Will received Hon. Stahel.		
do.	4107	" " 26.	" 29 "	Recmd. Perkins passport	1.	
do.	4108	" " 29 "	" 30 "	Return Hon. Stahels call.		
do.	4109	" " 30 "	" "	Hon. Bluthum pantoon.		
do.	4110	" " 31.	" 31.	Desp No. 39.		
do.	4111	" " "	" "	" " 335.		
Chamber of Commerce	4112	" Feb. 13.	Feb. 13.	Shanghai harbor & coast lights.		
State Department.	4113	Washington. Dec. 20/77	" 14 "	Forbidding charge to Hon. Stahel.		
do.	4114	" " 22 "	" "	Ack. Hon. Wells telegram.		
do.	4115	" " 20 "	" "	Orders to Hon. Stahel to take charge		(Duplicate) Enclosures missing
Post Office Dept.	4116	" " 19.	" "	Letters via Europe to Shanghai		

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* ..... 18 .

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
U.S. Consul.	4114	Soochow. July 8./98.	July 15./98.	Requesting two passports.		
do.	4118	" " 1 "	" "	Rebellious Natives (Chinese)		
Lt.-Comm'd. Wise. "Palos"	4119	Shanghai. " 16 "	" 16 "	Notice of desertion.		
Geo. A. Lumsden.	4120	Belfast. Dec. 8./97.	" "	Regarding mail matter.		
U.S. Legation	4121	Peking Jan. 29./98	" 18.	Sending Com. Statistics Chinese names.		
Taotai.	4122	Shanghai. " 31 "	" 4 "	Trans. Watmans dtd 335.	3	
do.	4123	" Feby. 15.	" 15.	Dtd No. 39.		
do.	4124	" " "	" 16.	Departure for Soochow.		
U.S. Consul.	4125	Soochow. " 14.	" 18.	Transmitting "K. Fleischer"		
Taotai	4126	Shanghai. " 19.	" 19	Affd. German Consul Genl.		
Capt. J. Young. "Immerse"	4124	Hong Kong. " 12.	" "	Harm Shang. Volunteer Band.		
D.B. Williams.	4128	do. " 14.	" 21.	Asking Com. Instructions - rplt.		
French Consul Genl.	4129	Shanghai. " 20.	" "	Inviting Shang Hwa. Hospital.		

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* ..... 18 .

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
U.S. Consul	4130	Ningpo. July 19/98.	July 21/98.	Claim Estate "Valentine".		
Capt. Pusey.	4131	Shanghai. " 18 "	" " "	Chief off. Sq. "Vesta".		
U.S. Minister	4132	Peking. " 5 "	" " "	Trade Dollar.		
do.	4133	" " " "	" " "	Ack. rec't #593/4.		
do.	4134	" " 4.	" " "	Mr. Colby & Mr. Emery case.		
do.	4135	" " "	" " "	Ltr. & Encls. Customs Case.		
do.	4136	" " " "	" " "	Lt. U.S. Telegraph Cable to Woosung.		
do.	4137	" " 8.	" " "	Mr. Eckfeldt's commission	1.	
U.S.N. Consul.	4138	Newchwang. June 9. "	" " "	Sending Dis. Cert. St. Dept.	3.	
H.W. Denison.	4139	Yokohama. July 13 "	" 22.	asking for copies Ct. Regulations.		
Lt. Wilkins "Ashuelot"	4140	Shanghai. " 22.	" "	Shipment of Edi Martin.		
U.S. Vice Consulate.	4141	" " " "	" " "	Discharge " "	3.	
H. Clendinnen.	4142	" " 23.	" 23.	Appt. Mr. Woolfe as agent.		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* ..... 18 .

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
A. Henderson.	4143	Shanghai July 23/78.	July 23/28.	Affdt. Capt. Lacha "Chantung"		
U.S. Consul,	4144	Hankow. " 16 "	" " "	Sending Dis. for St. Dept.	1	
do.	4145	" " 18 "	" " "	" " " " "	1.	
J. Baillie.	4146	Shanghai. " 22. "	" " "	Hon Shanghai Vol. Band.		
Chamber of Commerce	4147	" " " "	" " "	Trade Dollar.		
U.S. Consul.	4148	Foochow. " 21 "	" 25.	Claim capt "K. Fletcher"		
Commis. of Customs	4149	Shanghai. " 25 "	" " "	Re L.L. Co's. Customs case.		
J. M. Walker.	4150	" " " "	" " "	Chf. Engr. "Pao Kang"		
U.S.N. Consul.	4151	Hong Kong. " 19 "	" " "	Watch carpenter "Lillia M Long"		
Dist. Magistrate	4152	Shanghai. " 25 .	" 26 .	Capt. Patterson collision case		
Taotai.	4153	" " 26 .	" 24 .	Return from Foochow.		
W.S. Wetmore	4154	" " 24 .	" "	Change name Eng "Fairy" to "Titan"		
U.S. Consul.	4155	Hiogo & Osaka. " 22	" 28	Fav. Dis. from St. Dept.	2.	

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* ..... 18 .

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
State. Department.	4156	Washington Dec 20/77	Feb. 28.	Original 4115 with land	1.	
J. H. Burnett.	4157	Wenchan. Feb 22/78	Mch. 1.	Postal orders.		
Chas. Hay.	4158	Shanghai. Mch 2. "	" 2	Bath Wenchan "Solara"		
O. N. Denny.	4159	" Feb. 14	" 1.	Ack. dispatches 125/128.		
Yantai.	4160	" Mch. 1.	" 2.	Desp. 39.		
R. S. Wainwright.	4161	" " 4.	" 4.	Enc. Malcolm vs Jenkins.		
Consul Genl. for Japan	4162	" " "	" 5.	asking to see Court Room.		
Julia S. Jarvis.	4163	" " 5.	" "	Watch Ext. U.H.B. Jenkins.		
Dist. magistrate.	4164	" Feb. 25.	Feb. 28.	Yantai land		
St. Wilkins "Ashuelot"	4165	" Mch. 6.	Mch. 6.	Shipment of Geo. Johnson.		
Ship office A. B. Mis. C.	4166	" " 5.	" "	Acct wages. do.	3	
U. M. S. S. Co.	4167	" " "	" "	Rules for maritime Sts.	1.	
U. S. Consul	4168	Canton. Feb. 26	" 4	Dis. 44. for Dept.	1.	

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* ..... 18 .

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Lt. Col. W. F. Kelly.	4139	Shanghai Mch. 6.	Mch 7.	Affdy. to transfer stock.		
U.S. Consul.	4140	Amoy. Feb. 25.	" 8.	Return doc. Williams & Co case	1.	
" .	4141	" " "	" " .	Ack. rect 222. 223.		
" .	4142	Foochow. Mch. 2.	" " .	"Benj Ayman" case.		
Williams & Co.	4143	Swatow " "	" " .	Letter for Mr. Seward.	1.	
U.S. Consul.	4144	Amoy. " 4.	" " .	Ack. rect of Dispatches		
Williams & Co.	4145	Swatow. Feb. 26.	" " .	Consular Agent. Swatow		
J.M. Blackfan.	4146	Washington. Jany. 5.	" 9.	Annual rept. P.O.D.	1.	
Act. Supt. P.O.D.	4147	Yokohama. Feb. 28.	" " .	Termination of agreement	1.	
U.S.N. Consul Genl	4148	" " "	" " .	Schr. "William Phillips".		
Capt. Peters "Admiral"	4149	Shanghai. Mch. 6.	" " .	Shipment Labourers Master.		
Mind. Court.	4180	" " 5.	" 5.	"Benj Ayman" case		
Dis. Marshal.	4181	" " 10.	" 11.	Partisans Collusion case		

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* ..... 18 .

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Lieut. Perkins. Actg Consul"	4182	Shanghai. March 11.	Mch. 11.	Sending receipt for Tahsun funds	1	
H. B. Endicott.	4183	" " "	" "	Str. "Nganking"		
Dist. Magistrate	4184	" " 12	" 12	Warrant for seal.		
Byrne & Boyton.	7185	" " 13	" 13	monthly clearance Str Nganking		
State. Department.	4186	Washington. Jany 23	" 14	Ack. Dis 20/22 & about stamps		
do.	4184	" " 16	" "	Rect Mr. Wells. 4/19.		
do	7188	" " 9	" "	Correspondence with Collectors		
Post office Dept.	7189	" " 14	" "	Postal guide.	1	
Dist. Magist.	7190	Shanghai. Mch. 14.	" "	Time for audience.		
U. S. Consul.	7191	Chinkiang " 12	" "	Ack. 92 for Dispt 69. Signature		
Soo Ming.	7192	Amoy. " 11.	" 15	Regarding his sons claim.		
C. P. Bluthen.	7193	Shanghai. " 14	" "	Citizenship D. Warner.		
Russell & Co.	7194	" " 15	" "	Pass for Shelter.		

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NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Rev. J. M. W. Farnham	4195	Shanghai. Mch. 15.	Mch. 15	Nellie Austin's land	1.	
U.S. Consul.	4196	Hankow. " 11	" 16	Jenkins matter ex. last.		
Secty. N.C. Fire Ins. Co.	4194	Shanghai. " 16	" "	Wishes to pursue accts.		
U.S. Consul.	4198	Tientsin. " 12	" "	Holmes & Kan Kee Dan case.		
U.S. Legation.	4199	Peking. July. 23.	" "	Rules for Shanghai Harbor	1.	
do.	4200	" . Mch. 3.	" "	Attachment case.		
do.	4201	" . " 4	" "	Shanghai Harbor & Bar.	1.	
C. P. Bletton	4202	Shanghai. " 16	" 16.	Chf. officer "Almatia"		
do.	4203	" " 14	" "	Capt. "Dido"		
Capt. Perkins "Ashuelot"	4204	" " 18	" 18	Reward for J. Anning.	1	
U.S.N. Consul.	4205	Nanchwang. July. 2.	" "	Dis. 168/9 for Capt.	2	
U.S. Consul.	4206	Amoy. Mch. 8.	" "	" 142 " " .	1.	
do.	4207	" " 13.	" "	" 143 " " .	1.	

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* ..... *18* .

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
U.S. Consul.	7208	Hankow. March 15.	March 18.	Dis. for Dft. & mail bags.	2.	
Secty. Shanghai Club.	7209	Shanghai. " 16	" "	Claim agst. Pay. Burnside.		
Geo. L. Bull.	7210	" " 18.	" "	Sarchar "Clara"		
J. J. Caffey.	7211	" " "	" "	do.		
Capt. Perkins.	7212	" " 19.	" 19	Arrest & Arming.		
Secty. N.G. Ins. Co.	7213	" " "	" "	Making alphabet mark.		
U.S. Consul.	7214	Chinkiang. " 18	" 20	J. Thomis passport.	3.	
U.S.S. "Ashuelot"	7215	Shanghai. " 20	" "	Sending for Arming.		
G. G. Hoffstein.	7216	" " "	" "	Seizure of Steam by Customs	1.	
U.S. Consul.	7217	Nimpo. " 19	" "	Manifests rebt. Nimpo Steamer		
Chf. French Police.	7218	Shanghai. " 21	" 21	Arrest of Deserter.		
U.S. Minister.	7219	Peking. " 14.	" "	Secretary agency.		
do.	7220	" " "	" "	Chinese Passage		

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Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* ..... *18* .

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
U.S.S. "Ashuelot"	7221	Shanghai. Mch. 21.	March. 21.	sending Jan Daughety.		
Nettuland Yd. Secty.	7222	Hiogo. " 16.	" " .	Estate King & Co.		
U.S.S. "Ashuelot"	7223	Shanghai. " 22.	" 22.	sending Jan Dues.		
Taotai Shanghai	7224	" " "	" "	Passports.		
Consular Agent.	7225	Chefoo. " 20	" "	Holmes & Kau Kun San case.		
U.S. Consul.	7226	Foochau. " 18	" "	"Benj Aymar" case		
Taotai Shanghai.	7227	Shanghai. " 23	" 26	Russell & Co's. Spelter.		
Dist. Magist-	7228	" " "	" "	Passports visit-		
U.S. Consul.	7229	Canton. " 13	" "	sending disp. 9-10 Jan Leg	2.	
Taotai Shanghai.	7230	Shanghai. " 26	" "	Chii new Taotai.		
W.C. Miller.	7231	" " 27	" "	complt. agst. Ship "J. Harvey"		
Dept. of State.	7232	Washington. Jany. 31.	" 28	Circular letter duty free goods.		
do.	7233	" Feb 4.	" "	ack. Mr. Wells. 20/22.		

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NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Dept. of State.	7234	Washington. Jan 24.	March 28.	Estate of L. S. Williams (died)		
Consul Genl for France	7235	Shanghai March 28.	" "	Announcing his departure		
U.S. Consul.	7236	Amoy. " 23.	" "	Sending dis 3 Dec. 174. 75. 76. 3 Dec. 77 for Dept of State. 6 Enclosures.		
do.	7237	" " 20	" "	Ack. dis. 225. 26. 29.		
U.S.S. "Ashuelot"	7238	Shanghai. " 28	" "	Arest of Dowling.		
Taotai. Shanghai.	7239	" " "	" "	Announcing his visit.		
U.S.S. "Ashuelot"	7240	" " 29.	" 29.	Sending for deserter Dowling.		
Consul Genl for France.	7241	" " "	" 30.	Charge d'affaires.		
U.S. Consul.	7242	Nimgpo. " 30.	" 31.	Ack. dis. No. 169.		

E. & O. E.
Shanghai. March. 31. 1878.

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai China.
Inclosure No. 3.
With Dispatch No. 52

State Department

Recd Letter returned.

(Form No. 121.)

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with J. Stahel Esq U. S. Consul at Shanghai, from January 1st to March 31st, inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
January 1	Andrew Anderson	Shanghai		Shanghai	Nil	
" 8	William Arthur Dobbyn	"	Pilot	"	In hands of Executor.	

Shanghai March 31st 1878.

J. Stahel

U. S. Consul Gen.

Shanghai China

Inclosure No 5.

With Dispatch No 52.

State Department

Return of deceased American citizens.

March 31. 1878

Ark, Ark 1/2 Wood

No. 53.

Ark Key 2/
Copy to Salem Key
Harbor Key 2 2

Copy to Com. on Exp. in State Dep't Dec 7. 1878.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 3d. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty of State.
Washington D. C.

Subject of dispatch.
Estate. Chas. F. Williams (dec'd)

Inclosure.
No. 1. Schedule of papers in Estate.

No. 53

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 3d. 1848.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 4, with its inclosures - and in reply I beg to say that the Estate of Chas. F. Williams (died) appears on the Docket of the Court of this Consulate General as No 332 all the papers being in order.

I herewith transmit (Inclosure No 1.) copies of documents as per memo at foot.

I have communicated with Mr — Broadford who informs me he has no further information to give than is contained in the Records.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient Servant
R. Stahl.
Vice Consul General (am)

Inclosure No. 1. Contains.

"A" Copy of Will

"B" " " Inventory

"C" " " Letter from J. Pike.

"D" " " Order in Probate.

"E" " " Letter Executor handing accts & vouchers

"F." " " Executors acct.

(Copy) A

In the name of God. Amen.
I Charles. F. Williams. of Williamsburg New York State. being of sound mind and understanding. do make this my last Will and Testament -
I direct that all my just debts. funeral and testamentary expenses. be paid and satisfied by my executors hereinafter named as soon after my decease as is proper.
I direct that the residue of my estate shall be paid to the "Seamans Snug Harbor" or "Seamans Hospital"; at New York except those parts hereinafter devised.
To O. B. Bradford of Shanghai I give my. gold watch and gold eye glasses. to be kept by him in remembrance of me.
To Capt. John. Pike of Shanghai. I give my long robust sky glasses. my field rifle. quadrant and chip axe.
To Frank Hoyt Lenzeuer of Shanghai I give my album of photographs. and my writing desk.
To Charles. Williams I give the choice of a lot of clothing in a large box now at Nanking in care of G. B. Paul of the Chinese arsenal there. also to him I give my lot of cooking utensils -
To John. C. Coates. pilot. I give my prayer book.
To John Seymans. pilot I give my small shot gun and revolver.
I direct my executors to use their judgment in disposing of my other articles of clothing &c. &c. &c.
I hereby nominate. constitute and appoint O. B. Bradford and John Pike of Shanghai to be executors of this my last Will and Testament, and direct that they may be allowed to act without filing bonds. should such mut

the requirements of law.

In Witness whereof, I have to this my last Will and Testament set my hand at Shanghae this twenty-fifth day of November A.D. 1868.

(Sgd) Ch. J. Williams.

Signed and declared by Charles. J. Williams the Testator in our presence (who at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses) to be his last Will and testament at the General Hospital at Shanghae. this 25th. day of November 1868.

2d Offrs S.S. "Musso"
Shanghai Hospital.
Shanghae.

(Sgd) James. J. Johns.
(") James. McKillop.
(") O.B. Bradford.

memo. of property referred to in the foregoing Will.
Shs. 416 83 in the "Chartered Mercantile Bank."
Shanghai. Capt. Pike holds the evidence of deposite
mex $150- more in the hands of Capt. Pike-
mex. $50- in the hands of O.B Bradford.
and to which extent he is responsible to the "Shanghai
Gunnal Hospital" for any treatment.
Wm. J. McLaughlin has settled the claims
held against him for $500—

On this 11th day of December. 1868 before me Clerk of
the Court of the US Consulate Gunnal. personally
appeared James F. Johns. and James McKillop who
declared that they together with myself. at the request
of Chas. F. Williams the testator in his presence and
in the presence of each other did sign their
names as witnesses to the said last Will and
testament foregoing, which the said Chas. F. Williams
declared to be his last Will and testament.
Witness my hand & the seal of the Court
at Shanghai this Eleventh day of December 1868.

L.S. (Sgd) O.B Bradford
Clk of Court.

(Sgd) James. F. Johns.
(") James. McKillop.

Court of U.S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. Dec. 11. 1868.

I the undersigned do hereby certify that I together with James. McKillop and James. J. Johns. did on the morning of the 25th. November 1868. sign the foregoing will of Chas. J. Williams as a witness and — Witnesses thereto, and that the testator declared to us that the said was his last will and testament and desired us in the presence of each other to so subscribe our names as such witnesses.

L.S. Witness my hand and the seal of the Court, this 11th day of. December 1868,
(Sgd) O.B. Bradford.
Clk of Court.

Court of the United States Consulate General.
Shanghai April 3d. 1878. I the undersigned do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true correct and faithfull copy of the last will and testament & proofs thereon in the Estate of. Chas. J. Williams (deceased) on file in this office.

Witness my hand & the seal of this Court the day & year in this certificate written.
B.R. Lewis.
Acting. Clk. of Court.

U.S. Consulate General Shanghai. Apl. 3. 1878.
I the undersigned Vice Consul General of the United States at Shanghai do hereby certify that B.R. Lewis. who signed the foregoing certificate is the acting clerk of the Court of this Consulate General. and as such his certificate is worthy of full faith & credit.

Witness my hand & the seal of this Consulate General. this 3d. Apl. A.D. 1878. at Shanghai.
J. Stahel
U.S.N. Consul General

(Cahy) 93

Inventory of personal effects of Chas. F. Williams deceased.

1. Hat.
1. Pr. Stockings.
3. White shirts.
1. Pr. Pants.
1 " Opera glasses.
1. Razor.
Price of a watch.
1. Gold Watch.
1 Pr. Eye glasses.
4. Blankets.
1 Pillow.
Sundry. price of clothing.
1 Sub.
O.B.S. 1 Gun amcoat. 1 cloth amcoat O.B.S.
O.B.S. 1 Pr. Blue pants.

(Sgd) Chas. Williams
U.S. Marshal.

Shanghai. Dec. 11th 1868.

Additional inventory of personal effects of Chas. F. Williams (deceased)

1 Gun.
3. Pr. Chairs.
1. Watch guard.
2. Hats
1. Quadrant.
4. Coats.
3. Vests.
3. Crimean shirts.
6. White shirts.
4. Pr. Pants.
4 Pr. Drawers.
4 Dillan cases.
2 Pr suspenders.
1. Towel.
4. Pr. Socks.
1. Curtain.
5. Books.
1. Trunk.

(Sgd) Chas. Williams.
U.S. Marshal.

Shanghai. July 6th. 1869.

Court of the U.S. Consulate General Shanghai Apl. 3./78

I the undersigned do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true correct and faithful copy of the Inventory of Effects in the Estate of Chas. F. Williams (deceased) on file in this office.

Witness my hand & the seal of this Court the day & year in this certificate written

B.R. Lewis.
Acty. Clk. of Ct.

U.S. Consulate General Shanghai Apl. 3./1878.

I the undersigned Vice Consul General of the United States at Shanghai, do hereby certify that B.R. Lewis who signed the foregoing certificate is the acting clerk of the Court of this Consulate General, and as such his certificate is worthy of full faith & credence.

Witness my hand & the seal of this Consulate General this 3d. April A.D. 1878. at Shanghai

J. Stahel.
U.S.V. Consul General

(Copy)

Shanghai. January 25. 1869.

Geo. F. Seward Esq.
U.S. Consul General.
Shanghai

Sir:

With reference to my appointment by the testator as co-executor of the last will and testament of Chas. H. Williams with Wm. O. B. Bradford. I have to inform you that my duties call me so frequently and for so long a time from Shanghai that I will find it inconvenient to accept the said trust. I have therefore to request that Wm. Bradford be informed to act independently of me in the matter, this being my formal assent thereto.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servt.
(sgd) John Pike.

Court of the U.S. Consulate General. Shanghai. Apl. 3. 1878.

I the undersigned hereby certify that the foregoing is a true correct and faithful copy of the original letter of John Pike in the Estate of Chas. H. Williams (dec'd) on file in this office.

Witness my hand & the seal of this Court the day & year in this certificate mentioned.

B.P. Rhuis.
acting clk. of Ct.

U.S. Consulate General. Shanghai. Apl. 3. 1878

I the undersigned Vice Consul General of the United States at Shanghai. do hereby certify that B.P. Rhuis who signed the foregoing certificate. is the acting clerk of the Court of this Consulate General. and as such his certificate is worthy of full faith & credence.

Witness my hand & the Seal of this Consulate General this 3d. April. A. D. 1878. at Shanghai

J. Stabel
U.S. Vice Consul General

(Copy)

Court of the U.S. Consulate General.

Shanghai. January 25th 1869

Estate of Chas. F. Williams.

In Probate.

On reading and filing the proof of the Last Will and Testament of Charles F. Williams, late master of the Chinese Steamer "Fei Loong"

and on reading and filing the letter of application to be relieved from acting as co-executor of Capt. John Pike is read.

Ordered.

That the said Will be and is hereby admitted to Probate, and O.B. Bradford confirmed as executor thereof under the same. That the application of Capt. John Pike be granted and that the said O.B. Bradford act as sole executor in China, of said last will and testament.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Court at Shanghai this twenty fifth day of January A.D. 1869

L.S.

(sgd) Geo. F. Seward.

Court of the United States Consulate General.

Shanghai, April 3rd 1878. I the undersigned do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, correct and faithful copy of the order in Probate in the Estate of Chas F. Williams (deceased) on file in this office.

Witness my hand & the seal of this Court. the day & year in this certificate written.

[illegible]

acts. Clk of C.

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL SHANGHAI JUSTICE E PLURIBUS UNUM

United States Consulate General. Shanghai. April 3. 1878.

I the undersigned Vice Consul General of the United States at Shanghai. do hereby certify that B.R. Lunds. who signed the foregoing certificate is the acting Clerk of the Court of this Consulate General. and as such his certificate is worthy of full faith and credence:

Witness my hand and the seal of this Consulate General this 3d April A. D. 1878. at Shanghai.

J. Stahel

U.S.V. Consul General

(Copy) E

Shanghai. July. 8. 1870.

O. Jenkins Esq.
U.S. Vice Consul General.
Shanghai.

Sir:

I hand you inclosed my account in the Estate of Chas. F. Williams (deceased) under whose will I am executor.

I transmit under this date to Joseph Grunthal Esq Treasurer of the Sailors Snug Harbor of New York the sum of £200:8:5 Sterling, being the amount due by the will to that institution as the residuary legatee.

I am.

Your obt. servt.
(Sgd) O. B. Bradford.
Executor.

Court of the U.S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. July. 8th 1870.

Estate C. F. Williams
In Probate.

On reading and filing the foregoing application of the Executor and his accounts it was.

Ordered

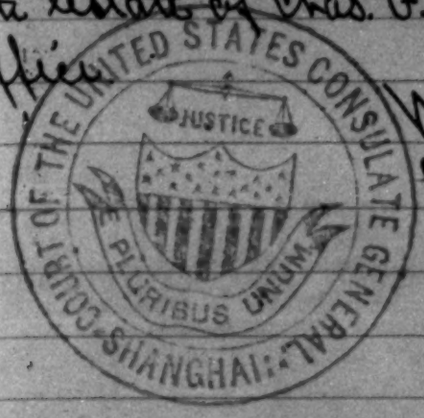
That they be and are hereby accepted, and that the case be closed on the docket of the Court of Probate

L.S.

(Sgd) O. Jenkins.
Vice Consul General
and Judge in Probate.

Court of the U.S. Consulate Genl. Shanghai. Apl. 3/78.

I the undersigned do hereby certify that the foregoing are true correct & faithful copies of original documents in the Estate of Chas. T. Williams (deceased) on file in this office.



Witness my hand & the seal of this Court the day & year in this certificate written.

B.R. Lewis
Acting Clk. of Ct.

U.S. Consulate Genl. Shanghai Apl. 3/78.

I the Undersigned Vice Consul Genl of the United States at Shanghai do hereby certify that B.R. Lewis. who. signed the foregoing certificate is the Acting Clerk of the Court of this Consulate Genl. and as such his certificate is worthy of full faith and credence.

Witness my hand and the seal of this Consulate Genl. this 3d. April A. D. 1878. at Shanghai.

J. Stahl
U.S.V. Consul Genl

(baby) "J"

O. B. Bradford
Executor in China of the last Will
and Testament of Chas. J. Williams
in acct. with.
The Estate of Chas. J. Williams.
(deceased)

Dr.		Yls. ¢
For Cash rec'd from Testator.	$50.	34.50
" " " " J. Pike.	150.	112.50
" " " Sale effects.	16.	12.00
" " " Disparite in Bank. & interest.		422.20
		Taels. 884.20

Cr.	Vouchers.		
By Cash paid Testator	1/361	$10-	7.50
" " " Bay.	2/363	2.50	1.88
" " " Hospital	3/364.		38.00
" " " Tailor.	4/366.	6.50	4.88
" " " Burial.	5/367		90.00
" " " Amatayne.	6/476	1.87	1.41
" " " Test. Expenses	7/497	34.65	25.92
" .5% on Yls. 884.20.			44.21
Balance carried into Bal Acct. @ 6 mos. for $ 200.8.5.			
Stating payable to order Joseph Greenleaf Esq. Treasurer Sailors Snug Harbor New York. as a legacy under the will 30. hints attached			640.40
E.E.O.E.			Taels 884.20

Shanghai. July. 8. 1870.

(sgd) O. B. Bradford
Executor of the last Will and
Testament of Chas. J. Williams.
(deceased)

Copy of the U.S. Consulate General Shanghai Apl 3. 1878.

The undersigned hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and faithful copy of the Original record of U.S. Probate of the last Will and Testament of the Estate of Chas. J. Williams (dec'd) on file in this office.

Witness my hand & the seal of this Court the day & year in this certificate written.

R. R. Lewis
Acting Clk. of Ct.

U.S. Consulate General. Shanghai. Apl. 3d. 1878.

The undersigned Vice Consul General of the United States at Shanghai. do hereby certify that R. R. Lewis who signed the foregoing certificate is the acting Clerk of the Court of this Consulate Genl. and as such his certificate is worthy of full faith and credence.

Witness my hand & the seal of this Consulate General this 3d. Apl. A.D. 1878. at Shanghai.

J. Hahl.
U.S.V. Consul General

Enclosure No 1.
With Consulate Genl's Dispatch No 63.
State Department.
Copies. Probate of
Chas. J. Williams dec'd

En
F.

sent to
copy to
committee
Wm.

Wood

Special. No. 1.

Mr Jones to Hale

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
MAY 16 1878

U. S. Consulate General. Shanghai.

April 5th 1878.

Mr Bradford to the Department of State.

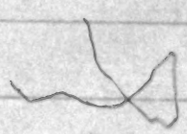
Subject-

The Charges made against him.

Abstract of Contents.

Refers to the Charges made against him by Mr. Wells and others.
Remarks upon the irregularity of the proceedings taken by Mr. Wells.
Incloses a copy of a letter from D. J. Macgowan vindicating him of the charge of violating the mail.
Presents a copy of a preliminary statement in the matter of the indictment against him. which was not sent to the Department. and incloses an extract from a letter by Mr. Seward.

Three inclosures.



Special. No. 1.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 8th 1878.

Honorable Wm M. Evarts.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to say that I am informed by Mr. Seward that the Department instructed the late Consul General. Mr. G. Wiley Wells. to examine into and report upon charges advanced against me by Mr. J. C. Myers and others. The instructions given to Mr. Wells. and the papers inclosed with them, have not been seen by me, excepting a letter of Commander Matthews. a list of names of persons in and about Shanghai. and a statement signed by Mr. Richard Robins. in denial so far as I now remember. of certain statements previously made by him.

Under

Under these circumstances I have had no opportunity to present to the Department such facts and explanations as may be called for.

I am informed also by Mr. Devane that Mr. Wells has sent to the Department two or more dispatches, reporting upon the matters submitted to him by the Department, and advancing various grave charges against me. I have not seen any of these dispatches or reports, and I am not informed of their contents excepting by hearsay. I believe that Mr. Wells did not present to me many of the matters for explanation: that he did not submit fully the explanations which I did make, and that when given the opportunity, I shall be able to vindicate myself perfectly.

The last mail brought from Washington a letter, or statement presented to Congress on the 23rd day of January 1878 by Mr. J. C. Myers: a letter which purports to have been addressed

5

to Mr. Wells by Mr. Richard Rhomix
on the 25th day of October. 1877: and a
letter addressed by the same person
to Mr. Springer on the 4th day of th
February. 1878.

The various matters contained
in these documents which relate to
my conduct as an officer of the
Government will be dealt with by
me at an early moment.

I propose also to ask the
Vice Consul General in charge to provide
me with Copies of Mr. Wells' reports.
and of any other papers bearing upon
my case. with a view to deal with
them in the same manner.

In November last I was th
arraigned in the Criminal Court. Mr.
Wells presiding. and an indictment
of twenty five Counts was read to me.
I believe that I am innocent in respect
of each and every Count of this indict-
ment. I had had some reason to
distrust the judgment and temper of
Mr. Wells. and to believe that he was

disposed

disposed to carry the prosecution in a high handed manner. regardless of the forms of law. and of the first principles of fair dealing. Under these circumstances I was naturally anxious to submit the issues involved. to the Government itself. and being advised that this could be effected in no other way. I entered a plea of "technically guilty. but innocent of any "intent to commit a violation of law. "or to oppose a regulation of the Govt "Government". I was informed that a bill of particulars would be at once prepared. and given to me. and that upon this I could submit to the Government my evidence and explanations. This bill of particulars was not given to me before the departure of Mr. Wells. and. as I am informed. has never been prepared. I am now making an application to the Court for such bill of particulars. and upon receiving it. if granted. will proceed to take such further action as may

seem

been necessary.

It will be manifest to you that under these circumstances I have been unable to make any detailed statement to the Government. I did, however, present to Mr. Wells on the 22nd November 1877, a general statement hastily prepared on the 12th, a copy of which I inclose herewith. But which he informed me on the 20th of January last, he did not see fit to transmit to the Government, although specially requested to do so by me.

I desire to say here that I am intended in entering the plea stated above, simply to put matters in form to go to the Government: not at all to admit wrongful action on my part: and that I shall henceforth contend, if it becomes necessary, that the plea was in fact and in law a plea of not guilty, and should have been so considered by the Court. I had no copy of the indictment & furnished to me, or information of its

terms

terms. until I was brought into Court.

The facts recited above will indicate, as I respectfully submit, that I have been most severely and unjustly dealt with. and this will be more patent from the remarks which I have now to offer in regard to the charge advanced against me of having violated the mail. upon which charge I was declared guilty by Mr. Wells. on the 22d of October. 1877. and sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars. Costs of Court. forty two 50/100 dollars. and to an imprisonment of twenty days.

I have been perfectly aware in this case that my vindication would certainly appear in the Course of Time. This vindication I am now able to submit to you. in a letter which I have received from D. J. Macgowan. upon whose information the Case was brought. a copy of which I inclose. /2

I am now making an application to the Court for a new

trial

trial of this matter. as I desire that all the facts may be made a matter of record, and because they will go far to relieve me from any blame which may attach to me for having, under circumstances of an extraordinary nature, and which are more or less perfectly known to the Department. taken a copy of a letter written by a person who to my knowledge was endeavoring to malign me and my Chief, the Minister at Peking. I ought to say, however, that I have made no use of the Copy thus taken.

I am informed that the record of this Case has been transmitted to the Department, and I may be permitted here to pass upon it the following remarks.

First — That I was not furnished before being arraigned for trial, with any Copy of the information upon which the proceedings were based. This was in direct Contravention of Rule No. 59 of the Court Regulations.

which

which provides. "no citizen shall be
"arraigned for trial until the offence
"charged is distinctly made known to
"him by the Council. in respondents own
"language. In Cases of magnitude.
"and in all cases when demanded.
"an attested Copy. (or translation) of the
"Complaint. information. or Statement.
"authenticated by the Council. shall be
"furnished him in his own language.
"as soon as may be after his arrest."
I was arrested near midnight. on
Saturday. the 20th day of October. 1877.
and without explanation of any
kind, committed to prison. and
brought into Court on Monday morning
the 22nd. at ten o'clock. not even
knowing the name of the informant
against me.

Second — The proceedings then
taken. that is to say. upon the so-
called trial of the 22nd October. were
such as those usually had before a
Committing Magistrate — always
excepting the evident determination

of

of the Court to convict me — and not at all such as those authorized by law upon the trial of a case.

Third — That the Court was not constituted as required by law. The Statute provides. (Section 9. act of 1860.) that a Consul when sitting alone. may decide all cases in which the fine imposed does not exceed five hundred dollars. or the term of imprisonment does not exceed ninety days: in all other cases he is to sit with associates. Mr Wells. as the record will show. acted without associates. This case was one of such gravity. as I respectfully submit. that a far heavier punishment than that actually awarded. should have been decreed. if I was guilty. and heavier than was competent for the Court to award sitting alone. It certainly is not competent for a Consular officer to deal with cases of magnitude simply by awarding punishment disproportioned to

the

the offence.

Fourth — That I was refused reasonable time in which to prepare a defence. Considering my official position. the gravity of the offence charged, and the statement made by the Court itself. that my standing in the Community was of a high character. this application should not have been refused.

Fifth — That the judgment of the Court was not supported by the evidence adduced. the prosecuting witness not even declaring that he had not parted with a copy of the letter in question: and my statement that there was time for the original letter to have been sent back. which was quite true. was given no weight. I respectfully submit that the Case against me was not complete under these circumstances. and that there were no sufficient grounds for any condemnation.

Sixth — That the Court was evidently prejudiced against me. is shown by the whole

whole proceedings. and especially in the remark made by the Judge from the Bench. that "facts and circumstances "of which he could not speak. were "known to him. which confirmed my "guilt as proven on the Stand". Language which I respectfully submit is unprecedented in the history of judicial procedure. unworthy of a Judge. and unfounded in fact.

Seventh - That the record of proceedings was not made in accordance with the Rule No. 87 of the Court Regulations. which directs that "all testimony must be taken in "writing in open Court. by the Counsel "or his order. and signed by the witness. "after being read over to him for "his approval and correction. "and it shall form part of the papers "in the Case." It will be found upon examination that the record is deficient in this respect. having been made by filing a newspaper report of the proceedings.

2

I could have appealed this matter to the Minister. But I regretted from doing so. being unwilling to draw him into the Controversy. and because I desired that my vindication should rest upon evidence. rather than the want of it. I inclose a copy of an extract from a letter addressed to me by Mr. Secord on the 21st of January last.

1/3

In Case the Court shall not be able to grant a new trial of this matter. I may apply to it to declare the proceedings of the 22d of October null and void. Yet I must Confess to the Government that I feel unwilling. although so grievously wronged. to present for the Comment of the world the gross irregularities exhibited by Mr. Wells. even as briefly and imperfectly as given above. I shall be glad. however. to be advised by the Department what Steps may be taken by me to secure appropriate redress.

Recurring

Recurring to midsum 2d. 1. I observed day, that Mr. Wells appeared to Furnish that very few, if any, of the fees which had always been considered unofficial. were really such. But after more mature reflection I am satisfied that the practice long th pursued in the office, and under different incumbents, was substantially right. In these respects, and more particularly in the case of th notarial fees, the regulations are not altogether clear. To these questions however, I will recur when furnished with a bill of particulars.

I am confident that a very small part (if any) of the sum which I am charged with having failed to return to the Treasury, can be rightfully th considered to belong to the government, and that this fact must have been known to Mr. Wells.

I have the honor to be - Sir.
Your Obedient Servant.
O. H. Prentiss

Indemnes -

Inclosures –

No. 1 – Copy of Senate remarks on plea of "technically guilty."

No. 2 – Copy of letter from D. J. Mac. Farren to Mr. Bradford of 3rd April. 1878.

No. 3 – Extract from letter from Mr Devens to Mr. Bradford Jany. 21st 1878.

Inclosure No. 1.

Copy.

Sent to Mr. Wells Nov. 22nd 1877.

In the Court of the U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. November 12th 1877.

In the Cause
The United States vs O. B. Bradford.

Arraignment - Notes on Plea.

Technically. Guilty. but innocent of any intent to commit a violation of law: or to impair a regulation of the Government.

I acknowledge procedure on my part upon which these Counts may be logically based. but I deny wrongful intent. There is room for difference of opinion. I ask that if possible. all questions be referred to the Government.

In submitting this plea I desire to be allowed to offer a few remarks on some of the Counts. which I ask may form part of the record.

The

The charges are brought by the Government, and the questions at issue are between the Government and myself as an officer. It would not be loyalty to the principles of the Government which I have tried to serve faithfully, for me to permit this matter to go to a judicial hearing on a bare plea of not guilty. I would be unwise to myself to expose voluntarily to public comment the details of a Government office. My connection with this office has been one clothed with heavy responsibilities, unsought for by me, but never evaded. Amid the various changes of the past ten years I have felt that my duty was to lend my experience in its details to its working, so long as I could maintain a reasonable degree of health. Some things in those details have lapsed into matters of custom, and, in a technical light, would perhaps be, by a rigid application of the statute, not in accord with its letter.

letter. On assuming individual responsibility, which was but a few months since, these Customs were continued. For Government moneys which have come into my hands as such, and for other funds, the books show the receipt and disbursements. Opinions among officers more able to judge thereof than I, differ as to what are strictly Government fees, and what are not: and also as to the right construction of the Court Tariff of fees, which tariff is peculiar to our Consulates outside of Christendom. There being no tariff of Court fees for petty Cases prescribed in the Court Regulations, I have found it difficult to know what charges to make where small amounts were claimed. If the charges have been made too high they were not so made with any intent on my part to extort. In comparison with fees of Counsel in Shanghai, they are insignificant.

The item of moneys received in the Court as being sent in the French

Bank

Bank to my credit is the proceeds of the drafts on the Treasury to the 1st July last. for which my accounts have gone to the Government supported by vouchers. and which funds instead of being in the safe in the Consulate with other moneys. were placed in the Bank simply for safety. and to prevent loss by exchange on dollars. pending the turning over of the office to yourself. Its entry is shown in the Cash Book under the appropriate head. and whatever part thereof. if any. belonged to the Government. would. on the adjustment of my accounts to the 12th September. have been handed over to you as Consul General. The accounts are not made up. Upon a Conversation with you some weeks since on the subject of official fees. I expressed my Conviction that in the light presented by you my ideas on them were materially changed. and upon reflection I prepared a dispatch to the State Department in that sense.

Saying

saying that I would bring those certain fees to the credit of the Government since my taking charge in March last. and await its interpretation of their actual character: or I will take your own ruling in this respect. and abide by it. My accounts. however. I have not had the opportunity to complete. but my purpose in that regard has never changed.

As to forwarding false accounts I say that the fees which have heretofore been considered as unofficial were not embraced in the record of Treasury fees. and in this respect the influence of the Court is logical. I would not wilfully and intentionally appropriate to myself a fee which I considered belonged to the Treasury. Had I been disposed to do such wrongs I could have successfully practiced them in many ways. and without detection. Witness disbursements of the Seamans Fund. which I could have made by thousands. had I been so minded. and of which I could

Could have received a large share.
Witness intestate estates, against which
by a slight effort I could have had
claims made, and shared largely in
them, thus reducing the balances sent
to the Treasury. I have, in dealing
with Shipping, been approached under
what is termed "Consular Custom", in
respect of moneys due to the Government
as extra wages. I could have defrauded
mariners of their hard earned
wages, and left them without
recourse, by having them sent out of
the port, and could have appropriated
their extra wages without limit.
But I have not done these things, which
I could have done and covered up,
and I leave it to the high sense of
right which you possess, to
determine whether the charges now
made are, except technically, compatible
with the premises just stated.
Why should I perpetuate a record of
wrong doing? I am loyal to my
Government which I have tried to serve
faithfully

faithfully during the best years of my life: and in that spirit of loyalty I have plead technically guilty. and I call my loyalty to witness the honesty of my plea. and the absence of any intent to subvert a statute or a law.

I ask the Court to give me the time and opportunity to make an explanation in detail of each charge. and to suspend its judgment. and in its able and honest manner to submit the case on its merits to the Government for its examination and instruction as to the verdict. Had I wilfully done a wrong I would Confess it. and take the Consequences. I ask for the Credit which for as an officer and an upright man. and the Government would not withhold from me for any good I have done in protecting its interests during a long and weary service at this post. The Government will. I feel also view the Case in a light of Liberality. and will not punish me for technical errors made ch without

either an intent.

With an earnest request that you and the Government will accord to me the full measure of credit for my honest intentions, although technically I appear guilty. I leave the Case in your hands, and ask a liberal Consideration of the merits of my plea. upon the explanations which I desire to offer upon each separate Count of the indictment.

Respectfully Submitted.

O. B. Bradford.

To Hon. Wiley Wells

Counsel Genene and Judge in the Court.

A true Copy.

O. B. Bradford

Enclosure No. 2.

Copy.

Shanghai April 8th 1878.

O. B. Bradford Esq.

Sir:

I have just received information which satisfies me that your statement of the way in which a copy of my letter to Gen. Myers came into your possession is true. and I hasten therefore to make this declaration as an act which is due to you in common justice. and to relieve you from the grievous wrong which you have suffered in being declared guilty of taking the said letter from the mail. I desire to say further that I had not then or have not now the slightest recollection of having parted with a copy of my letter.

The circumstances which led to my action in the matter were briefly these. I was summoned to the Consulate where I met Consul General Wells. and Dr. McCartee the Chinese Interpretor. who were engaged in investigating

investigating the late Consular administration. but I had no communication. direct or indirect. with either of those gentlemen respecting the matters before them. They had discovered a copy of my letter to Gen. Myers in your hand writing & which it seemed could be accounted for in no other way than by the supposition that the letter had been taken out of the mail for copying. Moreover. I was informed that other cases of the kind would be adduced against you. and it was desirable that your recent removal from the charge of the postal department had been made on this ground. Besides this. some of the charges that were subsequently brought against you were laid before me. I am bound to add however. that no evidence to justify these various charges were then or have as yet been produced. other than such as may have been afforded by the trial. The circumstances as then exhibited. & indicated that. as a good citizen. a duty

was

was incumbent on me which I could not decline. Now however. I regard my Course with profound regret. on your account as well as my own. You will do me the justice to note that I have taken this action voluntarily. and as soon as I was apprised of the information on which it was based. some portion of which you might have furnished before or at the trial.

Very truly yours.
D. J. Macgowan.

A true Copy
D. J. Macgowan

Inclosure No. 3.

Copy.

Peking. January 21st 1878.

My dear Mr. Bradford:

I have seen in the Evening Courier of about January 5th that General Myers states that the letter of Dr Macgowan. which you were adjudged guilty of having taken from the mail was duly received by him. I am able to swear that I saw a copy of that letter in Dr Macgowans hand writing in your possession in the latter part of March last. The inference is clear that the Copy from which you made a copy was not taken from the mail.

+ + + + + + +

Believe me.

Yours very truly

George F. Seward.

Oliver B. Bradford Esq.

Shanghai.

true Copy. O. B. Bradford

No. 54.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED MAY 16 1878 OF STATE

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April. 6th. 1848.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty of State.
Washington D.C.

Subject of dispatch.
Hearing of motion for new trial in the cause. The People of the United States vs. O.B. Bradford.

Inclosures.
No. 1. Mr. Bradford's petition #82 Criminal
" .2. Decision dismissing petition
" .3. Proceedings of the Court.

no. 54.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. April. 6. 1848.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that, on the 4th. inst. O. B. Bradford filed a petition (Inclosure No. 1.) in the Court of this Consulate General, for a new trial in case No. 82 (Criminal) "The People of the United States vs. O. B. Bradford. for violation of the U. S. Postal Laws.

The matter was heard on the 5th. inst, and the petition dismissed, as per inclosed decision of the Court. (Inclosure No. 2.) I also inclose proceedings of the Court (Inclosure No. 3) trusting that my action in the matter will meet the approval of the Department.

I am Sir.
Your obedient Servant.
J. Hahn.
U.S. Consul General

(Copy)

In the Court of the U.S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. April. 4th 1878.

In the Cause
The People of the United States.
vs.
O. B. Bradford.
Before Julius Stahel Esq^r.
Vice Consul General, and Judge in the Court.

The Petition of O. B. Bradford the above named Defendant humbly sheweth.
1st. That your petitioner was declared guilty by this honorable Court by Wiley Wells Esq. presiding. on the 22d day of October 1877. for having taken from the mail a letter addressed by D. J. Macgowan of Shanghai to the Consul. Angus. of San Francisco. and mailed on or about the first of January 1877.
2d. That your petitioner is able to prove that the said Consul. Angus has publicly stated that he duly received by said letter. and has retained possession of it.
3d. That a copy of the said letter in the hand writing of D. J. Macgowan was in your petitioners possession on the 26th. day of March. 1844.
4th. That the said copy fell into your petitioners hands. accidentally as stated by him. at the trial, and that the said D. J. Macgowan now admits the truth of petitioners statement in this connection.
Your petitioner therefore prays for a new trial. of this matter in order that he may present the evidence thus declared. or, if this cannot be done that he be allowed to show that the proceedings of October 1877. were irregular and should be declared void and of no effect.
And your petitioner will ever pray.

(sgd) O. B. Bradford.

Sworn to before me
at Shanghai April 4th
1878.

(sgd) B. R. Lucas.
Act. Clk. of Ct.

With Dispatch No. 511.
Encl. of Dispatch
Petition Case. & Answer
April 4th 1878

No. 82. Criminal

In the Court of the United States
Consulate General.
Shanghai. April. 5th 1848.

The People of the United States
vs.
O. B. Bradford
} Violation of U. S. Postal Laws.

Having heard the motion of the Defendant for a new trial in the case of "The People of the United States vs. O. B. Bradford" on a charge of the violation of the Postal Laws of the United States of America, on which the Defendant was tried convicted and sentenced, on the 22d. October last., by this Court. The Court after a careful consideration of the matter contained in Defendants petition, is of the opinion that the prayer contained therein must be denied for want of jurisdiction, as it is a well settled principal of law. that an application for a new trial in criminal cases must be made before judgment. and that no new trial can be granted in a criminal case after judgment is satisfied. The petition of the Defendants is therefore dismissed.

(sgd) J. Stahel.
U.S. Vice Consul General
acting Judicially.

A true copy.
P. Perkins.
Acty. Clerk of Ct.

Inclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 54.

Dft. of State.

Decision of Board
April 5th 1878

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Shanghai, 5th April.

Before JULIUS STAHEL, Esq., *Vice-Consul-General and Judge in Court.*

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES *v.* O. B. BRADFORD.

Application for a new Trial.

No counsel were engaged, and petitioner conducted his own case. There were a number of persons in Court, and upon the petitioner's appearance, he was received with some applause, which he acknowledged by bowing, and then took his seat in front of the table usually occupied by counsel.

The Court having been duly constituted,

The PETITIONER read his petition, as follows :—

The petition of O. B. Bradford, the above named defendant, humbly sheweth.

1st.—That your petitioner was declared guilty, by this honorable Court, G. Wiley Wells Esq., presiding, on the 22nd day of October, 1877, for having taken from the mail a letter addressed by D. J. Macgowan, of Shanghai, to General Myers, of San Francisco, and mailed on or about the first of January, 1877.

2nd.—That your petitioner is able to prove that the said General Myers has publicly stated that he duly received the said letter, and has retained possession of it.

3rd.—That a copy of the said letter, in the handwriting of D. J. Macgowan, was in your petitioner's possession on the 26th day of March, 1877.

4th.—That the said copy fell into your petitioner's hands accidentally, as stated by him at the trial, and that the said D. J. Macgowan now admits the truth of petitioner's statement in this connection.

Your petitioner therefore prays for a new trial of this matter, in order that he may present the evidence thus declared; or, if this cannot be done, that he be allowed an opportunity to appear in Court to show that the proceedings of October, 1877, were irregular, and should be declared void and of no effect.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

The PETITIONER then proceeded to give the reasons upon which he had presented his petition for a new trial, first asking the Court to hear him for a few moments on the grounds upon which his application was based. He said the provision of law which relates to the granting of new trials may be found in the 13th section of the Act of Congress approved June 22nd, 1860, and in Rules 42 and 43 of the Court Regulations. The wording of the Act is, "The Minister may prescribe the rules upon which new trials may be granted either by the Consuls or by himself, if asked for upon justifiable grounds," (p. 86.) The Rules made under this authority are as follows :—Under the Caption, "New Trial," Rule 42.—"Because of perjury. On proof of the perjury of any important witness of the prevailing party upon a material point affecting the decision of a suit, the Consul who tried it may, within a year after final judgment, grant a new trial on such terms as he may deem just." Rule 43.—"Generally. Within one year after final judgment in any suit not involving more than five hundred dollars, the Consul who tried it, or his successor, may upon sufficient security grant a new trial when justice manifestly requires it; if exceeding five hundred dollars with the concurrence of the Minister." The provisions of these rules are not so clear as they might be, more particularly as they seem to refer to civil rather than to criminal actions. Their effect, however, is, as I believe, and as I submit to the Court, to give authority to the Consular officer or to his successor to grant a new trial of any case where justice manifestly requires it, as I will try to show it does in this case. An earlier decree, that of Mr. Davis, dated January 2nd, 1849, based upon an earlier act of Congress, identical in terms, provides, "That new trials may be granted in criminal cases, upon the accused filing his affidavit, therein setting forth to the satisfaction of the Court such material facts as he believes he would be able to prove on a rehearing of his case," (p. 117.) It would appear, therefore, that the very broadest authority is given to Consular officers in these matters; and since the evidence which I am now able to offer affords conclusive proof that I was erroneously condemned on the trial of this cause, there will, I trust, be no difficulty in granting me the opportunity to place all the facts before the Court upon such new trial.

The COURT—Will you hand in the papers you have read? Do you wish to do so?

PETITIONER—I would like to give you copies, these are merely notes.

The COURT—They will do for the Court to consider the application upon.

PETITIONER—You will allow me to copy them afterwards, for my own guidance.

The COURT—Yes.

The papers were then handed in, and the proceedings were adjourned for half-an-hour. Upon resuming,

The COURT said—Having heard the motion of the defendant for a new trial in the case of "The people of the United States *v.* O. B. Bradford," on a charge of the violation of the Postal Laws of the United States of America, on which the defendant was tried, convicted and sentenced, on the 22nd October last, by this Court; the Court, after a careful consideration of the matters contained in defendant's petition, is of the opinion that the prayer contained therein must be denied for want of jurisdiction, as it is a well-settled principle of law that an application for a new trial in criminal cases must be made before judgment, and that no new trial can be granted in a criminal case after judgment is satisfied. The petition of defendant is therefore dismissed.

PETITIONER—Do I understand that the second prayer of my petition is also disallowed—if a new trial cannot be granted, that I may be allowed an opportunity to appear in Court to show that the proceedings at my conviction in October, 1877, were irregular and ought to be declared null and void and of no effect. Is that covered by the dismissal?

The COURT—It is covered by the dismissal.

PETITIONER was proceeding with his remarks, when

The COURT said—I cannot go into the question now, the decision is given.

Inclosure No. 3.

Mitt. Dispatch No. 42.

Dept. of State

Municipal Court of Proceedings of Board.

April 6th 1878

For Judge O'Connor to examine & report

Judge O'Connor

no. 55.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 9th. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Kasson.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Subject of dispatch.
What are official and unofficial fees.

Inclosure.
no. 1. Record of Treasury fees.

no. 55.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 9th. 1898.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir:

In consequence of the question having arisen during the late investigations as to what are unofficial and what are not unofficial fees (i.e. perquisites of Consular officers when acting as notaries) I have thought it best, to transmit to you a full copy of my return of fees. as made to the 5th. Auditor for the Quarter ending March 31. 1898. (Enclosure no. 1.)

This return includes. all the fees. official and unofficial received by me to its date since I have taken charge of this office and I most respectfully request that, you will review the inclosed copy. and inform me what. in the opinion of the Department I am entitled to consider as unofficial. and that

You

you will kindly advise the Fifth Auditor. to place to my credit what in its opinion I am allowed as unofficial fees.

Awaiting the pleasure of the Department. I shall continue to use the Consular seal as I have heretofore done instead of the notarial for notarial acts.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient servant.

J. Hahel

Vice Consul General

(Form No. 101.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

SEAPORT CONSULATE.

RECEIVED at the United States Consulate at General Shanghai, from January 1st to the March 31st, 1878.

	NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	REMARKS.
Mar 31st		Brought forward			102143.	
" 4th	109	Hattock	Master	Tonnage dues	6 46	Of
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"			"	Discharging 12 Men	12	"
"			"	Shipping 9 do	9	"
"			"	Certificate & Articles	2	"
" 6	110		Little & Co.	3 Invoices 3d	1350	"
"	111		U. S. Supreme Court	1 Seal & Summons	2	Judicial
" 7	112		Maitland & Co	2 Invoices 2d	1150	Of
"	113	Edward May	Master	Tonnage dues	978	"
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"			"	Discharging 5 Men	5	"
"			"	Shipping 4 do	4	"
"			"	Bill of Health	250	"
" 8	114		Chalmers Mackintosh & Co	1 Invoice 1d	450	"
"	115		J C Müller & Co	1 " 1d	450	"
"	116		H Fogg & Co	1 "	250	"
" 9	117		W Holt	1 Seal to "	2	"
		Carried forward			111617	

This Form is to be followed by consular officers residing at seaports, and a transcript thereof transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, when the consular officer is entitled by law to a salary.

(Form No. 101.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

SEAPORT CONSULATE.

RECEIVED at the United States Consulate at General Shanghai, from January 1st to the March 31st, 1878.

	NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	REMARKS.
9th		Brought forward			1116 17	
"	118	Ping On	Master	Tonnage dues	6 43	Of
"			"	Report & Custome	2	"
"			"	Discharging 1 Man	1	"
"			"	Shipping 1 do	1	"
"	119		G H Wheeler	1 Seal & Power of Atty	2	Unofficial
"	120	Tsao Yew Tung	J M Walker	Tonnage dues	1 21	Of.
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"				Oath of Master	2	"
11	121		W. J. Kirby Estate	Seal & Will	2	Unofficial
"	122		Wm Meyerink	1 Invoice	2 50	Of.
"	123		Jamieson & Co	1 " 1d	4 50	"
12	124	Hoiau	China Merchants Steam N. C.	Report & Custome	2	"
"	125		Olyphant & Co.	1 Invoice	2 50	"
"	126		Adamson Bell & Co	5 "	12 50	"
"	127		Aaron Low & Co	2 " 2d	9	"
14	128		"	1 " 1d	4 50	"
15	129		Frazar & Co	1 "	2 50	"
"	130		Vogel Hagedorn & Co	1 " 2d	6 50	"
		Carried forward			1182 61	

NOTE.—This Form is to be followed by consular officers residing at seaports, and a transcript thereof transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, when the consular officer is entitled by law to a salary.

(Form No. 101.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

SEAPORT CONSULATE.

RECEIVED at the United States Consulate at General Shanghai, from January 1st to the March 31st, 1878.

	NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	REMARKS.
15		Brought forward			118761	
16	131	Pad Kong	J McWalker	Tonnage dues	271	Of
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"	132	Helma	Master	Tonnage dues	613	"
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"			"	Noting Protest	2	"
"			"	Discharging 6 Men	6	"
"			"	Shipping 10 "	10	"
"			"	Certificate & Articles	2	"
"	133		Frazar & Co	2 Landing Certificates	10	Value $5497. $26264. "
"	134		Ching Cheong	1 do	2	" $.175. "
"	135		E Saumeyer	1 Invoice 1%	450	"
"	136		Farnham Low & Co.	2 " " 3%	11	"
"	137		N Fogg & Co.	1 " 1%	450	"
"	138		Carlowitz & Co.	1 " 1%	450	"
"	139		Adamson Bell & Co	2 "	5	"
"	140		C E Yelverton. Estate	5% on Estate.	1785	"
18	141		Farnham Low & Co.	2 Landing Certificates	10	Value $4000. $4000. "
		Carried forward			127970	

NOTE.—This Form is to be followed by consular officers residing at seaports, and a transcript thereof transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, when the consular officer is entitled by law to a salary.

(Form No. 101.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

SEAPORT CONSULATE.

RECEIVED at the United States Consulate at Consular Shanghai, from January 1st to the March 31st, 1878.

	NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	REMARKS.
		Brought forward			127970	
"	142	Annie	Master	Tonnage dues	150	Of
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"	143	Ping On	"	Tonnage dues	673	"
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"	144		Russell & Co.	1 Seal & Insurance Pol'y	2	Unofficial
19	145		Wilkins & Co.	1 Landing Certificate	2	Value $463. Of.
"	146		W. S. Wetmore	Title Deed & 335.	10	Unofficial
"	147		H. Fogg & Co.	2 Landing Certificates	7	Value $15396. $100. Of.
"	148		C. P. Blethen	2 Seals & Documents	4	? If Unoff. doc. fee Unofficial
"	149		S. C. Farnham & Co.	Power of Att'y & Seal	7	Unofficial
20	150		H. E. Amoore	1 Invoice	250	Of.
21	151	Vesta	Morris & Co.	Tonnage dues	3	"
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"			"	Noting Protest	2	"
"			"	Discharging 9 men	9	"
"			"	Shipping 9 do	9	"
"			"	Certificate & F. O.	7	"
"			"	" " Article	7	"
		Carried forward			1355 43	

NOTE.—This Form is to be followed by consular officers residing at seaports, and a transcript thereof transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, when the consular officer is entitled by law to a salary.

(Form No. 101.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

SEAPORT CONSULATE.

RECEIVED at the United States Consulate at Shanghai, from January 1st to the March 31st, 1878.

	NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	REMARKS.
31st		Brought forward.			135 43	
"	152	Belle Morse	Master	Tonnage dues	11 54	Of.
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"			"	Shipping 1 Man	1	"
"			"	Certificate & Articles	2	"
"			"	Voting deserter 4 men	2	"
"			"	" Protest	2	"
"			"	Marine Extended Protest	3	"
"			"	Recording do	5	"
"			"	Authenticating Copy	1	"
"	153		Maitland & Co.	2 Invoices 24	9	"
28	154		Carlowitz & Co.	1 " 12	4 50	"
"	155		Adamson Bell & Co	1 "	2 50	"
"	156	Wuhu	Master	Tonnage dues	1 35	"
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"			"	Shipping 10 men	10	"
25	157		F E Haskell	1 Invoice	2 50	"
26	158	Pao Kong	J M Walker	Tonnage dues	2 41	"
			"	Report & Customs.	2	"
		Carried forward			142 153	

NOTE.—This Form is to be followed by consular officers residing at seaports, and a transcript thereof transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, when the consular officer is entitled by law to a salary.

#16.

(Form No. 101.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

SEAPORT CONSULATE.

RECEIVED at the United States Consulate at General Shanghai, from January 1st to the March 31st, 1878.

	NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	REMARKS.
31st		Brought forward.			142153	
"	158	Pat Kong	J M Walker.	Shipping 3d mem	2d	Of
"			"	Certificate & F.O	2	"
"	159	Loretta McNeil	Master	Tonnage dues	611	"
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"			"	Discharging 1 Man	1	"
"			"	Shipping 1 do	1	"
"			"	Voting deserters 141	2	"
"			"	Certificate & Articles	2	"
"	160	Goodell	"	Tonnage dues	840	"
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"	161		W J Boone	Official & Invoice	2	"
"	162		A Dirckeen	" " Prof Atty	2	Unofficial
"	163		J H Seaman	5 Invoices	5	Of.
"	164		Charles August Estate	5% on estate.	18	?
2d	165	Navesink	Master	Tonnage dues	732	Of
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"			"	Discharging 2 men	2	"
"			"	Shipping 7 do	7	"
		Carried forward			149946	

NOTE.—This Form is to be followed by consular officers residing at seaports, and a transcript thereof transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, when the consular officer is entitled by law to a salary.

#17

(Form No. 101.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

SEAPORT CONSULATE.

RECEIVED at the United States Consulate in Shanghai, from January 1st to the March 31st, 1878.

	NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	REMARKS.
27th		Brought forward			1499 46	
"	165	Haversink	Master	Noting 5 deserters	250	Of
"	166		C.O. Littlefield	Invoice	250	"
"	167		Adamson Bell & Co	2 "	5	"
"	168		D. W. Lovett. Estate	5% on estate	5 76	?
28	169	Sing On	Master	Report & Customs	2	Of.
"	170		Olyphant & Co	Invoice	250	"
"	171	J. S. Stone	Master	Tonnage dues	7 10	"
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"			"	Discharging 3 men	3	"
"			"	Shipping 3 "	3	"
"	172		Little & Co	Invoice 16	4 50	"
		Carried forward			1539 32	

NOTE.—This Form is to be followed by consular officers residing at seaports, and a transcript thereof transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, when the consular officer is entitled by law to a salary.

118.

(Form No. 101.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

SEAPORT CONSULATE.

RECEIVED at the United States Consulate at Shanghai, from January 1st to the March 31st, 1878.

	NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	REMARKS.
Mch 1st		Brought forward			153 93	
1	173	Clara	Boyd & Co. Agents	Tonnage dues	10 2	Of.
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"			"	Certificate & F.O	2	"
"			"	Shipping 10 men	10	"
5	174	Shantung	Heimisch Master	Tonnage dues	93	"
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"			"	Shipping 6 men	6	"
"			"	Appointment of Master	2	"
6	175	Lark	Winslow "	Tonnage dues	189	"
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"			"	Shipping 10 men	10	"
"	176		Maitland & Co.	2 Invoices 2d	9	"
9	177		Russell & Co.	1 "	250	"
11	178		J. J. Allen,	Power of Attorney & Seal	2	Unofficial
"	179		Farrow Low & Co	1 Invoice 2d	650	Of
"	180		D Gilmour	2 "	5	"
"	181		Vogel Hagedorn & Co.	1 " 2d	650	"
		Carried forward,			1615 66	

—This Form is to be followed by consular officers residing at seaports, and a transcript thereof transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, when the consular officer is entitled by law to a salary.

119

(Form No. 101.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

SEAPORT CONSULATE.

RECEIVED at the United States Consulate at General Shanghai, from January 1st to the March 31st, 1878..

	NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	REMARKS.
11		Brought forward			16 15 66	
1	182	Nganking	Bryner & Perfuce Agts	Tonnage dues	3 68	Official
1			"	Report & Customs	1	"
1			"	Oath of Master	1	"
1			"	Shipping 18 Men	18	"
1			"	Seal & Change of name	1	"
1			"	Mortgage Bill of Sale	5	Wnof
1			"	Recording Same	1	Of
1			"	Seal & Record	1	"
1			"	Cancelment of 1st Mortgage	1	Wnof
12	183		H Fogg & Co.	2 Invoices 2¢	9	Of
1	184		D Gilmour	1 "	1 50	"
1	185		Geo Barnet & Co.	1 " 4¢	13	"
13	186		Miss Nonie Lewis	Seal & Record	1	If to record in Consular Book, Of
1	187	Nganking	Bryner & Perfuce Agts	Monthly Report	1	Of
1	188		W Lee	Seal & Clk	1	Wnof
1	189		O Focke	Invoice	1 50	Of
1	190		Chalmers Mackintosh & Co.	1 " 2¢	9	"
1	191		Maitland & Co.	1 " 1¢	4 50	"
		Carried forward			17 00 84	

17 00 84

NOTE.—This Form is to be followed by consular officers residing at seaports, and a transcript thereof transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, when the consular officer is entitled by law to a salary.

No. 20.

(Form No. 101.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

SEAPORT CONSULATE.

RECEIVED at the United States Consulate at Grand Shanghai, from January 1st to the March 31st, 1878.

	NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	REMARKS.
13		Brought forward			14 00 84	
16	192		A P H Jenkins Estate (	Inst & Copy of Will,	2	U no f
"	193	Dido	Morris H.G. Agents	Tonnage dues	79	Of
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"			"	Shipping 5 men	5	"
"			"	Oath of Master	2	"
"			"	Recording Bill of Sale	2	"
"			"	Seal & Record	2	As before
"			"	Certificate of Owner	2	If form no 35, of
"	194	Pao Koug	J M Walker	Report & Customs	2	Of
"			"	Discharging 1 man	1	"
"			"	Shipping 2 "	2	"
"	195		E A Fisher ✓	Power of atty & Seal	4	U no f
"	196	Almatia	Morris H.G. Agents	Tonnage dues	3 87	Of
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"			"	Discharging 4 men	4	"
"			"	Shipping 10 "	10	"
"			"	Noting desertion of 6 "	3	"
"			"	Certificate to Articles	2	"
		Carried forward			14 55	

NOTE.—This Form is to be followed by consular officers residing at seaports, and a transcript thereof transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, when the consular officer is entitled by law to a salary.

21

(Form No. 101.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

SEAPORT CONSULATE.

RECEIVED at the United States Consulate at General Shanghai, from January 1st to the March 31st, 1878.

	NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	REMARKS.
16		Brought forward.			14 55	
"	196	Almatia	Morris & Co Agents	Certificate to F O	2	Of
18	197		E A Salter	Ackt 2 Powers of Atty	4	U S of
"	198	Clara	Boyd & Co Agents	Tonnage dues	102	Of
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"			"	Oath of Master	2	"
"	199		Maitland & Co.	6 Invoices 1¢	27	"
19	200	Ping On	A A McCaslin Master	Report & Customs	2	"
20	201		Vogel Hagedorn & Co.	1 Invoice 2¢	650	"
"	202		J H Wisner	" " 1¢	1450	"
21	203		North China Insurance Co	1 Seal	2	U S of
"	204		Russell & Co.	1 Invoice	250	Of
"	205		Chalmers Mackintosh & Co.	" " 1¢	1450	"
"	206		A A Hoxey	1 Seal & Power of Atty	4	U S of
23	207		Geo Barnet & Co.	1 Invoice 2¢	650	Of
"	208		Fearon Low & Co	" " 2¢	650	"
"	209		H Fogg & Co.	2 " 2¢	9	"
25	210		A J Friend	1 Seal & Discharge	2	If discharge of Seaman, O
"	211		R M Brown	1 Invoice 1¢	1450	Of.
		Carried forward			185052	

NOTE.—This Form is to be followed by consular officers residing at seaports, and a transcript thereof transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, when the consular officer is entitled by law to a salary.

133.

(Form No. 101.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

SEAPORT CONSULATE.

RECEIVED at the United States Consulate at Shanghai, from January 1st to the 31st March, 1878.

DATE.	NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	REMARKS.
31st		Brought forward			185 52	
" 7	212		Butterfield & Swire	20 Invoices 3d	9	Of.
" 29	213		N Sogg & Co	1 "	750	"
" "	214	Estate of W H Long		5 p/c. on Estate	783	?
					1862 85	

E & O E
Shanghai, March 31st 1878.

NOTE.—This Form is to be followed by consular officers residing at seaports, and a transcript thereof transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, when the consular officer is entitled by law to a salary.

Vice Consul General

11.

(Form No. 191.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

SEAPORT CONSULATE.

RECEIVED at the United States Consulate at General Shanghai, from January 1st to the March 31st, 1878.

	NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	REMARKS.
5	1		J. G. Purdon	3 Invoices 3/	1350	Official
1	2		Olyphant & Co.	2 "	5	"
1	3		Jardine Matheson & Co.	1 " 1/	450	"
1	4		Sharon Low & Co.	1 " 2/	650	"
1	5		Adamson Bell & Co.	3 "	750	"
1	6		Birley Worthington & Co.	3 "	750	"
1	7		Wm Meyerink	2 "	5	"
1	8		H Fogg & Co.	1 " 1/	450	"
1	9		D Gilmour	4 "	10	"
3	10		Maitland & Co.	3 " 3/	1350	"
1	11		H Fogg & Co.	1 " 1/	450	"
1	12		D & H Macomber	2 " 1/	7	"
1	13		Adamson Bell & Co.	2 " 1/	7	"
1	14		Reid Evans & Co.	1 " 1/	450	"
1	15	"	Olyphant & Co.	1 " 1/	450	"
5	16	Shantung	Master	Tonnage dues	93	"
1		"		Rep't & Customs	2	"
7	17		A. J. Friend	1 Invoice	750	"
			Carried Forward.		11043	

NOTE.—This Form is to be followed by consular officers residing at seaports, and a transcript thereof transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, when the consular officer is entitled by law to a salary.

(Form No. 101.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

SEAPORT CONSULATE.

RECEIVED at the United States Consulate at General Shanghai, from January 1st to the March 31st, 1878.

1878.	NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	REMARKS.
Jany.		Brought Forward			110 43	
"	18	Titan.	Master	Tonnage dues	11 15	Of
			"	Report & Customs	2	"
			"	Discharging 1 man	1	"
			"	Shipping 4 do	4	"
			"	Hiring 4 deserters	2	"
			"	Certificate & Articles	2	"
	19		W J Wetmore	Land Transfer Deed 284	10	Wmof
			"	" 361	10	"
"	20		N Fogg & Co	5 Invoices	5	Of.
"	21		Wm White	1 "	2 50	"
"	22		Gibb Livingston & Co	1 " - 18	4 50	"
"	23	Ping On	Master	Tonnage dues	6 73	"
"				Report & Customs	2	"
"	24		Adamson Bell & Co	1 Invoice	2 50	"
"	25		Carlowitz & Co	1 " 18	4 50	"
"	26		E G Low	2 " 18	7	"
"	27		N Fogg & Co	2 "	5	"
"	28		Jardine Matheson & Co.	2 " 24	9	"
		Carried forward			204 31	

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(Form No. 101.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

SEAPORT CONSULATE.

RECEIVED at the United States Consulate at General Shanghai, from January 1st to the March 31st, 1875.

	NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	REMARKS.
Mch 10th		Brought forward			204 31	
"	29	"	Municipal Council	3 Ug Seals & Leaves	6	Unof
"	30	Golden State	Master	Tonnage dues	9 44	Of
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"			"	Noting Protest	2	"
"			"	do Deserter	50	"
"	31	Pao Kong	"	Tonnage dues	2 71	"
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"			"	Oath of Master	2	"
"			"	River Seals.	2	Letter to Customs asking special fee
"	31	Jamar	"	Tonnage dues	10 56	Of
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"			"	Discharging 4 Crew	4	"
"			"	Shipping 4 do	4	"
"			"	Certificate & Articles	2	"
"			"	Noting Protest	2	"
"			"	Charter Seal & do	2	Not suffic. specified
"			"	Recording Protest	1 50	Of
"			"	Seal & Copy	2	Unof
		Carried forward			263 02	

NOTE.—This Form is to be followed by consular officers residing at seaports, and a transcript thereof transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, when the consular officer is entitled by law to a salary.

R4

(Form No. 101.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

SEAPORT CONSULATE.

RECEIVED at the United States Consulate at General Shanghai, from January 1st to the March 31st, 1878.

	NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	REMARKS.
10th		Brought forward			76302	
11	33		Russell & C.	3 Invoices	750	Off.
"	34		Maitland & C.	18 " 8d	55	"
"	35		Olyphant & C.	7 "	5	"
"	36		W H Macomber	1 "	250	"
"	37		Adamson Bell & C.	9 "	7250	"
"	38	Navicula K.	Master	Tonnage dues	724	"
"		"	"	Report & Customs	2	"
"		"	"	Discharging 1 Man	1	"
"		"	"	Shipping 1 do	1	"
"		"	"	Certificate & Article	2	"
"		"	"	Noting Protest	2	"
"		"	"	Attending Marine do	3	"
"		"	"	Recording do	5	"
"		"	"	Seal & Copy	1	Un of
"		"	"	Form " 74	50	Of
12	39		W Meyerink	3 Invoices	750	"
"	40		Russell & C	Seal & Mortgage	2	Un of
"		"	"	" " Copy	2	"
		Carried forward			39146	

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(Form No. 101.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

SEAPORT CONSULATE.

RECEIVED at the United States Consulate at Shanghai, from January 1st to the March 31st, 1878.

	NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	REMARKS.
02		Brought forward			391 76	
"	40		Russell & Co.	Recording Mortgage	1 50	Of
14	41		Com Meyrink	Seal & Signature	2	Whof
"	42	" "	H N Carr	Ack & Power of Atty.	2	"
"	43	Lark	Master	Tonnage dues	189	Of
"				Report & Customs	2	"
"	44		Frazar & Co.	3 Invoices	7 50	"
15	45		A Fogg & Co.	3 "	7 50	"
"	46	Excelsior	Master	Tonnage dues.	3 43	"
"				Report & Customs	2	"
"	47		China Fire Insurance Co.	Seal & Mortgage	2	Whof
"	48		"	Transfer of Land	5	"
16	49	Peng On	Master	Report & Customs	2	Of
"	50		A Duncan	Seal & Power of Attorney	4	Whof
"	51		Sharon Low & Co.	2 Invoices 3d	9	Of
"	52		Little & Co.	1 " 1d	4 50	"
17	53		Estate of Eliza J Brigman	1 U S Seal	2	Whof
"	54		Maitland & Co.	9 Invoices 6d	3 50	"
"	55		D Gilmour.	1 "	2 50	
		Carried forward			490 08	

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(Form No. 101.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

SEAPORT CONSULATE.

RECEIVED at the United States Consulate at General Shanghai, from January 1st to the March 31st, 1875.

18	NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	REMARKS.
17th		Brought forward.			190 08	
"	56		A Fogg & Co.	1 Invoice	250	Of
18	57		W H Macomber	1 "	5	"
"	58		Adamson Bell & Co.	8 "	20	"
19	59		Mustard & Co.	1 "	250	"
"	60		Swaron Low & Co.	1 " 1/4	450	"
"	61		W H Macomber	4 " 3/4	14	"
"	62		Adamson Bell & Co.	13 " 1/2	3450	"
"	63		Olyphant & Co.	3 " 3/4	9	"
"	64		Chalmers Mackintosh & Co.	3 " 3/4	9	"
"	65		Vogel Hagedorne & Co.	1 " 1/2	450	"
"	66		Dreydale Ringer & Co.	1 "	250	"
"	67		Matthaud & Co.	10 " 9/4	43	"
"	68		J G Purdon	3 " 1/2	950	"
"	69		A Fogg & Co.	1 " 1/2	450	"
X	71		Russell & Co.	5 " 5/4	2250	Should be 70 70. X
"	71 A		A H Morse	✓ Powers of Attorney & Seal	7	Do of
"	72		Mrs Burr	1 U.S. Seal.	2	Not clearly specified
"	73	Nanking.	Russell & Co.	Report & Customs	2	of
		Carried forward			68858	

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(Form No. 101.)

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SEAPORT CONSULATE.

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	NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	REMARKS.
29th		Brought forward.			68858	
"	73	"Nankin"	Russell & Co.	Ack.t Bill of Sale	2	On off
"			"	Noting Sale.	2	If record. on Cons Book,
31	74		E. Murray.	Transfer of Land	5	On of
"	75		Wm. Meyerink.	4 Invoices	10	Of
"			"	4 Seals & Certificates	8	Not specific
"	76	Tsao Yew Tung.	J. M. Walker.	Tonnage dues.	152	Of
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"			"	Oath of Master	2	"
"			"	River Pass.	2	
"			"	Bill of Sale.	5	On of
"			"	Ack.t Same	2	"
"			"	Recording "	2	Of
"			"	Noting "	2	Not specific
"			"	" " on record	2	Of
2	77		H. Fogg & Co.	4 Landing Certificate	10	Value $675. 705. 900. 1000. Of
"	78.		Russell & Co.	2 " "	10	" $ 14000. 14000. "
"	79	Hovan	China Merchants Steam Nav.n Co.	Tonnage dues	566	"
"		Carried forward	"	Report & Customs	2	"
					76376	

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SEAPORT CONSULATE.

RECEIVED at the United States Consulate at General Shanghai, from January 1st to the March 31st, 1878.

18	NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	REMARKS.
Jan.		Brought forward			763 76	
"	79	Holvan.	China Merchants Steam Navigation Co.	River Pass.	2	
"			"	Oath of Master.	2	of
"	80		A. Campbell.	Invoice	2 50	"
23	81	Shantung.	Master.	Tonnage dues	93	"
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"	82		A A Fisher.	2 Seals & Leases	4	Non of
24	83	Ping On.	Master.	Tonnage dues	6 93	Of.
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"	84		Russell & Co.	Invoice	2 50	"
"	85		Maitland & Co.	8 " 74	3 24	"
"	86		Elyphant & Co.	4 "	10	"
25	86½		Frazar & Co.	Recording Power of Atty	1	"
"			"	Seal & Record	2	"
26	87		Adamson Bell & Co.	2 Invoices	5	"
"	88		D H Macomber.	1 "	2 50	"
"	89	Pao Hong.	J M Walker.	Tonnage dues	2 71	"
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
28	90	Carried Forward	H Fogg & Co.	3 Invoices	7 50	
					885 73	

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SEAPORT CONSULATE.

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	NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	REMARKS.
28		Brought forward.			855 13	
"	91		Vogel Hopdorne & Co.	1 Invoice 24	6 50	Of
"	92		Yarrow Low & Co.	1 " 24	6 50	"
"	93		Chalmers MacIntosh & Co.	1 " 16	4 50	"
29	94		Oliphant & Co.	1 " 24	9	"
"	95		W H Macomber	1 " 16	7	"
"	96		Adamson Bell & Co.	1 "	17 50	"
"	97		H Fogg & Co.	1 " 16	4 50	"
"	98		Russell & Co.	1 " 16	7	"
"	99		Estate of Lansing	1 U.S. Seal & Record	2 75	"
30	100		H Fogg & Co.	2 Invoices	5	"
"	101	" "	Adamson Bell & Co.	4 "	10	"
31	102	Kiang Sing,	Master	Tonnage dues	1 50	"
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"	103		J Rowse	1 Seals & Pay A	4	Unof
"	104	Antelope	Master	Tonnage dues	11 53	Of
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"			"	Noting Protest	2	"
"			"	Discharging 1 man	1	"
		Carried forward.			958 91	

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(Form No. 101.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

SEAPORT CONSULATE.

RECEIVED at the United States Consulate at General Shanghai, from January 1st to the March 31st, 1878.

	NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	REMARKS.
31st		Brought forward			958 91	
"	104	Statesped.	Master	Shipping 1 man	1	Of
"			"	Bill of Health	250	"
"			"	Marine Landed Protest	3	"
"			"	Recording do	5	"
"			"	Authenticating Copy	1	Unof
"	105	Clara	Boyd & Co.	Tonnage dues	102	Of
"			"	Report & Customs	2	"
"			"	Mortgage Bill of Sale	5	Unof
"			"	Recording do	2	Of
"			"	Noting record of do.	2	Noting on B. of S. Unof
"			"	Appointment of Master	2	Of
"			"	Certificate & F.C.	2	"
"			"	Noting Mortgage on B/S	2	"
"	106	Ping On	Master	Report & Customs	2	"
"	107		Maitland & Co	7 Invoices 4d	7 50	"
"	108		Wm Pustau & Co	1 " 1d	4 50	"
		Carried forward			1021 43	

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United States Consulate General
Shanghai China.

Inclosure No. 1.

With Dispatch No. 55.

Dept. of State.

Record of Treasury Dis.

March 31. 1878.

Mood

ark May 21

No. 56.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 9th. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Subject of dispatch.
Dispatch No. 114. from U.S. Consul Hankow.

No. 56.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 9th. 1848.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir.

With reference to dispatch No. 44. from Mr. Shepard U.S. Consul at Hankow. to the Department. I shall the honor to inform you that. I have communicated its contents to Mr. Seward. who says that Mr. Shepard's whole rent by his statement amounts to about $1050- per year. and that the Government. allowance of $400- is two thirds of the whole.

The rule made some years since seems to be satisfied. and aside from this the minister thinks that the need of a jail is not made clear

I have the honor to be
Sir.

Your

Veuillez agréer l'assurance
de ma haute considération.

J. Hahn.

Vice Consul Général.

The Suggestion seems
a proper one. R. delwood

No. 54.

Ack. Rec'd 22/

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
MAY
16
1878

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. April 9th. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Bamfield.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Subject of dispatch.
Retracting an official fee..

No. 54.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. April 4th. 1848.

Honorable John. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir:

Reverting to my dispatch No. 55 I am prompted to respectfully suggest to the Department. whether it would not be advisable to instruct Consular officers, to report quarterly, on a separate form. such unofficial fees as they may have collected during the quarter.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant.
J. Stahel.
Vice Consul General

Ask for
ack May 21 duplicate

No. 58.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. April 9. th. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Kasson
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Subject of dispatch.
Forwarding Mr. Bradford's statement

Inclosure
No. 1. Mr. Bradford's statement.

No. 58.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. April 9. 1898.

Honorable John A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a* statement from Mr. O. B. Bradford, which he has requested me to forward to the Department.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant
J. Fahel.
Vice Consul General

* See No 1. dated April 5 from Mr Bradford

Ans 76

No. 89.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. Apl. 9. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Bamfield.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Subject of dispatch.
Case. 83. Criminal. U. S. vs. Bradford

no.59.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April. 9. 1898.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty of State
Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you that Wm. Bradford has applied to this Consulate Court for a detailed statement of the items on which the different counts in the indictment (case no. 83. Criminal. United States vs. O.B. Bradford) were based. As no such statement could be found in the records of this Court. I have instructed Wm. Caffey the person who swore to the indictment to prepare the statement a copy of which I will furnish Wm. Bradford as soon as the same is received

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
J. Hahn.
Vice Consul General

Con
H

Copy to House Committee on Expenditures S. of S. June 15

Special No. 2.

Wood

U. S. Consulate General, Olympia.

to the Department of State.

Mr. Bayard.

Subject.

The indictment of November 877.

Abstract of Contents.

Refers to "Special No 1." and now submits a statement relative to the first twenty-one Counts. supported by detailed Statement in "bill of particulars." and Classified Statement of the items therein given. Minutes of Court. &c.

Seven Inclosures.

Special. No. 2.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 17th 1878.

Honorable William M. Evarts.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I had the honor to address a dispatch to you on the 5th instant. "Special No. 1." in regard to Charges variously advanced against me. and I have now to submit to you the following further statement.

Recurring to my statement that I was making an application to the Consular Court for a new Trial of the Cause in which I was charged with having taken a letter from the mail. I now inclose a Copy of the minutes of the Court upon the hearing of my petition. inclosure No. 1.

Recurring also to my statement that I was making an application to

the

the Court for particulars of the Charges advanced against me in the indictment of November. I now inclose a copy of the
1/2 minutes of the Court. (inclosure No. 2.) and
a copy of the information granted to me
1/3 (inclosure No. 3.) the same being a statement signed by Mr. J. J. Coffey who swore to the indictment.

I have not thought it necessary to have these copies certified, for the reason that other copies will doubtless be sent to you officially by the Vice Consul General.

I have no reason to doubt that the refusal of the Court to grant my petition for a new trial of the Letter case is prejudiced by law. In fact my object in going into Court was to secure a moral vindication. I foresaw the opinion of the Court, but was none the less disposed to place the fact before the public that my accuser had made a formal though by no means generous retraction of his Charges.

Upon recurring to the "bill of
1/3 particulars" you will find that Mr. Coffey

details

details at length the fees which I am charged with having embezzled, omitting "Marshals" and Court fees.

The sum of the fees detailed by him is. $1.017.39

The sum of the Marshals and Court fees stated, is. 688.59

In all $ 1.705.98

and this agrees, as I believe, with the statement of the gross amount of the fees which by Mr. Wells' report to the Department. No. 20. I am said to have appropriated.

As Mr. Coffey declares that "the "affidavit. (indictment) sworn to by me was "based on the difference found by Comparison "to exist between the day book or Blotter. "and the United States Treasury Fee Book." and as Court and Marshals' fees do not go into the Treasury Fee Book, I may presume that the items named, amounting to $ 1017.39, are those only which require explanation.

I have numbered in red ink the different items of fees, upon a second list

list of them which I send herewith.
1/4 (Inclosure No. 4.) and I have prepared
a sheet classifying them, also transmitted
herewith. (Inclosure No. 5.) In regard
to these several classes of fees I have
now the honor to remark as follows:

A.

Preparing Bills of Sale and Mortgage Bills of Sale.
$390. "

In the Consular Regulations of
1870 at page 365 et seq. are given
Certain miscellaneous unofficial forms,
specially describing them as such as a
note. The first of these is the form
of Bill of Sale of a vessel. This form
was omitted from the Regulations of 1874,
Section 312, "leaving the Consul to his own
judgment in these matters." The
Regulations of 1856 Section 382, provide,
"Consular Officers are often called upon
"by their fellow citizens at home or by
"those temporarily residing abroad to
"investigate titles to property, examine
"official records, and prepare legal or
"notarial papers. For Compensation for
such

"such services no provision is made
"by law. and it cannot reasonably be
"expected that Consular officers should
"perform these gratuitously. When
"application is made to them for such
"purposes they will either transact the
"business themselves. the rate of Compensation
"being determined either by agreement
"or by the Custom of the place. or
"refer the party to a competent attorney
"or notary."

The Regulations of 1870. Sections
296-298 deal with the same subject.
Section 296- "Consuls are frequently
"asked by their Countrymen at home to
"examine titles or to do other services
"for them in a foreign land. It is
"sometimes even assumed that the
"parties have a right to such services.
"297- Consuls will treat all such
"requests courteously. and if they are
"unable to comply with them will
"state the reasons clearly. but inoffensively.
"They are at liberty to do such work
"for their Countrymen for a private
"Consideration

"consideration if it does not interfere with
"the performance of their official duties.
"298 - If it does so interfere they must
"refuse it."

These sections are repeated in terms in the Regulations of 1874. Sections 296-298. Sections 308 to 312 inclusive refer to the same matter. Section 321 defines official services as "those where the Consul is required to "use his seal and title officially. or "either of them. This certainly he is not required to do in preparing a Bill of Sale.

B.

Deeds. Plans upon canal. and Transfers. $250-

1/6 I enclose a form of the Deeds referred to under this heading. (enclosure No. 6.) and a Copy of the usual form of transfer certificate, is indorsed on the second page.

It will be seen that these deeds are peculiar to the locality: that the work of the officer preparing them comes under the Class of unofficial work. for which he

may

may Charge and receive a private Compensation. No separate Charge has been made for the acknowledgement of the Transfer of a deed. the Consular officer signing usually as a witness. and the notarial Seal being used. if any. The issue of deeds often involves much labor in settling disputes. arranging boundaries. &c. The fees charged have been uniformly $10- for a new deed in Triplicate. $5- extra for Tracing a plan on each Copy. and $5- for a Transfer. These fees included the letters addressed to the native officials and others. and were in full of all Charges. The system followed is that prescribed in the Land Regulations for Shanghai. agreed to many years ago by the Minister at Peking. The fees charged have always been considered unofficial.

6.

Copies of marine extended Protests. $45-.

This service is an unofficial one. and is so declared in a note to the

the Tariff of fees. (Regulations of 1874. Section 333. Item 107.)

D.

Preparing Powers of attorney. $14.00

This service is also unofficial, coming under the same provisions of the Regulations as relate to Bills of Sale.

E.

Registration of Citizens under the Court Regulations. $3.00

This service is provided for in the Court Regulations issued by Mr. Burlingame under date of April 22nd 1864. and the fee has always been considered to belong to the class of Clerk's Fees.

F. Special Services. $6.00

Charges have been made for letters asking for special privileges or favors in behalf of our people. only on rare occasions and where the circumstances appeared to justify a charge. Letters in regard to Controversies with Chinese and to an hundred and one matters outside of ordinary Consular intervention were

Constantly

Constantly being written without charge, and charges were made only where it was considered fair to ask some recompense for the trouble entailed. It will be seen that only three such letters were charged for in the period from 1st January, 1876, to 15th September, 1877.

G.

Protesting a bill of Exchange. $5.00

This is a manual fee, and not a Tariff fee.

H.

Hospital dues of "Riko." $4.00

This amount was duly accounted for to the Government in the Seaman's account current for the 4th quarter 1876.

I

Fees brought into the indictment and "Bill of particulars" in error. $15.39

Item No. 21 for a Landing Certificate furnished to Messrs. H. Fogg & Co. $5.00.

The entry upon the blotter is dated March 7th: that in the fee book March 9th, and the error on my part is that of the date only.

Item

Item No. 129. Seal to Change of name of "Soochow" a vessel Sailing under a local certificate. $2.00, was carried to Tonnage fees in item of $8.- in 2nd Quarter 1877.

Items Nos. 130 and 131. Invoice Certificates $5.00, were Carried to Tonnage Fees in 2nd quarter 1877. as items Nos. 188 and 189.

Item No. 134. Tonnage dues $1.39 and Report & Customs $2.- was Carried $3.39 to Tonnage Fees in Same quarter. as item No. 188. making a total of $15.39.

K.

Fees not received. $4.50

These are for an Invoice and a Copy. items 61 $2.50 and 65 $2.-. The Services were rendered to Mr. J. C. Myers. when Consul General. and if it is Considered that the fee should have been Collected. he is responsible.

L.

Errors in my accounts. $12.50

I admit errors in accounting. as follows:

Items

Items 2- 5. 2- 19 2- 44 2- 89 4.50 113 $ 12.50

For such of these as occurred during my charge of the office I am responsible. These embrace items 2- 5. 2- 19. 2- 44. &c amounting to $6.00. The gross amount of fees collected during this period amounted perhaps to $20.000-, and while I expect having made any errors I think that the sum is so inconsiderable that I may claim to be considered &c fairly accurate in matter of accounts.

U. and U.

Visa of Licenses. $38.00

The items are as follows:

Pilots Licenses	2- 3	2- 5	2- 9	2- 64	2- 90	2- 119	2- 135.	12.00
Municipal do.	12- 1	2- 24	2- 43	2- 52	8- 98			26.00

The Licenses in question are issued by the Harbor Master and the Municipal Council. The visa is a simple authentication of the given paper. The notarial seal was used. I do not know any good reason why such papers should or should not be authenticated, or why if &c authenticated the notarial seal should not be used. If called upon I do

the

the work again I should probably use the official seal. and carry the fees to the credit of the government. or decline to do the service altogether. Several of these items belong to Mr. Myers' time. viz: 59 2- 64 2- 90 2- 119 2- 5 27 2- 8- 9 f. $18.00

O.

Notarial Fees and acts. $230.00

I have divided these fees into the several classes of service rendered. so far as I can. the books not being in my possession. The details of the item for $56- for unclassed services I can probably work out by reference to them. or to the persons for whom the services were rendered.

In dealing with these fees I claim at the outset. to have acted honestly and above board. Every one of the fees coming under this class. and under all the others stated. was separately entered in the Books. and not one fee of any kind which has been brought forward has been arrived at in any other way than by an inspection of the books kept by me and placed in Mr. Wells'

hands

hands when he called for information. The Books show moreover exactly the same procedure as was followed after the 4th Regulations of 1874 were received during Mr. Seward's incumbency. and during that of Mr. Myers.

After Mr. Wells arrived he called into question the practice which had been pursued. not only in regard to 4th notarial fees. but in the matter of the preparation of Bills of Sale. powers of attorney. Copies of protests. &c. He even went so far as to Complain of the tariff of Court fees prescribed by Ministerial Decree. in 1864. and Changed it to suit his own ideas. I was not disposed to raise any issue with him. It was not my part as a subordinate officer to do so. but I voluntarily proposed to refer all such questions to the Government. I supposed indeed. knowing that he was a Lawyer and had occupied positions of trust and influence. that his judgment merited a great degree of Confidence. I was therefore ready as I said to him not

only

only to make this reference to the Department, but to bring the amounts in question to the Credit of the Government, pending its instruction thereupon.

The matter of notarial fees is dealt with in Sections 308-312 of the Consular Regulations. From these Sections I quote as follows:

"308. Notarial acts, etc.

"The Statute permits Consular Officers wherever they are required, or deem it necessary or proper to do so, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, affidavit or deposition; and also to perform any notarial act or acts such as any notary public is required or authorized by law to do or perform within the United States; such acts, in order to be valid and effectual, must be certified by the Consul under his hand and seal of office. It will therefore be necessary for a Consul desiring to perform notarial acts to have a notarial seal. The Department does not furnish such

"such seals.

"312— It is to be understood that in such
"cases the Consular officer does not act in
"his quality of an agent of the Federal
"Government. but simply as a citizen of
"the United States whose local position
"and character render him available
"to his fellow citizens for such services as
"might have been rendered by a private
"individual. He should make himself
"as useful as he can to his fellow ch
"citizens without giving offense to the
"Government which gives him his ch
"exequatur. But it must be understood
"in all such cases that he acts as a private
"citizen. and that the Government cannot
"in any way be made responsible for
"his acts. In order to make this ch
"perfectly clear the miscellaneous forms
"which have been sometimes heretofore ch
"furnished with the Regulations for the use
"of Consuls. will be omitted hereafter. leaving
"the Consul to his own judgment in such
"matters."

I submit respectfully that in

procuring

procuring a notarial Seal. and in using it to attest oaths. affidavits. depositions. Certificates of true Copy. the acknowledgments of bills of Sale. mortgages. powers of attorney. deeds. &c &c & have not gone beyond the letter of the Regulations. and that in Considering the fees so accruing unofficial and private I have equally the warrant of the Regulations.

The view which is thus expressed may be considered as confirmed moreover by the fact that the Regulations of 1870 give under the head of "miscellaneous "unofficial forms" a form of "acknowledgment "of bill of Sale." (148.) another for "acknowledgment "of a deed or instrument of writing. (153.) and another for "acknowledgment of a deed "executed by husband and wife jointly": that these forms are omitted in the Regulations of 1874. and that there cannot be found in either of them any forms to be used by Consuls in taking the acknowledgments. affidavits. &c the Certifying Copies. &c. save in cases where such services are strictly official

in

in character. The inference upon which I have acted is, under these circumstances, a clear one, that papers not official in character, that is to say, not emanating in terms from the Consul in virtue of his office, may be attested by the use of the notarial seal.

To make my meaning clear, I may take as instances an extended protest and a bill of sale. The former is headed with the name of the Consulate, and bears upon its face the evidence of its official character. The latter is a private paper, which any lawyer, notary, or citizen can draw up. In certifying to the one the official seal must necessarily be used. In certifying to the other it can be used, or the notarial seal, as circumstances may dictate. The same distinction is to be made between a certificate to shipping articles, and that to the copy of a newspaper advertisement. The oath of a shipmaster to the assertion of seamen, and that of

any

any citizen to acclaim, a statement of assets, an insurance loss, &c &c.

It is true that the Tariff of fees provides a fee for taking the acknowledgment to a Bill of Sale, or to a power of attorney. There may be cases where it is desirable to use the official seal, although the use of the notarial seal might be allowed. Moreover the Tariff of fees is now what it has been for years, and while it has always been possible, although not the practice of this office, to distinguish between the use of the official seal officially and notarially, the later express provisions in regard to the notarial seal might very well be understood to modify its application.

A Consular office also came from Washington about a year since, in speaking of the use of the notarial seal, has stated that he was expressly informed at the Department that many fees were considered unofficial, and that later regulations have provided for the use of a notarial seal, &c

attending

extending the range of services which may be performed by a Counsel "for a "private Compensation".

Having thus dealt with the several items stated by Mr. Coffey as arising under the first 21 Counts of the indictment. the first Count of all being as I understand. general. and Covering the succeeding twenty. I may point out to you that there is no possible doubt that the following fees are strictly & unofficial. I refer to enclosure No. 5. and to the following heads Namely-

A.	For preparing bills of Sale.	£ 390-
B.	Deeds. pleas and Transfers.	250-
C.	Copies marine Statement protests.	45-
D.	Preparing powers of attorney.	14-
F	Special Services.	6-
	Making a total of	£ 705.-

That the following fees should not have been brought into the indictment.

E	Fee for registering a citizen. being a Court fee.	£ 3.-
G.	Fee for protesting a bill of Exchange. being a Marshals fee.	£ 5.-

H.

H. Hospital money. having been returned to the government. #4.—

J. Fees brought in by error. having been duly returned. #15.39

K. Fees not received. #4.50

Making a total of #736.89

Deducting this sum from #1017.39 an amount is left of #280.50.

This sum comprises cases in which the notarial seal was used, as stated by me. and it is upon this narrow basis that I was charged with the embezzlement of #2000— in the first Count of the indictment. and the various items aggregating #2249.42 in the following twenty Counts. and the error in account

You will observe at the foot of Mr. Coffey's statement. (inclosure No. 3.) the following remarks in regard to the other Counts of the indictment.

/3

"22" Specification. I can give no "information."

"23" Specification. I believe this to be "in reference to excessive Charges" in "taxing up Costs in Court Cases."

"24"

"24th Specification. Refers to the Estate
" of King & Co. of Canton."
"25th Specification. No explanation to
"give further than Stated Therein".

While it must be
Considered difficult to answer to the
charges so loosely stated as are those
in these several further Counts of the
indictment. that is to say. from the
22nd to the 25th inclusive. I feel sure
that I shall be able to do so in such
manner as to show that they have
even less foundation than those
Contained in the preceding twenty-one
Counts.

You will not have failed to
observe that the various items of fees
which I am charged with having
embezzled. Cover not only the time
when I was in charge of the office.
but also the whole time of Mr. Mayo's
incumbency. for irregularities. if
any. in this intermediate period. I
cannot be held accountable. but I have
not raised this question. preferring
to

to deal with all questions advanced against me. in such manner as to show the merit of my action throughout. Inclose No. 7. shows that items amounting to $406.50 out of $1017.39 belong to Mr. Myers administration of the Comsate.

1/7

Shall transmit to you by this mail or the next one, such remarks as I have to offer in regard to the 22d 23d 24th and 25th Counts of the Indictment.

I have the honor to be.

Sir.

Your Obedient Servant.

O. P. Morgan

Inclosures -

Inclosures.

No. 1. Petition for a new trial. and minutes of Court thereon.

2. application for bill of particulars and minutes of Court thereon.

3. Copy of "Bill of particulars".

4. " " " Numbers for reference.

5. Classification of items named in "bill of particulars".

6. Form of Title Deed to Land.

7. Items under Classification occurring during the incumbency of Mr. Ingersoll.

Inclosure No. 1.

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Shanghai, 5th April.

Before JULIUS STAHEL, Esq., *Vice-Consul-General and Judge in Court.*

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES v. O. B. BRADFORD.

Application for a new Trial.

No counsel were engaged, and petitioner conducted his own case. There were a number of persons in Court, and upon the petitioner's appearance, he was received with some applause, which he acknowledged by bowing, and then took his seat in front of the table usually occupied by counsel.

The Court having been duly constituted,

The PETITIONER read his petition, as follows:—

The petition of O. B. Bradford, the above named defendant, humbly sheweth.

1st.—That your petitioner was declared guilty, by this honorable Court, G. Wiley Wells Esq., presiding, on the 22nd day of October, 1877, for having taken from the mail a letter addressed by D. J. Macgowan, of Shanghai, to General Myers, of San Francisco, and mailed on or about the first of January, 1877.

2nd.—That your petitioner is able to prove that the said General Myers has publicly stated that he duly received the said letter, and has retained possession of it.

3rd.—That a copy of the said letter, in the handwriting of D. J. Macgowan, was in your petitioner's possession on the 26th day of March, 1877.

4th.—That the said copy fell into your petitioner's hands accidentally, as stated by him at the trial, and that the said D. J. Macgowan now admits the truth of petitioner's statement in this connection.

Your petitioner therefore prays for a new trial of this matter, in order that he may present the evidence thus declared; or, if this cannot be done, that he be allowed an opportunity to appear in Court to show that the proceedings of October, 1877, were irregular, and should be declared void and of no effect.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

The PETITIONER then proceeded to give the reasons upon which he had presented his petition for a new trial, first asking the Court to hear him for a few moments on the grounds upon which his application was based. He said the provision of law which relates to the granting of new trials may be found in the 13th section of the Act of Congress approved June 22nd, 1860, and in Rules 42 and 43 of the Court Regulations. The wording of the Act is, "The Minister may prescribe the rules upon which new trials may be granted either by the Consuls or by himself, if asked for upon justifiable grounds," (p. 86.) The Rules made under this authority are as follows:—Under the Caption, "New Trial," Rule 42.—"Because of perjury. On proof of the perjury of any important witness of the prevailing party upon a material point affecting the decision of a suit, the Consul who tried it may, within a year after final judgment, grant a new trial on such terms as he may deem just." Rule 43.—"Generally. Within one year after final judgment in any suit not involving more than five hundred dollars, the Consul who tried it, or his successor, may upon sufficient security grant a new trial when justice manifestly requires it; if exceeding five hundred dollars with the concurrence of the Minister." The provisions of these rules are not so clear as they might be, more particularly as they seem to refer to civil rather than to criminal actions. Their effect, however, is, as I believe, and as I submit to the Court, to give authority to the Consular officer or to his successor to grant a new trial of any case where justice manifestly requires it, as I will try to show it does in this case. An earlier decree, that of Mr. Davis, dated January 2nd, 1849, based upon an earlier act of Congress, identical in terms, provides, "That new trials may be granted in criminal cases, upon the accused filing his affidavit, therein setting forth to the satisfaction of the Court such material facts as he believes he would be able to prove on a rehearing of his case," (p. 117.) It would appear, therefore, that the very broadest authority is given to Consular officers in these matters; and since the evidence which I am now able to offer affords conclusive proof that I was erroneously condemned on the trial of this cause, there will, I trust, be no difficulty in granting me the opportunity to place all the facts before the Court upon such new trial.

The COURT—Will you hand in the papers you have read? Do you wish to do so?

PETITIONER—I would like to give you copies, these are merely notes.

The COURT—They will do for the Court to consider the application upon.

PETITIONER—You will allow me to copy them afterwards, for my own guidance.

The COURT—Yes.

The papers were then handed in, and the proceedings were adjourned for half-an-hour. Upon resuming,

The COURT said—Having heard the motion of the defendant for a new trial in the case of "The people of the United States v. O. B. Bradford," on a charge of the violation of the Postal Laws of the United States of America, on which the defendant was tried, convicted and sentenced, on the 22nd October last, by this Court; the Court, after a careful consideration of the matters contained in defendant's petition, is of the opinion that the prayer contained therein must be denied for want of jurisdiction, as it is a well-settled principle of law that an application for a new trial in criminal cases must be made before judgment, and that no new trial can be granted in a criminal case after judgment is satisfied. The petition of defendant is therefore dismissed.

PETITIONER—Do I understand that the second prayer of my petition is also disallowed—if a new trial cannot be granted, that I may be allowed an opportunity to appear in Court to show that the proceedings at my conviction in October, 1877, were irregular and ought to be declared null and void and of no effect. Is that covered by the dismissal?

The COURT—It is covered by the dismissal.

Inclosure No. 2.

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Shanghai, 5th April.

Before JULIUS STAHEL, Esq., *Vice-Consul-General and Judge in Court.*

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES v.
O. B. BRADFORD.

Application for Bill of Particulars.

The PETITIONER then went on to read his petition for a bill of particulars in the next charge brought against him, as follows :—

1.—That your petitioner was, on the 12th day of November, 1877, arraigned before this honourable Court, on an indictment containing 25 counts, and, for reasons which need not be recited here, while innocent of the charges preferred against him, asked that all questions involved should be referred to the Government.

2.—That, at the time, your petitioner was, and still is, in ignorance to a great extent, of the grounds on which the said charges were based; but was informed that he would be provided with a bill of particulars.

3.—That your petitioner has never received such bill of particulars, and he now asks that it be prepared and given to him.

PETITIONER went on to say that he thought all that he need say in the way of supplementing the petition for a bill of particulars was that he asked for the bill of particulars only because he was still without information, as he was at the time of his arraignment, as to how the charges were made out against him, and was still not placed in a position to enable him to make a report to Government on his own behalf.

The COURT said, in considering the petition of defendant in the case, "The people of the United States v. O. B. Bradford," wherein the defendant was arraigned on the 12th day of November, 1877, before this Court, on an indictment of 25 counts, the Court recognises the justice of the petitioner's prayer, and orders that the petitioner be furnished with such evidence as the Court is possessed of.

Inclosure No. 3.

Copy of "Bill of Particulars" as received April 10th 1878.

The officer's return to my rule was based on the difference found by Comparison to exist between the day book & blotter and the Custom House Stamp Fee Book as follows.

5	G. Rogers	6 Seals	12 00	
20	Wm Conyell	1 "	2 00	
21	Str "Ping On"	Copy of Marine Ex. protest.	7 50	
"	John Mackillop	Transfer of Land	5 00	
28	Frazar & Co.	Copy of Invoice	2 00	28 50
10	G. H. Burnett	2 Seals	4 00	
12	Olyphant & Co.	1 "	2 00	
"	C. P. Bletterm	New Deed	10 00	
14	"Nevada"	Document & Customs.	2 00	
16	E. W. Rice	1 Seal	2 00	
19	R. R. Thurlington	1 "	2 00	
25	"Ping On"	2 "	4 00	
"	H. Fogg & Co.	Ack & Power atty.	2 00	
28	Olyphant & Co.	Transfer of Deed	5 00	
	David Reid	do	5 00	
29	Russell & Co.	Seal & Insurance	2 00	40 00
1	"W. G. Patton"	Copy of Marine Ex. Protest	7 50	
7	"Ping On"	do	7 50	
"	"	Seal & Certificate	2 00	
"	"Almatia"	2 Bills of Sale	30 00	
9	H. Fogg & Co.	1 Landing Certificate	5 00	
10	Munroe & Co.	Seal & Power of atty	2 00	54 00
		Carried forward.		122 50

1876		Brought forward.		123
April	1	W. Ellis / Seal.	2 00	
	3	G. Rogers. / "	2 00	
	6	Clyde Nat'l Bank Robert B & Co.	5 00	
	7	L. F. Tiker Power of atty.	2 00	
	11	Mustard & Co. "	2 00	
	19	F. D. Hitch "	2 00	
	24	W. McKenzie Registering U.S. Citizen	3 00	
	"	J. L. Walker 2 Powers of atty.	4 00	
	28	J. B. Eaves Power of atty.	2 00	
	28	J. S. Robinson / Seal	2 00	
	"	Mess. Woodstock & Co. 2 "	4 00	38
May	3	Capt. Abbott / Seal	2 00	
	4	A. Foote 2 Acct & P. of atty.	4 00	
	5	C. P. Hawes / Power of atty.	2 00	
	"	Oppenheim & Co. 3 Do.	6 00	
	12	Capt. Blanchard / Seal	2 00	
	"	Mess. Russell & Co. / "	2 00	
	"	J. H. Burnett / "	2 00	
	15	Russell & Co. / " mtg.	2 00	
	19	Municipal Council / "	2 00	
	"	"King King" Certificate to Alts.	2 00	
	23	Hazard & Co. / Seal to "Adele"	2 00	
	26	H. Hogg & Co. Noting Mtg.	2 00	
	27	J. G. Purdon. 2 Seals.	4 00	34
June	12	P. Coffey / Seal	2 00	
	"	"Tin Cah" Bill of Sale	15 00	
	"	J. L. Rimington / Power of atty.	5 00	
	13	W. W. Murphy / Seal	2 00	
	27	G. Rogers / "	2 00	
	29	Jardine Matheson & Co. Transfer of Land	10 00	
	30	J. G. Purdon / Notarial Seal	2 00	38
		Carried forward		229

		Brought forward			229 50
	1	Bazar & Co.	2 Notorial Seals	4 00	
	3	J. G. Purdon	1 Seal & B of Sale	2 00	
	5	"Alma"	4 Notorial Seals.	8 00	
	12	A. A. Fitch	Seal & P. of A.	2 00	
	13	Capt. Pike	1 Notorial Seal	2 00	
	"	Bazar & Co.	Ack & P. of A.	2 00	
	19	J. C. Meyer	1 Invoice.	2 50	
	27	Bazar & Co.	3 Seals & Dummy Report.	6 00	
	28	Oliphant & Co.	2 Notorial Seals.	4 00	32 50
	5	J. H. Wills	1 Notorial Seal	2 00	
	10	J. C. Meyer.	1 Copy of Invoice	2 00	
	17	Capt. C. B. Lloyd.	2 Notorial Seals	4 00	
	23	F. H. B. Lenkin	2 do.	4 00	12 00
	1	"Sir Lyon Lee"	Bill of Sale	15 00	
		"C. E. Patton"	Mtg & Bill of Sale.	15 00	
		Oliphant & Co.	Transfer of Land	5 00	
		Doran & Co.	"	5 00	
		M. McCotta.	Power of Attack	5 00	
		J. C. Fanham.	New Deed & plan.	15 00	60 00
	2	"Lark"	Bill of Sale	15 00	
	7	Capt. Bassett	1 Notorial Seal	2 00	
	12	Fearn & Son	2 " "	4 00	
	"	Rev. Dr. Nelson.	1 " "	2 00	
	13	A. J. Hannen	Oath & Deposition	2 00	
	20	Boyd Mos & Co.	Ack & P. of A.	2 00	
	25	Wm Stuart.	1 Notorial Seal.	2 00	
	28	H. Fogg & Co.	3 " "	6 00	
	"	do	2 Oaths & Assets Estate	4 00	
	30	J. Symons.	1 Notorial Seal	2 00	44 00
	2	J. G. Purdon	1 Seal	2 00	
	10	Chartered Bank 489	Bill & Customs	2 00	
	11	H. Fogg & Co.	1 Notorial Seal	2 00	
	"	J. P. Bissett	2 Land Transfers	10 00	
	14	Mrs Burn	1 Notorial Seal	2 00	
	"	J. G. Purdon (Error)	Invoice 14	2 00	
	20	Capt. Blanchard.	1 Seal	2 00	
			Carried Forward		375 00

1876		Brought forward.			37
Nov.	24	Hearn Tow Co.	ack 2 P. of A.	4 00	
	28	J. H. Boswell	1 Notarial Seal	2 00	28
Dec	9	W. T. Kirby	Deed & plans	15 00	
	13	Mrs Denton	1 Notarial Seal	2 00	
	14	"Peiho"	Power of atty & Seal	7 00	
			Bill of Sale	15 00	
			Hospitle dues.	4 00	43
1877					
Jany	4	G. Rogers	4 Notarial Seals	8 00	
	11	T. D. Hitch	1 "	2 00	
	15	"Lulu"	Bill of Sale	15 00	
	22	"J. W. Kingsmill"	New deed & plan	15 00	
	30	Jardine Matheson & Co.	Transfer of Land.	5 00	45
Feby	8	J. H. McMadin	1 ackd	2 00	
	10	Long King Sing	Nothing Cancelled Mtg.	2 00	
	"	"	" as Register	2 00	
	"	"	Transfer of Land	5 00	
	"	O. C. Fanham	"	15 00	
	"	"Alma"	Bill of Sale	15 00	
		"	Mtge. " "	15 00	
	19	H. Ewald	2 Notarial Seals	4 00	
	20	W. Albert	2 "	4 00	
	26	Russell & Co.	1 Seal & Summons	2 00	
	"	J. W. Muller & Co.	1 Survey &c	4 50	70
March	2	"Sui Yue Lee"	Bill of Sale	15 00	
		"	ack same	2 00	
	7	H. Hirsch	1 Notarial Seal	2 00	
	8	"King Sing Tak"	ack & Bg S.	2 00	
	15	Morris & Co.	Copy Manifest & Protest	7 50	
	17	J. K. Mooney	1 Notarial Seal	2 00	30
			Carried forward		593

		Brought forward			5'92 00
il	2	C.P. Bethune	Certificate & Mng. Crew	2 00	
	4	"Almatia"	Seal & Coal Certf	2 00	
	5	Wm. Duncan	1 Notarial Seal	2 00	
	7	A. Mc Bisbee	1 "	2 00	
	17	D.B. Bragdon	Transfer of land	5 00	
	"	J.C. Farnham	"	5 00	
	20	"Pao Kang"	Mtg. B.of S.	15 00	
	27	"Soo Chow"	2 B.of S.	30 00	
	"	"	2 Mtge. do.	30 00	
	"	"	Seal & Change of name	2 00	
	30	Wah Cheong	1 Invoice	2 50	
	"	H. Fogg & Co.	1 "	2 50	
	"	"Yan Kong"	2 B of S.	30 00	
	"	"	2 Mtg do.	30 00	
	"	"King Yuen Lee"	Tonnage dues	1 39	
	"	"	Regt. & Customs	2 00	163 39
	1	E. Hjorleny	1 Notarial Seal	2 00	
	15	W. H. Frohm	1 "	2 00	
	19	J.C. Farnham	Land Transfers	45 00	
	"	G.J.W. Covil	"	5 00	
	22	J.B. Eames	1 ack & P. of A.	2 00	
	"	J.M. Kelly	1 "	2 00	
	23	H.G. Morris	1 Seal	2 00	
	"	A. Foltz	1 "	2 00	
	29	Wagar & Co.	Clothing dis. & Mtg	2 00	64 00
	14	E.G. Low	1 ack & P. of A.	2 00	
	8	W.T. Yates	Transfer of land 1/c	20 00	
	12	G.J.W. Covil	Seal & P. of A.	2 00	
	14	Farnham & Co.	Deeds	15 00	
	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.	"	5 00	
	20	"Kin Fan Lee"	B. of S. & Seal & Some	17 00	
	30	"Almatia"	B. of S. 15/- & Mtg B. of S. 15/-	30 00	
	"	"	ack & Some	2 00	
	"	M.B.M.S.S.Co.	Transfer of Land	10 00	103 00
	2	C.H. Lunt	2 Notarial Seals	4 00	
		E.O. Collins	1 "	2 00	6 00
			Carried forward		928 39

1877		Brought forward			92
Aug	1	"Soochow"	Bill of Sale	15'00	
	"	"	Mtg do.	15'00	
	2	J. A. Mitchell	1 Notorial Seal	2.00	
	9	"Ping An"	2 Copies M. H. protest.	15'00	
	"	Lent & Wright	2 Notorial Seals	14'00	
	15	J. C. Williams	1 "	2.00	
	16	"Dolphin"	Bill of Sale	15'00	
	"	"	Acc do.	2.00	
	"	"	Power of Atty.	5'00	
	17	H. Lester	Land Transfer	10.00	
Sept.	12	Oliphant & Co.	2 Notorial Seals	4.00	
				# 101	

. The Warrants and Court fees are included in the Specifications and sums up 68

Total. 1705

Hongkong. April 8th, 1878
(Sgd) J. J. Coffey.

22nd Specification — I can give no information.

23rd Specification — I believe this to be in reference to excessive charges in taxing up Costs in Court Cases.

24th Specification — Refers to the Estate of King & Co. of Canton.

25th Specification — No explanation to give further than stated therein.

(Sgd) J. J. Coffey.

True Copy
(Sgd) B. R. Lewis
acting Clk of Ct."

Copy of "Bill of Particulars" annexed to Affidavit No. 4.

Affidavit sworn to by me was based on the difference found by Comparison to exist between the day book or blotter, and the United States Treasury fee book as follows:

1876					
May 5	1	G. Rogers	6 Seals	12 "	
" 20	3	M. Connell	1 "	2 "	
" 21	3	Str. "Rigor" Copy & Robst		7 50	
" "	4	John Macauley, Stamps & Seal.		5 "	
" 28	5	Bryant & Co. Copy & Notice.		2 "	28 50
" 10	6	G. W. Bennett 2 Seals		4 "	
" 12	7	Applegate & Co. 1 "		2 "	
" "	8	C. P. Bellman. Mortgage		10 "	
" 14	9	"Nevada" Document & Certificate.		2 "	
" 16	10	Edw. Rice 1 Seal.		2 "	
" 19	11	R. R. Buckingham 1 "		2 "	
" 28	12	"Rigor" 2 Seals		4 "	
" "	13	H. Hogg & Co. Deed & Certificate.		2 "	
" 28	14	Applegate & Co. Stamps & Seal.		5 "	
" "	15	David Rice do.		5 "	
" 29	16	Russell & Co. Seal & Certificate		3 "	40 "
June 1	17	"W. J. Talbot" Copy Mort. & Bond.		7 50	
" 7	18	"Rigor" do.		7 50	
" "	19	" " Seal & Certificate.		2 "	
" "	20	"Nevada" 2 Bills of Sale.		30 "	
" 9	21	H. Hogg & Co. 1 Landing Certificate		5 "	
" 10	22	Mustard & Co. Seal & Certificate.		2 "	54 "
" 1	23	M. Kelly 1 Seal		2 "	
" 3	24	G. Rogers 1 "		2 "	
" 6	25	Ch. Nev. Bank Robert B. Hetherington		5 "	
" 7	26	L. F. Tilden Power of Atty.		2 "	
" 11	27	Mustard & Co. "		2 "	
" 1928		F. D. Hilton "		2 "	
" 24	29	M. McKenzie Deputy U. S. Collector.		3 "	
" "	30	J. L. Slater 2 Seals.		4 "	
" 28	31	— Murray Stamps Deed.		5 "	
					225

76					122 50
25	32	J.B. Eames Power of atty	2	"	
28	33	J.S. Robinson 1 Seal	2	"	
	34	Mess Thurlow & Co. 2 "	4	"	35 "
3	35	Capt. West 1 Seal	2	"	
4	36	A. Fort 2 Ack p. atty.	4	"	
5	37	C.P. Howes 1 " "	2	"	
"	38	Oliphant & Co. 3 " "	6	"	
12	39	Capt. Bennehan 1 Seal.	2	"	
"	40	Russell & Co. 1 "	2	"	
"	41	J.D. Emmett 1 "	2	"	
15	42	Russell & Co. 1 " Artz.	2	"	
19	43	M. Connell 1 "	2	"	
"	44	"Shipping Articles to Sea."	2	"	
23	45	Frazer & Co. 1 Seal & "addl."	2	"	

(Mr. Myers discontinues business here. 0313)

26	46	H. Fogg & Co. Notary Public	2	"	
27	47	J.J. Purdon 2 Seals.	4	"	34 "
12	48	P. Coffey 1 Seal	2	"	
"	49	"Live Oak" Bill of Sale.	15	"	
"	50	J.L. Remington 1 P. of atty.	5	"	
13	51	M.V. Murphy 1 Seal.	3	"	
27	52	J. Rogers 1 "	2	"	
29	53	Jardine M. & Co. Transfer of Bond.	10	"	
30	54	J.J. Purdon 1 Notarial Seal.	2	"	38 "
1	55	Frazer & Co. 2 Notl. Seal.	4	"	
3	56	J.J. Purdon 1 Seal & Affs.	2	"	
5	57	"Ocean" 14 Note Seals.	8	"	
12	58	A.A. Fisher Seal & Atty.	2	"	
13	59	Capt Rice 1 Note Seal	2	"	
"	60	Frazer & Co. Ack p. atty.	2	"	
19	61	J.C. Myers 1 Invoice.	2	50	
27	62	Frazer & Co. 3 Seals Survey report.	6	"	
28	63	Oliphant & Co. 2 Note Seals.	4	"	32 50
					262 "

1876					262 "
5	64	J.A. Wills 1 Notl Seal	2 "		
10	65	J.C. Myers. 1 Invoice.	2 "		
17	66	Capt Floyd 2 Notl. Seals.	4 "		
23	67	T.B.B. Dunklin 2 do.	4 "	12 "	
1	68	"Jim McLee" Bill of Sale.	15 "		
6	69	"W.J. Patton" Mtge & Sale.	15 "		
12	70	Oliphant & Co. Transfer of Land.	5 "		
"	71	Jewett & Co. "	5 "		
"	72	M. M. Costa. Power of Atty. & Ackl.	5 "		
25	73	D.C. Farnham Mortgage & Plans.	16 "	60 "	
2	74	"Lark" Bill of Sale.	15 "		
7	75	Capt Bassett 1 Notl Seal.	2 "		
12	76	Farm Lowe & Co. 2 "	4 "		
"	77	Dr. Nelson 1 "	2 "		
13	78	N.J. Hammon Oath & Deposition.	2 "		
20	79	Bonet Bros. Ackl & Power of Atty.	2 "		
25	80	W. Stewart. 1 Not. Seal.	2 "		
28	81	H. Fogg & Co 3 " "	6 "		
"	82	do 2 Oaths. Comrs Fees.	4 "		
30	83	J. Symmes 1 Notl Seal	2 "	41 "	
2	84	J. J. Linden 1 Seal	2 "		
10	85	United Insurance "489 Deft. & Costs.	2 "		
11	86	Fogg & Co. 1 Notl. Seal.	2 "		
"	87	D.F. Bissell 2 Land Transfers.	10 "		
14	88	Wm. Burr 1 Notl Seal.	2 "		
"	89	J.J. Linden (Error) 1 Invoice & C.	2 "		
20	90	Capt. Blanchard 1 Seal.	2 "		
24	91	Lowe & Co. Ackl & Power of Atty.	4 "		
28	92	J.B. Bassett 1 Notl Seal.	2 "	38 "	
9	93	W.J. Kirby Deed & Plans.	15 "		
13	94	Wm Denton 1 Notl. Seal.	2 "		
14	95	"Pilot" Power of Atty. & Seal.	7 "		
	96	Bill of Sale.	15 "		
	97	Hospital dues.	4 "	43 "	
					446 "

77				446 "
4	98	G. Rogers 4 Notl. Seals	8 "	
11	99	F.D. Hitch 1 " "	2 "	
15	100	"Luke" B/Sale.	15 "	
22	101	J.W. Kingsmill Allo due & plan.	15 "	
30	102	Jardine M. Co. Transfer of land	5 "	48 "
8	103	J.F. McMahon 1 ack	2 "	
10	104	Tong King Sing. Nothing Caveat Withe.	2 "	
"	105	" " " " as Registered	2 "	
"	106	" Transfer of land.	5 "	
"	107	O.C. Fanham "	15 "	
"	108	"Alma" Site of Sale	15 "	
"	109	" Mtge " "	15 "	
19	110	H. Small 2 Notl. Seals.	4 "	
20	111	W.A. West. 2 " "	4 "	
26	112	Russell Co. 1 Seal Surrender.	2 "	
"	113	J.W. Muller Co. 1 Surrender & A.	4 50	70 50
3	114	"Sin Fui Lee" B/Sale.	15 "	
"	115	ack same.	2 "	
7	116	A.B. Munn 1 Notl Seal	2 "	
8	117	"King Dong Yoh" ack B/S.	2 "	
15	118	Morris & Co. Copy Mtge & Assgt	7 50	
17	119	J.H. Mooney 1 Notl Seal.	2 "	30 50
		(Mr. Myers encumbrance ends. 0113)		
2	120	C.P. Hellmer. Cutg & "Hoffberg" Lease.	2 "	
4	121	"Almatia" Seal & Coal Cutg.	2 "	
5	122	W. Duncan 1 Notl. Seal.	2 "	
7	123	A.M. Bibbee 1 " "	2 "	
17	124	O.B. Bradford Transfer of land.	5 "	
"	125	O.C. Fanham. "	5 "	
20	126	"Pao Kong" Mtge B/Sale.	15 "	
27	127	Jobson 2 B/Sale.	30 "	
"	128	" 2 Mtge B/S.	30 "	
"	129	" Seal Change of name	2 "	
30	130	Woh Cheong 1 Survey	2 50	
"	131	Fogg & Co. 1 "	2 50	
	132	"Pao Kong" 2 B/S.	30 "	
	133	" 2 Mtge do.	30 "	
	134	"Kin Fan Lee" V.D. 139 Ro C. 2-	3 39	
				75 5 39

				75.5.39
1	135	E. Hinsbury / Notl. Seal.	2 "	
15	136	W. H. Goldom / " "	2 "	
19	137	J. C. Faulkner Land transfer	145 "	
"	138	G. J. W. Cornie "	5 "	
22	139	J. B. Eames / ack pr. atty.	2 "	
"	140	J. M. Kelly / " "	2 "	
23	141	H. L. Morris / Seal	2 "	
"	142	A. Foote / "	2 "	
29	143	Fryer & Co. Notary dis retge.	2 "	64 "
4	144	E. G. Low ack pr. atty.	2 "	
8	145	M. T. Yates Transfr Land.	20 "	
12	146	G. J. W. Cornie Seal pr. atty.	2 "	
14	147	Faulkner & Co. Deeds	15 "	
"	148	Jardine Mc. & Co. "	5 "	
20	149	"Kin Fan Lee" B/S. & Seal & Come	17 "	
30	150	"Almatia" B/S. 15/- Retge B/S. 15/-	30 "	
"	151	ack & Come.	2 "	
"	152	M. B. M. S. S. Co. Transfr Land.	10 "	103 "
2	153	A. D. Lunt 2 Notl. Seals.	4 "	
	154	C. O. Civilian / " "	2 "	6 "
1	155	"Torchon" B/Sale	15 "	
"	156	Retge do.	15 "	
2	157	J. A. Mitchell / Notl Seal	2 "	
9	158	"Prince" 2 Copies Mar. Ins. Pol.	15 "	
"	159	Lunt & Wright 2 Notl. Seals.	4 "	
15	160	J. C. Williams / " "	2 "	
16	161	"Dolphin" B/Sale.	15 "	
"	162	ack do.	2 "	
"	163	Patty.	5 "	
17	164	A. Lester Land Transfr.	10 "	85 "
12	165	Oxpleans & Co. 2 Notl Seals.	4 "	4 "
				$ 1,017.39
	166	The Marshal's and Court fees are included in the Specification and sum up.		688 59
				$ 1,705.98

Shanghai, 31st. 1878
(Sgd) J. J. C. Jeffery.

22 Specification - I can find no information

23 Specification - I believe this to be in reference to excessive Charges in taking up Costs on Court Cases.

24 Specification Refers to the Custody of King Co. of Canton.

25 Specification - No explanation to give further than Stated therein.

Sgd. L. J. Coffey

True Copy
(Sgd) B. R. Lewis
Actng Chief Clk.

Enclosure No. 5.

Classification of items named in the "Bill of Particulars".

The numbers refer to the numbering in red ink on the copy of the "bill of particulars" enclosure No. 4.

	Items.	Amount £
A.	Preparing Bills of Sale and Mortgage Bills of Sale. 30- 15- 15- 15- 15- 15- 15- 15- 15- 15- 15- 20 49 68 69 74 96 100 108 109 114 126 30- 30- 30- 30- 15- 30- 15- 15- 15- 127 128 132 133 149 150 155 156 161	390. "
B.	Deeds, Plans upon same, and Transfers. 5- 10- 5- 5- 5- 10- 5- 5- 15- 10- 15- 15- 5- 4 8 14 15 31 53 70 71 73 87 93 101 102 5- 15- 5- 5- 45- 5- 20- 15- 5- 10- 10- 106 107 124 125 137 138 145 147 148 152 164	250. "
C.	Copies of Marine Extended Protests. 3 7.50 14 7.50 18 7.50 118 7.50 15- 15	45. "
D.	Preparing Powers of attorney. 50 3- 72 3- 95 5- 163 3-	14. "
E.	Registration of Citizen under Court Regulations. 29 3-	3. "
F.	Special services. Letter to Customs regarding "Nemo" 9 2- Letter regarding a Chartered Junk. 85 2- Letter regarding circumstances attending sailing of "Shaftesbury". 4 120 2-	6. "
	Carried forward	708. "

Brought forward. 708.

G. Protesting Bill of Exchange.
Marshal's Fee. 2s 5- 5'

H. Hospital dues of "Peiho".
93 4- Carried to Seamen's account
Form No. 100 4th quarter 1876. 4.

J. Fees brought into the Indictment
and "Bill of particulars" in error. Same
being duly accounted for in Treasury
Fee Book.
21 5- 129 2- 120 2.50 131 2.50 134 3.39 15:

K. Fees not received - J. C. Myers
account.
61 2.50 68 2- 4.5

L. Errors in my accounts.
5 2- 19 2- 44 2- 89 2- 113 4.50 12

M. Visa of Pilots' Licenses (under
Chinese Pilotage Rules)
39 2- 59 2- 64 2- 90 2- 119 2- 138 2- 12.

N. Visa of Municipal Licenses
(under Land Regulations)
1 12- 24 2- 43 2- 52 2- 98 8- 26 9

O. Notarial Fees. Such as acknowledgments
Verifications. Oaths. &c as detailed below.
Viz:
O/1 acknowledging Powers of attorney. ____
787.
Carried forward

Brought forward 787.39

2- 4- 2- 2- 2- 2- 2- 4- 2- 2- 4- 2- 6- 2-
2 6 13 22 26 27 28 30 32 35 36 37 38 41
2- 8- 2- 2- 4- 2- 4- 2- 4- 2- 2- 2- 2-
50 57 58 60 66 72 76 79 91 94 98 99 103
2- 2- 2- 2- 2- 2- 2.
123 139 140 142 144 146 163 90. "

Oaths to accounts or Statements.
4- 4- 2- 2- 4- 4- 4- 2-
12 34 40 48 47 82 110 121 26. "

Verifying Signatures.
2- 2- 2- 2- 4- 2- 4-
11 28 51 54 153 154 159 18. "

Acknowledging Bills of Sale.
2- 2- 2- 2- 2- 2-
56 115 117 149 151 162 12. "

Authenticating Survey reports on goods.
6-
62 6. "

Oaths to Statements of assets &c of Insurance agents.
2- 2- 2-
16 112 141 6. "

Noting Existence and Cancelling of Mortgages.
2- 2- 2-
46 104 105 6. "

Verifying Copy of advertisement.
2-
7 2. "

Acknowledgment of a Mortgage.
2-
42 2. "

Acknowledgment discharge of a mortgage
2-
143 2 "

957.39

Carried forward

Brought forward. 987.

8/11 Affidavit describing invention. 2.
122 2-

8/12 Affidavit & plan of birth 2.
78 2-

8/13 Unclassed.

2- 2- 2- 4- 4- 4- 2- 2- 2- 6-
10 33 48 55 63 67 75 77 80 81
2- 2- 2- 2- 2- 4- 2- 2- 2- 2- 4-
83 84 86 88 92 111 116 136 157 160 165 56

1017.

Inclosure No. 6.

Title Deed.

Chang *Superintendent of Maritime Customs for the Province of Keang-nan; Intendant of the Soo-sung-tae Circuit, &c., &c., hereby gives this Deed for the Renting of Land.*

I have received a communication from the Consul General of the United States of America stating, that John Smith has applied to Rent in perpetuity from the Proprietors Kaw Kang Ko & others a Lot of Land, situated within the Boundaries of Ground set apart, in accordance with the Treaty, for the location of Foreign Renters at this Port of Shanghai, measuring in area Ten *mow*, one *fun*, four *le*, 40 *haou*, bounded on the North by the Land of Chang and Loke. on the South by " " " Foo Ching Guang on the East by a public paved Road. on the West by the Whang poo River to low water mark.

That the said John Smith is to pay to the Proprietors Kaw Kang Ko and others a sum of Ten thousand one hundred and forty Strings of Cash, being at the Rate of 10140 Cash per *mow;* and also the Annual Low Rent of Fifteen Hundred Cash per *mow* Yearly in advance to the Government Bank.

This coming before me, the Intendant, I do hereby arrange and agree that the said Proprietors Kaw Kang Ko & others shall Rent the said quantity of Land to John Smith upon the following conditions:—

Forasmuch, as the tenure of Ground held by Foreigners under Treaty within the limits set apart for their location, is such that no Proprietor can claim an unlimited or unconditional proprietary right therein, or exercise any right of transfer except to a Foreigner, having a recognized right of residence within the Dominions of China, and to whose occupation of Land and Tenement there exists no valid objection on the part of the Consular or Chinese Authorities: And, whereas, by certain special conventions between the Local and Consular Authorities, Foreigners have been secured many privileges in addition to the right of renting and occupying Land and Houses, but have neither by Treaty nor by the several local conventions entered into, obtained any right to acquire Land and Houses *for the purpose of trading in them* with the Chinese: And inasmuch, as no Chinese Subject can legally enter into possession of any Land, Tenements, or Houses, within the aforesaid limits, unless both Chinese and Consular Authorities grant him an Official Act of Authorization under their seals, legalizing such transfer of interest, which said Act may be granted or refused in the exercise of their discretion:

The conditions of this Deed, therefore, are; that if the said John Smith his Heirs, or Assigns, shall hereafter make over his or their interest in the Ground now rented to another party, without reporting the same to his or their Consul, and through him to the Intendant for the time being, for their joint assent and concurrence, and for the due registration of the transaction in their respective Records; or if the said John Smith his Heirs, or Assigns, shall at any time transfer or make over the whole or any portion of the above specified Lot of Ground, or shall build, or allow to be built, any Houses or Tenements of whatever kind thereupon for the occupation of Chinese, or let or permit the same to be leased or let to Chinese, without the before-mentioned Act of Authorization, first had and obtained; or, if the said John Smith neglect to pay Yearly in advance the said Low Rent of Fifteen Hundred Cash per *mow*, then, and in each of these several cases, this Deed shall become null and void, and the Proprietorship of the said Land, Houses, and Tenements, shall revert to the Lord of the Soil.

A necessary Deed for the Renting of Land.

Tung Chee 10th year, 11th moon, 20th day.

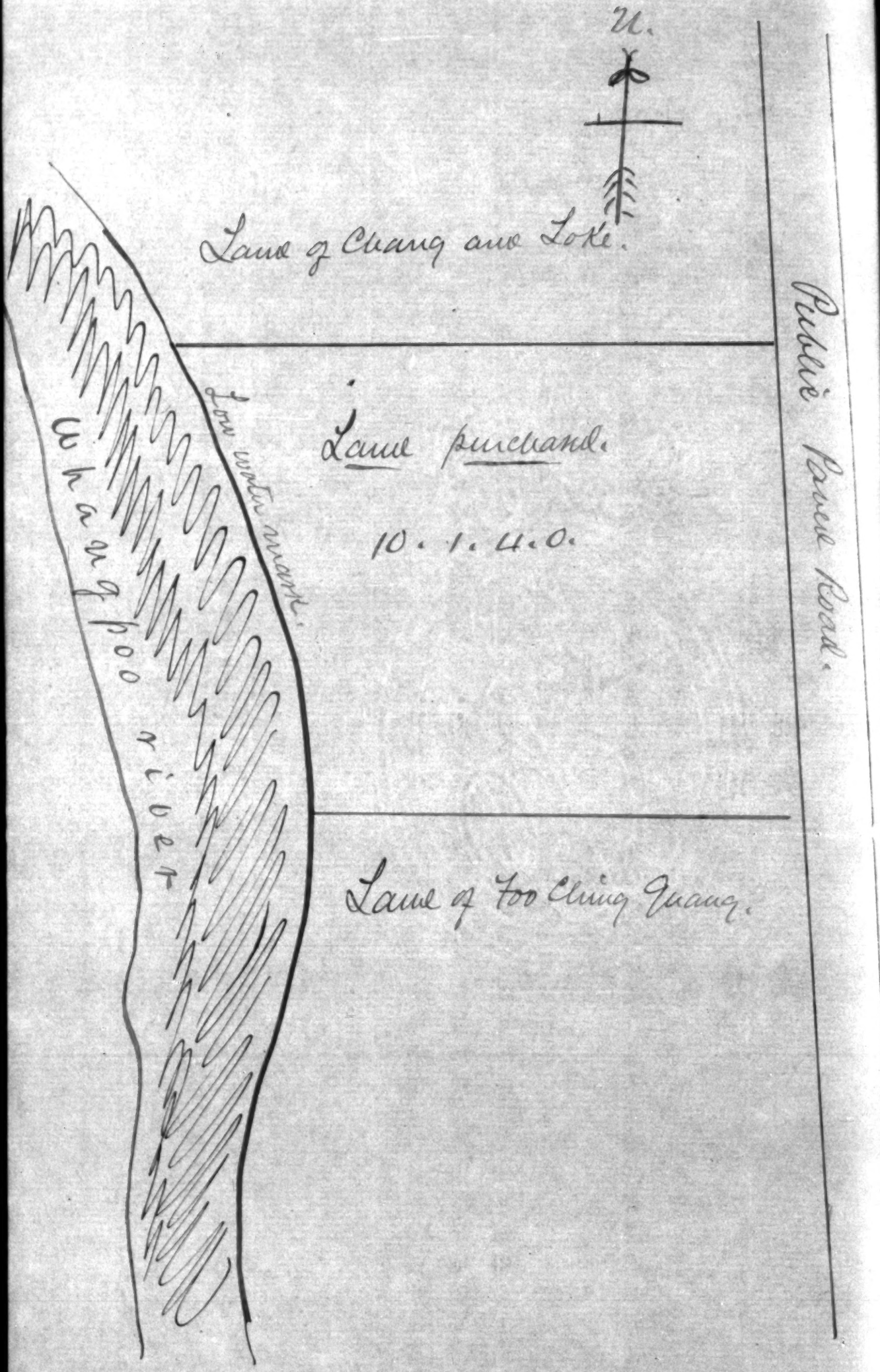
L. S.
of
Intendant of Circuit.

Shanghai, January 12th 1876

No. of Title Deed, 37

True Translation,

Interpreter.


N.
Land of Chang and Loke.
Public Cart Road.
Land purchased.
10. 1. 4. 0.
Low water mark.
Whangpoo river
Land of Too Ching Quang.

大清欽命監督江南海關分巡蘇松太兵備道 爲給出租地契事照得接准

美國總領事官 照會內開今據 國 人 稟請在上海按和約所定界內租業戶

地一段永遠租賃 畝 分 厘 毫北 南 東 西 給價每畝

文共 文其年租每畝一千五百文每年預付銀號等因前來本道已飭

業戶 將該地租給該商收用務照後開各條遵行查核外國人按和約在界內租定地畝却不能由

己便亦不得轉與別國未曾准住中國之人必須中國官憲與 領事官查視其租地賃房無足妨碍方准租住又

查向議章程雖外國人有通融得益之處但無准租地賃房與華民展轉貨賣若華民欲在界內租地賃房須由領

事官與中國官憲憑酌給蓋印憑據始可准行上列各條倘該商並後代管業之人將來以其地轉與不稟明本國

領事官並道憲批准登籍將其地整段分段或己或人另造房屋轉租華民居住若未領兩國官憲允准憑據並每

年不將每畝年租銀一千五百文預付銀號違犯斯章者則此契作爲廢紙地即歸官須至租地契者

同治 年 月 日給 租地 分 地契 號

Form of writing a Transfer of the land.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. 18.

The whole (or part.) of the land described in the within deed has this day been sold and transferred by John Smith & Samuel Brown. he & absolute by the conditions of the deed.

— — — —

Consul General

Notarial Seal.

Inclosure No. 7.

Items under the Classification occurring during the incumbency of Mr. J. C. Myers.

Shipping Letter.					Amount.
A.	From No.	49	to 114	inclusive.	135. "
B.	"	53	" 107	"	100. "
C.	"		" 118	"	7.50
D.	"	50	" 95	"	11. "
F.	"		" 88	"	2. "
H.	"		" 97	"	4. "
K.	"	61	" 65	"	4.50
L.	"	89	" 113	"	6.50
M.	"	54	" 119	"	8. "
N.	"	52	" 98	"	10 "
O/1	"	50	" 103	"	38 "
O/2	"	47	" 110	"	12 "
O/3	"	51	" 54	"	4 "
O/4	"	56	" 117	"	6 "
O/5	"		" 62	"	6 "
O/6	"		" 112	"	2 "
O/7	"	46	" 105	"	6 "
O/12	"		" 78	"	2 "
O/13	"	48	" 116	"	42 "
					$ 406.50

Note —

From January 1st to May 23. 1876. O. B. Bradford incumbent. $ 185.50
" May 24th 1876 to March 27th 1877 J. C. Myers " 406.50
" March 28th 1877 to Sept. 12th 1877 O. B. Bradford " 425.39
$ 1017.39

Mr Wood.

acc April 7

Washington D.C.
April 18th 1878

Hon. Wm M. Evarts,
Secretary of State:
Sir:

I have the honor to hand you account of claim as per Consular Regulations - Form III - for transit pass from Shanghai, China to my residence at Omaha, Nebraska.

In explanation of the additional ten days, I beg to remark, that I was detained for that time at Yokohama, Japan, in consequence of the non-arrival of the steamer for San Francisco.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant
John C. Myers
Consul General
Under Suspension.

ress
Pa. Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Form № 111

I hereby certify that I have been actually and necessarily occupied in making the transit between my post of duty and the place of my residence, Sixty (60) days, having left Shanghai, my post of duty on the 26th day of July 1877, and arrived at Omaha, my place of residence, on the 28th day of September following.

John C. Myers
Consul General
Under Suspension.

Washington D.C. April 18, 1878

W Wood

No. 60. Ack June 25

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 23d. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington. D. C.

Subject of dispatch.
Sending Statistics to Hiogo & Osaka Consulate.

no. 60.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April. 22d. 1878.

Honorable. Jno. A Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that. in consequence of the Consulate at Hiogo and Osaka. being without a "letter book". I have from the stationery in this office transferred one to that port. since there was no use for it. here.

Trusting that my action will meet the approval of the Department.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient Servant.
J. Hahel
Vice Consul General.

Entered

Wood

No. 61. Ark[illegible] 25

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 22d. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third asst. Secty. of State
Washington D. C.

Subject of dispatch.
Death of William Cadwallader Blanchard.

No. 61.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 22d. 1878.

Honorable. Jno. A. Campbell.
Third asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir.

I regret to inform you of the death of. William Cadwallader Blanchard. at Hong Kong on the 13th. inst. Mr. Blanchard was a resident of Shanghai for some sixteen years and was highly respected. He was a native of Lowell Massachusetts and has I am informed relatives residing there.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
J. Stahl.
Vice Consul General

Telegram Wood
Aug 21

Evarts.

Secretary Washington.

Order received eighteenth-
Bradford preparing evidence-
Will start when ready-

Habel

Shanghai.

Received at Dept of State
April 23. 1878.

acke. June 25.

No. 62.

Rec'd July 16.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. Apl. 23d 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Kasson
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Subject of dispatch.

Forwarding documents regarding Wm. Bradford's case

Inclosures.

No. 1 Wm. Swords' Separate No. 4.
" 2. Wm. Swords. " Nos. 1. 2. & 3.
" 3 " Stahels replies.
" 4. " Wm. Caffrey's Statement.
" 5. " Wm. Davis's letter to Wm. Bradford

No. 62.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April. 23d. 1848.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State
Washington D. C.

Sir.

In compliance with instructions received from the United States Minister in his dispatch Special No. 4. copy of which I inclose marked "Inclosure No. 1". I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of dispatches from the Legation "Separate Nos. 1. 2. & 3. marked "Inclosure No. 2". also copies of my replies to the same marked "Inclosure No. 3" Inclosure No. 4. is the statement of Mr. Caffery — alluded to in my No. 621. in reply to Mr. Durand's Separate No. 2. Inclosure marked No. 5. is a copy of Mr. Dennis's letter to Mr. Bradford referred to in my No. 623. in answer to Mr. Durand's Separate No. 1.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient Servant.
J. Stahel
Vice Consul General

(Copy)

Special No. 4.

Shanghai. April. 22d. 1878.

Julius Stahel Esq.
&c. &c. &c.
Shanghai.

Sir:

Please be so good as to send to the Department of State, copies of my despatches to you. Special Nos. 1. 2. & 3. and of your responses thereto, with their inclosures. also the bound volumes of translations of despatches from the Chinese Authorities. for the 1st. & 2d. quarters of 1873 and the 1st. & 2d. quarters of 1876.

I have the honor to be.
Sir.
Your obedient Servant.
(Sgd) George F.

Inclosure No. 1.
With
Dispatch No. 62.

State Department

Mr. Lowndes
Special No 4.
April 22 1878.

Seperate No 1. United States Legation
Shanghai April 16th 1878

Julius Blakeley Esquire
U. S. Vice Consul General.
Shanghai

Sir

The 24th Count of the indictment preferred in the Consular Court on the 12th day of December last against Mr O. B. Bradford States in effect that on the 23rd day of July 1877. he deposited in the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris to his private Credit a sum of $2561.55/100 belonging to the Government and did then and there embezzle the said sum of $2561.55/100.

Will you please examine the accounts of the office and report to me whether there is any reason to believe that the said money belonged in whole or in part to the Government, or to any fund in Mr Bradford's hands, in his official Capacity. Mr Bradford states that it was the out turn of his accounts with the Government to the 30th of June 1877.

I.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
(Sgd) George F. Seward
U. S. Minister.

Seperate No 2.

United States Legation
Shanghai April 16th 1878

Julius Bishel Esquire
U.S. Vice Consul General
Shanghai.

Sir

The 22nd Count of the indictment preferred in the Consular Court on the 12th day of November last against Mr O.B. Bradford. States in effect that he presented between the 12th of January 1876 and the 13th of September 1877. to the Treasury Department false vouchers to the extent of $100. Will you be so good as to enquire whether there is any evidence in the Consulate of his having presented any such false voucher or vouchers. and report the result to me.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
(sgd) George F. Seward
U.S. Minister

Separate No 3. United States Legation.

Shanghai April 16th 1878

Julius Stahel Esquire

U. S. Vice Consul General.

Shanghai

Sir

The 23d Count of the indictment preferred in the Consular Court on the 12th day of November last against Mr O. B. Bradford States in effect that between the 1st day of January 1876 and the 13th day of September 1877 he in virtue of his office as clerk of the Court extracted from divers persons large sums of money to wit $1000.

Will you be so good as to enquire whether there is any evidence in the Consulate of this having been guilty of the acts alleged, and report the results to me.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant.

(Sgd) George F. Seward.

U. S. Minister.

Inclosure No. 2.
Witte
Dispatch No. 62.

State Department

Mr. Lowards.
Consular. Vols 1. 2. & 3
April. 16th. 1878.

(Copy)

No. 20.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April. 20. 1848.

H. E. George P. Seward.
United States Minister.
Peking (now Shanghai)

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch "Separate No. 3" of the 16th. inst. and in reply beg to state that. I instructed the acting Clerk of the Court. to examine the books. and records of the Court. in cases heard from. January 1st. 1846. to 12th. November 1847. and report. whether there are any exhibitant fees charged by Mr. Bradford in his official position as Clerk of the Court during that period.

I have now the honor to inclose a copy of his report which I trust will be found satisfactory.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant.
(Sgd) J. Stahel.
U.S. Vice Consul General

(Copy)

No. 621.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 20. 1848.

H.B. George F. Seward.
United States Minister &c.
Peking (near Shanghai)

Sir:

In reply to your dispatch "Separate No. 2" of the 16th. inst. I beg to say that having made due inquiry into the matter I am unable to give you any information on the subject further than — that contained in Mr. Caffin's detailed statement a copy of which you have.

I have the honor to be.
Sir.
Your obedient Servant.
(Sgd) J. Stahel.
Vice Consul General.

(Copy)

No. 6 22.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April. 22d. 1848.

H. E. George P. Marsh.
United States Minister &c.
Peking (now Shanghai).

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch "Separate No. 1" and in reply I beg to refer you to a letter from Mr. George W. Carnes public accountant to Mr. Bradford. which encloses all the information I have been able to glean regarding the 24th. Count of the indictment in the suit of the United States vs. O. B. Bradford —

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant.
(Sgd) J. Stahel.
Vice Consul General

Court of the United States
Consulate General
Shanghai April 19th 1878.

Julius Stahel Esquire
U.S. Vice Consul General
Sir

In accordance with the instructions contained in your despatch No 11.323. of the 16th inst: I have examined the books and records of this Court from Case 604 to 640 Civil, and 73 to 81 Criminal, embracing the time named by you, and find the charges for Clerks fees in all of the above cases to be correct, in accordance with the tariff of 1864. Copy herewith, except the charge of ($2.) Two dollars for oath to petition and answer. for which there seems to be no provision.

I am Sir
Your obedient Servant
(Sgd) B. R. Lewis.
acting Clerk of Court.

The Affidavit Sworn to by me, was based on the difference found by Comparison to exist between the Day Book & Blotter, and the United States Treasury Fee Book, as follows.

1876					
May 5.	G. Rogers.	6 Seals.	12		
20	M. Boyell.	1 "	2		
21	Steamer "Ping On"	Copy of Marine Extended Pt.	7	50	
"	John Mackillop	Transfer of Land	6	-	
28	Frazar & Co.	Copy of Invoice.	2	-	28 50
10	G. H. Burnett.	2 Seals	4	-	
12	Oliphant & Co	1 "	2	-	
"	C. P. Bletchen	New Deed.	10	-	
14	Steamer "Nevada"	Document to Customs	2	-	
16	E. W. Rice	1 Seal	2	-	
19	R. R. Junkington	1 "	2		
25	Steamer "Ping On"	2 "	4		
"	H. Fogg & Co.	Ack. Power of Atty.	2		
28	Oliphant & Co	Transfer of Deed	5		
	Alfred Reid	do	5		
29	Russell & Co	Seal to Insurance	2		40 -
June 1.	Steamer "W. G. Patton"	Copy of Marine Extended Pt.	7	50	
7.	Steamer "Ping On"	do	7	50	
"	do	Seal to Certificate	2	-	
"	Steamer "Almatia"	2 Bills of Sale	30	-	
9.	H. Fogg & Co	1 Landing Certificate	5	-	
10	Mellard & Co	Seal to Power of Atty	2	-	54 -
	Carried forward.				$ 122 50

1876		Brought forward				$ 12
April	1.	Mr Ellis.	1 Seal.		2	
	3.	G. Rogers.	1 "		2	
	6.	Ch Merc Mercantile Bak	Protest Bill of Exc.		6	
	7	L. F. Fisher.	Power of Atty		2	
	11	Mustard & Co	"		2	
	19	F. D. Kelly	"		2	
	24	M. McKenzie.	Registering United States Citizen		3	
	"	J. G. Mather	2 Powers of Atty		4	
	25	Geo Murray.	Transfer of Land		5	
	"	J. B. Eames	Power of Atty		2	
	28	J. S. Robinson	1 Seal		2	
	"	Messrs Wheelock & Co.	2 "	4		3
May	3	Capt West.	1 Seal		2	
	4	A. Goetz	2 Ack P of Atty		4	
	5	C. P. Hanes	1 Power of Atty		2	
	"	Oliphant & Co	3 "		6	
	12	Addl Blanchard.	1 Seal		2	
	"	Russell & Co	1 "		2	
	"	J. H. Burnett.	1 "		2	
	15	Russell & Co.	1 " to Mtg		2	
	19	Municipal Council	1 "		2	
	"	Shing King	Certificate to articles		2	
	23	Frazar & Co	1 Seal to Addl		2	
	26	H. Hogg & Co	Noting Mortgage		2	
	27	J. G. Thurston.	2 Seals	4		3
June	12	P. Coffey.	1 Seal.		2	
	"	Leun Woah	Bill of Sale		15	
	"	J. L. Remington	1 Power of Atty		5	
	13	M. W. Murphy	1 Seal		2	
	27	G. Rogers	1 "		2	
	29	Jardine Matheson & Co	Transfer of Land		10	
	30	J. G. Thurston.	1 Notarial Seal	2		3
		Carried forward				$ 2

1876	Brought forward.				$22950
1	Fraser & Co	2 Notarial Seals	4		
3	J. B. Purdon	1 Seal to Bill of Sale	2		
5	"Alma"	4 Notarial Seals	8		
12	A. A. Fisher	Seal to P. of atty.	2		
13	Capt Pike	1 Notarial Seal	2		
14	Fraser & Co	ack^t. to Power of atty	2		
19	J. B. Myers	1 Invoice	250		
27	Fraser & Co	3 Seals to Survey Dept	6		
28	Elephant & Co	2 Notarial Seals	4		3250
5	J. H. Wills.	1 Notarial Seal.	2		
10	J. B. Myers.	1 Copy of Invoice	2		
17	Capt^n S. Lloyd.	2 Notarial Seals	4		
23	F. H. B. Jenkins.	2 do	4		12.
1	"Brin Que Lei"	Bill of Sale	15		
6	"W. P. Patten"	Mortgage Bill of Sale	15		
12	Elephant & Co	Transfer of Land	5		
"	Gibson & Co	do	5		
"	M. M. Costa.	Power of Atty + ack^t.	5		
26	L. C. Farnham Esq^r.	New Deed + plan	15		60.
	Carried forward				$334-

1876		Brought forward.			£ 33
Oct	2	"Lark"	Bill of Sale	15	
	7	Capt. Bassett.	1 Notarial Seal	2	
	12	Fearon Law & Co	2 do	4	
	"	Rev Dr Nelson.	1 do	2	
	13	N. J. Hannen	Oath & Deposition	2	
	20	Hurst Bros & Co.	Ack^t & Power of Atty	2	
	25	Mr Stewart	1 Notarial Seal	2	
	28	H. Fogg & Co	3 do	6	
	"	do	2 Oaths & Ward Estate	4	
	30	J. Symons.	1 Notarial Seal	2	41
Nov	2	J. G. Purdon.	1 Seal	2	
	10	Chartered Bank 1489.	Report to Customs	2	
	11	H. Fogg & Co	1 Notarial Seal	2	
	"	J. P. Bassett	2 Land transfers	10	
	14	Mrs Burr	1 Notarial Seal	2	
	"	J. G. Purdon	Error (1 Invoice 14)	2	
	20	Capt Blanchard	1 Seal	2	
	24	Fearon Law & Co	Ack^t 2 Powers of Atty	4	
	28	J. H. Boswell.	1 Notarial Seal	2	2
Dec	9	W. T. Kirby	Deed & Plans	15	
	13	Mrs Dobson.	1 Notarial Seal	2	
	14	"Peiho"	Power of Atty & Seal	7	
	"	do	Bill of Sale	15	
	"	do	Hospital Dues	4	4
		Carried forward			£ 44

1877		Brought forward.			$ 446 -
	4	G. Rogers	4 Notarial Seals	8	
	11	F. L. Hirlich	1 do	2	
	15	"Lulu"	Bill of Sale	15	
	22	J. W. Kingsmill	New Deed & Plan	15	
	30	Jardine Matheson & Co	Transfer of Land	5	45
	8	J. H. Mackmakin	1 Ackt.	2	
	18	Tong King Sing	Ruling Cancelments of Mtg.	2	
	"	do	" on Register	2	
	"	do	Transfer of Land	5	
	"	S. C. Farnham	do	15	
	"	"Alma"	Bill of Sale	15	
	"	do	Mortgage Bill of Sale	15	
	19	H. Caverall	2 Notarial Seals	4	
	20	W. A. West	2 do	4	
	26	Russell & Co	1 Seal to Insurance	2	
		J. A. Muller & Co	1 Invoice 1 Cy	450	7050
	2	"Sin Yue Lee"	Bill of Sale	15	
	"	do	Ackt. same	2	
	7	H. H. Winn	1 Notarial Seal	2	
	8	"King Dong Tak"	Ackt. to B/S	2	
	15	Morris & Co	Cy Marine Ex Protest	750	
	17	J. K. Mooney	1 Notarial Seal	2 -	3050
		Carried forward			$ 592 -

1877		Brought forward			$ 59
April	2	C. P. Blethen.	Certificate to Shipping Crew	2	
	4	"Almatia"	Seal to Coal Certificate	2	
	5	W. Duncan.	1 Notarial Seal	2	
	7	A. M. Bisbee	1 do	2	
	17	O. B. Bradford.	Transfer of Land	5	
	"	S. C. Farnham.	do	5	
	20	"Pagkong"	Mortgage Bill of Sale	15	
	27	"Sovereign"	2 Bills of Sale	30	
	"	do	2 Mortgage Bills of Sale	30	
	"	do	Seal to Change of name	2	
	30	Wah Cheong	1 Invoice	250	
	"	H. Fogg & Co	1 do	250	
	"	"Paoshing"	2 Bills of Sale	30	
	"	do	2 Mortgage Bills of Sale	30	
	"	Kin Tung Loi	Tonnage dues	139	
	"	do	Report to Customs	2.	10
May	1	C. H. Jongbery.	1 Notarial Seal	2.	
	15	W. H. Graham.	1 do	2.	
	19	S. C. Farnham	Land transfers	45	
	"	G. J. W. Carrie	do	5	
	22	J. B. Eames.	1 Ack. & P of Atty	2	
	"	J. M. Kelly	1 do	2	
	23	H. B. Morris	1 Seal	2	
	"	A. Goletas.	1 Seal	2	
	29	Fraser & Co	Noting discharge of Mtge	2	6
June	4	C. G. Lees.	1 Ack. & P of Atty	2	
	8	M. J. Gates	Transfer of Land &c	20	
	12	G. J. W. Carrie.	Seal to P of Atty	2	
	14	Farnham & Co	Deeds	15	
	"	Jardine Matheson & Co	do	5	
	26	Kin Tan Lee	Bill of Sale & Seal to same	17	
	30	"Almatia"	Bill of Sale. Mtg B/S 15.	30	
	"	do	Ack. & to Same	2	
	"	Nitsin Bisha Mail S.S. Co	Transfer of Land	10	10
		Carried forward.			$ 92

1877		Brought forward.			$ 92239
	2	W. H. Hunt.	2 Notarial Seals	4	
		C. W. Cowlins	1 do	2	6-
	1	"Lorchan"	Bill of Sale	15	
	"	do	Mortgage Bill of Sale	15	
	2	J. A. Mitchell	1 Notarial Seal	2	
	4	Piping On	2 Copies of M. Ca	15	
	"	Hunt & Wright	2 Notarial Seals	4	
	15	J. C. Williams	1 do	2	
	16	"Dolphin"	Bill of Same	15	
	"	do	Ack.t do	2	
	"	do	Power of Atty	5	
	17	H. Lester.	Land transfer	10	85-
	12	Olyphant & Co.	2 Notarial Seals	4-	4-
					$ 101739
		The Marshal and Court fees are included in the Specification and sum up			68859
				Total	$ 170598

Shanghai April 8th 1878.
(Sgd) J. J. Coffey.

22nd Specification. I can give no information

23rd Specification. I believe this to be in reference to excessive charges in taxing up Collision Court Cases

24th Specification. Refers to the Estate of King Ko of Canton.

25th Specification. No explanation to give further than stated therein.

(Sgd) J. J. Coffey.

Court of the United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April. 22d. 1878.

I the undersigned hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and faithful copy of the original copy on file in this office. Witness my hand and the seal of the Court the day & year in this certificate written at Shanghai.

B. Rhuns
Act. Clerk of Ct.

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL :: SHANGHAI :: JUSTICE E PLURIBUS UNUM

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. April. 22d 1878.

I the undersigned Vice Consul General of the United States for China. at Shanghai. do hereby certify that B. Rhuns. who signed the foregoing certificate is acting Clerk. of the Court of this Consulate General and his certificate so signed is worthy of full faith and credit.

Witness my hand and the seal of this office the day and year in this certificate written at Shanghai.

J. Stahl
U.S. Vice Consul General

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES SHANGHAI

Shanghai 22nd April 1878

O. B. Bradford Esq.

Sir.

Under authority of General Julius Stahel U. S. Consul General and at your request I hand you herewith a statement of account extracted from your ledger and the Government Fee Book showing that on the 28th July last there was more than enough cash in the treasury to meet all liabilities.

You will understand that as my examination of these books has not extended beyond the 31st December 1876 I am unable to verify the absolute correctness of the account but up to that date as far as I have gone, I am happy to inform you that I have discovered no evidence of fraud, although the unscientific method of keeping the books has rendered it very difficult to arrive at a definite conclusion.

Of the disposition of the various fees I am of course incompetent to form any opinion, but I have checked the cash with vouchers and verified the books item by item, and so far can certify to their mechanical correctness.

I have also compared them with the Government account Books, and with the Copies of your accounts rendered to the Government and I find that they are up to the above date.

I am Sir

Your obdt Servt

(Sgd) Geo. R. Cerner.

Public Accountant.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai, China.

Inclosure No. 5.
with
Dispatch No. 62
State Department.

Mr. Loomis' letter
to Mr. Bradford

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai April 22nd 1878

I have taken off the Balances shewn by the Treasury Fee Book to be due to the Government as Treasury Fees on the 28th July last; and also from Mr Bradford's Ledger those shewn to be due to the following named accounts viz:

Charity Fund.	29.40
Dr Gillies.	2.83
Dr McCartie	12.
Forwd No 100 Steamers	140.83
Frazar & Co	29.50
Gaal Cagedan & Co	14.
Hall & Holt & Co	3.
J. W. Critchfield	4.87
J. H. Edwards	1.
J. H. Brown.	17.33
A Jurado.	131.60
J. McDonald.	2.45
Estate of King & Co	2528.53
" W. Francis	3.76
" C. H. Bassom	7.26
" W. W. Leavitt.	64.23
" C. E. Gilverton	40.88
Count of	17.
A. M. Mills.	31.50
	$3176.84 ?
Treasury fees.	742.67
Amounting in the whole to	$3919.51 ?

I find that the Balance of Cash shewn by Mr Bradford's Cash account as being in hand at the same date was $6789.01. which appears to be accounted for as follows.

Accounts as per foregoing Statement. 3919.
Amount of Bills drawn to balance
accounts for 2nd Quarter 1877 2561.
Surplus 307.
$ 6789.

(Signed) Geo. R. Corner.
public accountant.

Letter attached.

No. 63.

Wood

To Committee Dec 19. 78

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April. 23d. 1878.

Honorable. Jno. A Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Subject of dispatch.
Receipt of No 9. and Mr. Bradford's release from personal custody.

No. 63.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 23d. 1848.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I had the honor to receive on the 18th. instant. dispatch No. 4. from the Honorable Secretary of State containing a copy of an order from the Department to Mr. O.B. Bradford Consular Clerk to report to the Department at Washington.

In compliance with the tenor of said dispatch. I have released him from personal custody.

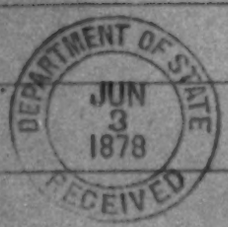
Mr. Bradford is now preparing his residence, and informs me that he will leave for Washington, as soon as said residence is completed.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient Servant
J. Stahel.
Vice Consul General

Ack pc

No. 64.

Ack June 25



United States Consulate General
Shanghai. April. 23. 1878.

Honorable. J. Coy. A. Lodwick.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Subject of dispatch.
Telegram. regarding Mr. O. B. Bradford.

No. 64.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. April. 23d. 1848.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I had the honor to receive this morning the following telegram from the Honorable Secretary of the State.
"Has. Bradford status to return"
In reply to which I have saluted as follows.
"Order received Eighteenth. Bradford preparing evidence will start when ready."

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant
J. Hahn.
Vice Consul General

Copy to H. Foreign Com. on Expenditures of S. June 10

Wood

Special. No. 3.

U.S. Consulate General. Shanghai.
to the Department of State.

W. Bradford.

ack June 20 to Hotel

Subject.

The indictment of November 1877.

Abstract of Contents.

Remarks upon the several Counts in the indictment not covered by his dispatch Special No. 2. and incloses affs evidence in support of his statements.

His Inclosures.

Special No. 3.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 23rd 1878.

Honorable Wm M. Evarts.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I had the honor to address a dispatch to you on the 17th instant. "Special No. 2" transmitting Mr. Coffey's so-called "Bill of particulars" under the indictment preferred against me on the 12th of November last. and setting forth in detail my answers to matters contained in the first twenty-one Counts. I stated in that dispatch that "it must be "considered difficult to answer the Charges so "loosely stated in the several further Counts." In order that I might be able to do so more readily. I requested the Minister to call upon the Consul General for any and all information in his possession. and I have now the honor to inclose to you herewith Copies of three dispatches addressed by the Minister to the Consul

General

1/2
4
6

General. and Copies of the answers made thereto.

Referring to the enclosure with the Civil Counsel General's report No. 620. (enclosure No. 6) in which it is stated that there is no provision in the tariff of Court fees for the fee of $2- for oath & petition and answer. I have to say that upon reference to the fee bill it will be found that no fee whatever for an oath is named. and that the charge of two dollars for such oaths. (oaths in the witness box. &c not being charged for.) has been uniformly made for many years. My attention was first called to this fee by Mr. Wells. I see no reason now to doubt the authority of the Court to determine the fee. it not having been otherwise provided for.

I presume that no further answer will be expected from me on Counts 22 23 and 24. The 25th Count which declares in effect that I failed to render true and just quarterly ~~accounts~~ accounts of the moneys received by

by me. &c. refers as I believe, to the alleged failures detailed in the previous Count. and these having been disposed of no further answer is it seems necessary.

I will, if time permits, transmit also by this mail my response to such further matters advanced against me by Mr. Wells in his reports Nos. 6 and 20 as may be necessary.

I have the honor to request that my dispatches Special Nos. 1 and 2. &c together with this dispatch, be transmitted if appropriate, to the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.

I am.

Sir.

Your Obedient Servant.

Enclosures.

Inclosures. Copies.

No. 1 The Minister to the Consul General Separate No. 1.

" 2 The Consul General to the Minister No.

" 3 The Minister to the Consul General Separate No. 2.

" 4 The Consul General to the Minister No. 621.

" 5 The Minister to the Consul General Separate No.

" 6 The Consul General to the Minister No. 620.

Inclosure No. 1.

Separate. United States Legation.
Shanghai. April 16th 1878.

Julius Hobel Esquire.
U.S. Vice Consul General. Shanghai.
Sir:

The 24th Count of the indictment preferred in the Common Court on the 12th day of November last against Wm. O.B. Bradford states in effect that on the 23rd day of July 1877 he deposited in the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris to his private Credit a sum of $2561.55/100 belonging to the Government, and did then and there embezzle the said sum of $2561.55/100.

Will you please examine the accounts of the office, and report to me whether there is any reason to believe that the said money belonged in whole or in part to the Government, or to any fund in Mr. Bradford's hands in his official Capacity. Mr. Bradford states that it was the custom of his accounts with the Government to the 30th of June. 1877.

I have the honor to be - Sir - Your Obedient Servant.

George F. Seward
U.S. Minister -

Copy. Inclosure No. 2.

No. 622.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai April 22nd 1878.

H.E. George F. Seward.
United States Minister &c
Peking. (now Shanghai)

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch "Separate No. 1." and in reply I beg to refer you to a letter from George & Corner, public accountant & Mr. Bradford, which embraces all the information I have been able to glean regarding the 2d Court of the indictment in the suit of the United States vs D. B. Bradford.

I have the honor to be.
Sir.
Your obedient servant.
J. Stahel
Vice Consul General.

Copy.

Copy.

Shanghai. 22nd April 1878.

O. B. Bradford Esqr.

Sir.

Under authority of General Julius Stahel. U. S. Vice Consul General. and at your request I hand you herewith a statement of account extracted from your Ledger and the Government fee book showing that on the 28th July last there was more than enough Cash in the Treasury to meet all liabilities.

You will understand that as my examination of these books has not extended beyond the 31st December 1876 I am unable to verify the absolute Correctness of the account. but up to that date as far as I have gone I am happy to inform you that I have discovered no evidence of fraud. although the unscientific method of keeping the books has rendered it very difficult to arrive at a definite Conclusion.

Of the disposition of the various fees I am of Course incompetent to form any opinion. but I have checked the Cash with the vouchers and audited the books item by item. and so far can certify to their mechanical

mechanical Correctness.

I have also compared them with the Government account books and with the Copies of your accounts rendered to the Government and I find that they agree up to the above date.

I am - Sir Your Obed Servant.

(Sgd) Geo. R. Connor

Public accountant.

Copy.

Rangoon. 22nd April 1878.

I have taken off the Balances shown by the Treasury Fee Book to be due to the Government as Treasury Fees on the 28th July last. and also from Mr. Brassey's ledger those shown to be due to the following named accounts viz:

Charity Fund.	29.40
Dr. Yates	2.83
Dr. McCabe.	12 "
Form No. 108 Seaman's acct.	140.83
Frazer & Co.	29.50
Vogel Hayden & Co.	14. "
Markham & Co.	3. "
J. H. Eckford.	4.87

J.

J. H. Edmonds	1.00
J. H. Thorne	17.33
A. Jarvis.	131.60
J. McDonald	2.48
Estate of King & Co.	2528.53
" " C. Francis	37.76
" " C. H. Tuppen	72.63
" " W. W. Lovett	64.23
" " C. E. Yelverton	40.88
Court account	17.00
A. M. Mills.	31.50
	$3176.84
Treasury Fees	742.67
	$3919.51

I find that the balance of Cash shown by Mr. Brassford's Cash account as being on hand at the same date was $6789.01 which appears to be accounted for as follows.

Accounts as per foregoing Statement	$919.51
Amount of bills drawn & balance accounts for 2nd quarter 1877	2561.55
Surplus.	3307.95
	$6789.01

Clerk Comm.
Public accountant.

Note an error of $4.48 in addition.
Letter attached.

Copy Inclosure No. 3.

Separate. No. 2.

United States Legation.
Shanghai. April 16th 1878.

Julius Stabel Esquire
U.S. Vice Consul General.
Shanghai.

Sir:

The 22nd Count of the indictment preferred in the Consular Court on the 12th day of November last against Mr. O.B. Bradford. States in effect that he presented between the 12th of January 1876 and the 13th of September 1877 to the Treasury Department false vouchers. to the extent of $100-.
Will you be so good as to enquire whether there is any evidence in the Consulate of his having presented any such false voucher or vouchers. and report the result to me.

I have the honor to be.
Sir.
Your Obedient Servant.
George F. Seward.
U.S. Minister.

Copy. Inclosure No. 14

No. 621.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 20th 1878.

H.E. Geo. F. Seward.
United States Minister.
Peking. (now Shanghai.)

Sir.

In reply to your dispatch "Separate No. 2" of the 16th instant. I beg to say that having made due inquiry into the matter I am unable to give you any information on the subject further than that contained in Mr. Coffey's detailed Statement. a copy of which you have.

I have the honor to be.
Sir.
Your Obedient Servant.
(Sd) J. Hohl.
Vice Consul General.

Copy Inclosure No. 55

Separate. No 3.

United States Legation.
Shanghai. April 16th 1878.

Julius Stahel Esqr
U. S. Vice Consul General.
Shanghai.

Sir:

The 23rd Count of the indictment preferred in the Consular Court on the 12th day of November last against Wm. D. B. Bradford states in effect that between the 1st day of January 1876 and the 13th day of September 1877 he in virtue of his office as Clerk of the Court extorted from divers persons large sums of money. to wit $1000-.

Will you be so good as to enquire whether there is any evidence in the Consulate of his having been guilty of the acts alleged and report the result to me.

I have the honor to be -
Sir
Your obedient Servant.
George F. Seward
U. S. Minister

Inclosure No. 6

Copy.

No. 620.

United States Consulate General.

Shanghai. April 20th 1878.

H.E. George F. Seward

United States Minister.

Peking. (now Shanghai)

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch "Separate No. 3." of the 16th inst. and in reply beg to state that I have instructed the acting Clerk of the Court to examine the books and records of the Court in Cases heard from January 1st 1876 to 12th November 1877. and report whether there are any exhorbitant fees charged by Mr. Bradford in his official position as Clerk of the Court during that period.

I have now the honor to inclose a copy of his report which I trust will be found satisfactory.

I have the honor &c. &c. Sir.

Your Obedient Servant.

J. Stabel.

U.S. Vice Consul General.

Copy. Sub-Inclosure No. 1 with No. 6.

Court of the United States Consular General.
Shanghai. April 19th 1878.

Julius Abbel Engui
A.S. Vice Consul General.
Shanghai. China.

Sir:

In accordance with the instructions contained in your dispatch No. 11323. of the 16th inst. I have examined the books and records of this Court from Case 604 to 640 Civil. and 73 to 81 Criminal. including the time named by you. and I find the Charges for Clerks fees in all of the above Cases to be Correct. in accordance with the tariff of 1864- Copy herewith- except the Charge of ($2-) two Dollars for oath to petition and answer. for which there seems to be no provision.

I am.

Sir.

Your Obedient Servant.

(Sd) B.R. Lewis.
Acting Clerk of Court.

Cor
&

Copy to Home Office in
Despatch 1095 June 10

Special No. 4. Mood

U. S. Consulate General Shanghai,
to the Department of State.

Mr. Bradford.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 3 1878
RECEIVED

Rec'd June 25 to State

Subject.

Mr. Wells dispatch No. 6.

Abstract of Contents.

Incloses a memorandum on the matters referred to in Mr. Wells' dispatch No. 6. accompanied by Copies of recipts for moneys paid to Mr. Wells. Copy of Docket entries in Estate of Mrs E. J. Bridgman. and Copies of mistranslations of the Chinese dispatches.

Special No. 4.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 24th 1878.

Honorable Wm M. Evarts.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Inclosed I have the honor to transmit a memorandum upon Mr. Wells' dispatch No. 6 to the Department.

I will transmit to you as soon as I can prepare it. a memorandum on Mr. Wells' dispatch No. 28.

I have the honor to be.
Sir.
Your Obedient Servant.

O. N. Brazier

Inclosure.
Memorandum on Mr. Wells No. 6. with 3 sub inclosures.

Inclosure No. 1

Memorandum.

On Mr. Wells' dispatch No. 6.

Regarding Books of account.

The Books required by the Consular Regulations art. XXV. Regulations 1874 have been kept as follows:

399. Despatch Book.

The books of manuscript Copies of dispatches to the State Department Complete nearly to the date when Mr. Wells took charge were handed over by me to him. I have heard that those for the period prior to the first January 1876 Cannot now be found in the Consulate General. There were also press Copying books showing the Correspondence with the Department. These were also by me delivered to Mr. Wells.

400. Letter Book.

Dispatches of a miscellaneous sort were so numerous that we were not able to have them Copied in manuscript books. The press Copying books were delivered

delivered by me to Mr. Wells.

401. Fee Book.

The Fee Book was regularly kept. Mr. Wells appears to think that it should have been kept by Mr Coffey but I fail to see any reason for this opinion. I kept it myself when I was in charge. because I had confidence in my own accuracy. and I presume that Mr. Dennis asked me to keep it when he was in charge for the similar reason.

402. Passport Book.
403. Invoice do.
404. Miscellaneous Record Book.
405. Register of Letters received.
406. " " " Sent.
407. " Landing or debenture Certificates.
408. Record of Commercial Returns.
409 Seaman's Register.
410. Relief Book.
411. Quarterly account Current Book.
412. Protest Book.
413. " " Extended.

These were all duly kept, and so far as I know their condition and accuracy

accuracy have not been questioned. excepting in the case of the Treasury Fees which matter has been dealt with in another place.

414. Daily Journal - Has been kept partially only. It was not found to be a useful book, and has sometimes fell into disuse for this reason.

415. Care has been taken to provide indices of the different books in addition to those of a general nature kept in the Register.

416. Official letters &c received have been bound and preserved.

Sr. McCarter complains that the volumes of letters received from the Local Crimes authorities for the 1st half year of 1873 and the 1st half year of 1876 are imperfect. and Mr. Wells reports him as saying that "they have been "mutilated by some one. opened. and "Correspondence removed. and unimportant "Circulars et Cetera inserted in lieu of abstracted dispatches.

The

The best answer to these charges will be afforded by the books themselves, which I shall ask the Vice Consul General to transmit to the Department. It will be seen from these that Dr. McCartee whose perfect sincerity I do not doubt, has been deceived by his own imagination.

One dispatch from the Tau Tai, (in regard to the Wooring Road) was inadvertently retained by me. Mr. Wells appears to have found it in searching among my private papers. I have no knowledge what he has done with it. The other so-called missing dispatches named by him and by Dr. McCartee do not appear to be mentioned in the Register of Correspondence, and were probably unofficial letters written by the ch Interpretor to the Magistrate of the Mixed Court. It should be ch remembered that there are two records of Chinese Correspondence, one in English, the other in Chinese, and that if a systematic mutilation of records were

to

to be attempted both of these would have to be dealt with. I have not heard that such mutilation has been attempted or charged.

In further reference to this subject of the records and more particularly referring to Dr McCartee's statement of 20th of October. I fail to see why I should be blamed for the Condition of the records in the Interpreters office. So far as the English records are concerned an inspection of the books mentioned by the Dr (those of 1st half of 1873. and the 1st half of 1876.) will show with the one exception named above. that they are in perfect order. The Chinese records should have been properly kept. and I have no reason to believe that such men as Dr Yates and Dr Jenkins the earlier Interpreter. would be less accurate than Dr McCartee.

I am equally at a loss to discover why I should be blamed for mistranslations made. In justice to others Dr McCartee should have mentioned

the

the instances. One however I can give. See inclosure No. 1. which the Interpreter now in office here. Dr. D. J. Macpherson, who held an acting appointment under Mr. Seward during an absence of Dr. Yates is responsible for. The re-translations are Dr. McCabe's. The only instance in which trouble has come from a mistranslation was the fault of this same person.

As to the removal of books from the Consulate I have to say that I have no knowledge of the removal of any books of an official nature by any person saving perhaps by Mr. Wells. The usual unofficial books. (Cash Books. &c.) of Mr. Seward's term of office are doubtless in his hands.

Mr. Wells' statement that I failed to ~~take~~ hand over to him after his arrival all the public money in my hands, is unfounded in fact. The books show that I handed over to him $673.20 belonging to Miscellaneous accounts. and also $3517.41 belonging to the Estate of King

1/1

ling & Co. of Canton. I hold Mr. Wells receipts for these sums. dated 13th September 1877. Copies of which I inclose. If Mr. Wells forced me as he says to place other sums in his hands to the amount of $2000— it will be interesting to enquire whether he accounted for such sums to the Government. The only knowledge I have of them has been derived from a partial inspection of his dispatch No. 6.

Nothing could be less ingenuous than Mr. Wells's statement in regard to the Bridgman Estate. The administrator duly appointed had on surrendered in May 1877 to the Bobale Court all the property of the Estate. same being a certificate of deposit of Taels 1040— in the Oriental Bank Corporation. This deposit note was filed with the papers. pending further action. and was so filed when Mr. Wells arrived. as will be seen from the copy of the docket entries inclosed herewith.

herewith. inclosure no. 3.
To speak as if I intended to rob the Estate and to say that there was no evidence in the Consulate that could lead to my detection saving papers in the envelope is certainly a wide variance from the truth. If I had realized the amount of the deposit note it would have appeared in the Cash Book. &c. As I did not, and as I felt expected that another administrator would be appointed. (the claim out of which the amount on deposit accrued being still unsettled.) the course which I took was the right and proper one.

The statements made in regard to Dr. Magowan's letter to General Myers do not need to be referred to here. further than to say that I have already shown that Mr. Wells acted most arbitrarily. I was almost ill at the time. borne down by overwork and the long continued difficulties in the Consulate. and all this was not calculated to improve my condition. I shall speak elsewhere

of

of insinuations and statements. that I was in the habit of opening other peoples letters. statements which are barely untrue. and which when closely examined will almost show their falsity upon their face.

O. J. Bridgman

Inclosures.

No. 1. Copy of dispatches Nos. 3524 and 3525 as Translated by D. J. Macgowan. and re-Translated by Dr. McCartee.

No. 2. Copy of receipts given by Mr. Wells & Mr. Bridgman.

No. 3. Copy of Docket entries in Estate of Mrs E. J. Bridgman.

Sub-Inclosure No. 1.

Copy of Despatch No. 3524
from the press copy of Mr. Seward's
Original.

The U. S. C. Genl.

To Intendant of Circuit.

The C. G. has the honor to inform the
Taotai that Mr. J. Haas will act as
Assessor in the Mixed Court for this
U. S. Consulate General. The Taotai
is requested to notify the Magistrate of
the Mixed Court.

Shanghai Dec. 27th 1871

True Copy D B McCarlee

Re translation of the Chinese text of
the foregoing, as given in the Chinese
Dispatch Book for 1871-1872
A communication. The Vice Consul
General and Interpreter of this
Office, Matthew Yates, having requested
leave of absence on account of ill
health and to allow him to take Remedial
measures, I the Consul General requested
the American (Antigua) Macgowan to !!
act as Vice Consul General and
Interpreter, but Macgowan (although)
acting as Interpreter has not time to
act as Assessor (and) I the Consul
General have therefore requested the
Austrian (subject) Haas to act as
Assessor, and (hereby) request you the
Honorable Intendant to notify the
Mixed Court Magistrate Chên. At, at
10 o'Clock on the 17th, I shall request Mr. Haas to
act as Assessor, I send this note

and take the opportunity to
wish you daily prosperity.
A true translation
D B McCarlee
acting Interpreter.

Copy of Despatch No 3525 from the
press copy of Mr Seward's original.
The U.S.C. Genl.
To Intendant &c (sic)
The C.G. has the honor to inform the
magistrate of the Mixed Court that Mr
Joseph Haas of the Austro Hungarian
Consulate will act as Assessor in the
Mixed Court for the U.S.C. Genl. The C.G.
will call on the Magistrate tomorrow
at 10 A.M. to introduce Mr. Haas.
Shanghai Dec. 27 1871
A true copy D B McCarlee

Retranslation of the Chinese text of
the foregoing as given in the Chinese
Despatch Book for 1871-1872

A Communication. The Vice Consul General
& Interpreter of this Office Matthew Gates, having
requested leave of absence on account of ill health.
The Consul General requested the American (citizen)
Macgowan to act as Vice Consul General & Interpreter.
but Macgowan (although) acting as Interpreter has not
time to act as Assessor. The Consul General have
therefore requested the Austrian Haas to act temporarily
as Assessor and have written to the Intendant post now
(to that effect) As I will request Mr Haas to act as Assessor
tomorrow at 10 o'Clock, it is right that I should first
inform you, and avail myself of this opportunity &c

D B McCarlee acting Interpreter 27th July 1872

Retranslation

Copy Sub-Inclosure No. 2

"$. 2517.41 Mex.

"Received Shanghai September
"13th 1877 of O.B. Bradford late U.S. Vice-
"Consul General. the sum of Two Thousand Five
"Hundred and Seventeen 41/100 Mex. Dollars.
"the same being on account of the Estate
"of King & Co. of Canton.

"G. Wiley Wells.
"U.S. Consul General."

Paid
"

Copy.

"$ 250 83/100 "

"Received Shanghai September 13th
"1877 of O.B. Bradford late Vice Consul
"General. Two Hundred and Fifty 83/100
"Dollars. on account of the Seamen's
"Fund. Form No. 105.

"G. Wiley Wells.
"U.S. Consul General."

Paid
"

Copy.

"Received Shanghai September 13th
"1877 of O.B. Bradford late Vice Consul General

"The

following named sums as moneys in his hands belonging to the General account named as follows. and turned over by him to me as County Treasurer.

Day Dollars Four Hundred and Twenty four 37/100.

$ 424.37

Accounts.	Amounts
"Camelot."	$ 2.00
Frazure Co. Balance of deposit for fees.	31.50
Vogel Hazelton Co. " " "	51.00
Maitland Co. " " "	113.00
T. Co-Eckfeldt. Balance due him.	4.87
Thos Henry Brown. (a.s. as Brown)	17.33
Annie M. Mills. Balance due her.	31.50
J. H. Edwards. (Assn)	1.00
Estate of W. H. Long. (dec'd)	48.07
" " C. C. Yelverton "	59.87
" " W. W. Lovett "	64.23
	$ 424.37

Dollars Four Hundred and Twenty four 37/100

42
258
$ 678.

G. Wiley Wells.
Co. T. County Treasurer.

Page

E. J.

Copy Sub-Inclosure No-3.

Copy of Docket of the Court of the United States Consular Court. Shanghai. China.
No. 423. page 83.

In Probate.

Estate of Eliza J. Bridgman
Decease November 10th 1871.
Notice of death given November 11th 1871.
Will filed November 17th 1871.
Order as same do. do.
Inventory filed Dec. 13th 1871.
Order as same do. do.
Bond filed January 8th 1872. and approved same date.
accounts filed by a.a. Hayes Esq. for himself and Co-executor February 17th 1873.
Order as accounts Feby 18th
Order for discharge of Executors Bond Feby. 18th 1873.

(Sgd) O.B. Bradford
Vice Consul General.

Application for letters ad. made by John F. Seaman April 1875: new assets being found.
Order as same Apl 29th 1875. + letters issued on his filing a bond for $. 3000.

Copy

Copy.

No. 5774 page 230.

Estate of Elija J. Bridgman (dec'd)

Bond of administrator filed May 19th 1875:
Letter of ad~~ministration~~ surrendered by Com.
Seaman May 16/77. and D/R. O. B. 6.
No. 26/27 paid into Court same being
for Tls. 1020- and interest @ 4% from
24th Aug. 1876. and being the whole
assets in the hands of the ~~H~~ H
administrator. His Bond Cancelled
and handed to him May 16/77.

Copy

Court of the U. S. Consular Court
Shanghai. China. Sept. 20th 1878.

I the undersigned do hereby Certify
that the foregoing are true correct and
faithful ~~&~~ Copies of pages 83 - and 330
In Re Estate of Elija J. Bridgman decd.
as they appear on the Docket of this
Court.

Witness my hand and the Seal
of this Court the day and year
in this Certificate written at
Shanghai China.

Jos B. R. Lewis
acting Clerk of Court.

Copy

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. China, Apl. 20th 1876.

I the undersigned Vice Consul general for China at Shanghai do hereby certify that B.R. Lewis who signed the foregoing Certificate is acting Clerk of the Court of this Consulate General. and his Certificate so signed is entitled to full faith and credit.

Witness my hand and the seal of this office the day and year in the certificate written.

(Sgd) J. Stobel
U.S. Vice Consul general.

L.S.

Copy to Home Office on
Addition to No 5 June 10
1904

Special No. 5.

U. S. Consulate General. Shanghai.

To the Department of State:

Mr. Mason. dtd June 25 to State

Subject.

Receipt of Instruction No. 7.

Abstract of Contents.

Owns receipt of instruction of the 19th February on the 18th April. and says he is busily engaged in preparing to leave at an early date.

Special. No. 5.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 24th 1878.

Honorable Wm M. Evarts.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I had the honor to receive on the 18th instant your instruction No. 7. of the 19th February.

Upon its receipt the Vice Consul General informed me that I was ch released from personal arrest.

I am now busily engaged in preparing papers under the instruction named: and may be able to close this by the next homeward mail. If not. I see no reason now why I should not be ready by the one following.

I am. Sir.
Your Obedient Servant.

O. B. Rhodes

No. 65. ack June 25

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
JUN 13 1878

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 25th. 1878.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Subject of dispatch.
Rect. of Hegl's United States Import duties for 1877.

No. 65.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 25th. 1848.

Honorable Jno. A. Campbell.
Third. Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge to day mail a copy of Hayes United States Import duties for 1847. for which accept my best thanks.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
J. Stahel.
Vice Consul General

No. 66. ack June 25

United States Consulate Journal.
Shanghai. April 29. 1848.

Honorable W. Hunter
Secand. Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Subject of dispatch.
Department circular of 31st. January last.

No. 66.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. April. 29. 1898.

Honorable W. Hunter.
Second Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have had the honor to receive the Department circular letter of 31st. ult. of January last. containing instructions regarding the shipment of wearing apparel and other effects to the United States.

I have the honor to be.
Sir:
Your obedient servant
J. Stahel
Vice Consul General

Given to press
June 19. 1878
ABadeau

RB 76 Wood

No. 67.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
JUN 19 1878

Ack June 25

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 29. 1848.

Honorable W. Hunter.
Second Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Subject of despatch.
Mr. Seward's memorandum summary of China

Inclosure
No. 1. Six copies of memorandum.

No. 64.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 29. 1848.

Honorable W. Hunter.
Second Asst. Secty. of State
Washington D. C.

Sir:

Under instructions from Mr. Minister Seward. I have the honor to forward herewith six copies of a Memorandum on the Currency of China.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedt. Servt.
J. Hahel
Vice Consul General.

Memorandum on the Currency of China.

It is well known that the Chinese Government do not issue coins of silver or gold, and that the pieces called by them "Ch'ien," by the English "Cash," and the French "Sapeque," from the Portuguese "sapeca," which are made of copper variously alloyed, are the only ones in use among them. They are circular and have square holes at the centre which are used for stringing them together. They are cast and not minted.

The places and mode of casting cash are regulated by Imperial statutes. Models are given out by the Board of Revenue at Peking. The standard weight is one mace (ch'ien) each, and the value, by Government standard, is the one thousandth part of a tael of silver of the Treasury scale. (Stauntons Penal Code, Sec. 118.) The casting of cash is under the control of the provincial Governors subject to the orders of the Board of Revenue, and theoretically care is taken that the issues shall be so managed that the supply shall be sufficient to meet the demands of the people, and not so great as to cause their depreciation relatively to silver.

A coin, if it can be called such, which is cast and not minted will as a matter of course be counterfeited. One made of a metal so base as copper, with alloys of a still baser sort, will be peculiarly liable to be counterfeited on the one hand and debased on the other. In this connection the following remarks, taken from the Commercial Guide of Dr. Williams will be found pertinent.

"Within the last few years the Government have taken strong measures to suppress "the private manufacture of cash but in vain. The capacity of the Governors is "strongly exemplified in its gross adulteration since the time of Kianghsi, about 150 "years ago. It is debased in the coarsest manner with iron dust and sand and pre- "sents a gritty appearance to the eye. In the reign of Taokwang, (1821-51) it "became so bad that it would not remunerate forgers to counterfeit it. In the reign "of Hsienfung, (1851-61) iron cash and paper notes were substituted for the copper "cash."

The currency of Peking gives special evidence of the irregularities which have marked its history. By a curious fiction every piece of cash is called two. Without being able to trace out the cause of this I have supposed that when the cash in use at a given period had been debased in value about one half, an effort was made to correct matters by issuing coin of standard merit, and ordering that each piece of the new issue should be taken as equal to two pieces of the old. The new issue in time became debased and confused with the old, until there was no recourse for the people but to call one cash two, irrespective of the issue.

Still later copper tokens of ten, twenty, &c. cash were issued, and these are now in circulation. They were never however of standard value. In 1869 one ten cash piece was worth about three of the single cash pieces of varying issues which were in circulation, and 525 of them were required to purchase a tael of silver. As each piece represented ten cash, and as every piece of cash was doubled by the custom already referred to, 10.500 nominal cash were equal to a tael. Their value has decreased relatively to silver since then, and at times 18.000 nominal cash are required to purchase a tael. The paper tiao of the city represents 1.000 nominal cash, while in theory, a tiao or string of cash should be equal to a tael.

In 1853-54 an effort was made to force the iron cash spoken of above, upon the people of the city but it signally failed. "It was thrown away about the walls "and byways, no one even thinking it worth the trouble of picking up."

It would seem indeed that the capital city and the north of China generally, have suffered more from irregular practices affecting the currency than the more southern districts. It is said that many iron cash are in circulation in Chihli, Shansi, and Shensi, and that an effort has been made in each considerable town to preserve a standard of value by counting more or less of the actual cash as equal to a tiao, so that the custom of the place must be known, before the person who has bought articles to any given value can tell how many actual pieces of money he is to pay for them.

At the ports open to foreign trade and in the southern provinces generally, the actual cash are counted and so passed for the purposes of a currency, but their intrinsic value varies, not only as between the ports, but at the several ports. From statements made by the Consuls of the United States to the Legation in the year 1873, I have derived the following results as to the value of the average cash of each port, relatively to the Haikwan or Customs tael.

At Newchwang	1 tael	= cash	1,909
„ Shanghai	1 „	= „	1,800
„ Chinkiang	1 „	= „	1,960
„ Ningpo	1 „	= „	1,868
„ Foochow	1 „	= „	1,605
„ Amoy	1 „	= „	1,736
„ Swatow	1 „	= „	1,668

Assuming these figures to be approximately correct, a range of relative values amounting to nearly twenty per cent. is shown.

Mr. KINGSMILL, writing at Shanghai about ten years ago, said:—

"Taking carefully picked cash, coined before 1820, such as are known in the market "as Hankow picked, the average weight is rather less than 1.00 ch'ien. Slightly "below this is what is known as Chinkiang cash, weighing from .940 to .943. Far "below either is the ordinary currency in Shanghai. Taking a sample rather above "than below what is known as fair quality, we will probably find it composed as "follows:—

"Fair to good, (in numbers)	500
"Japanese and Foreign	300
"Debased of last two Emperors	200
	1,000.

"The average weight is about ch'ien 780 only.

The same writer shows that at Hankow, under circumstances which created special demand, cash varied in value relatively to silver as follows:—

1863	1,000	cash	=	taels	0.750
1864	„	„	=	„	0.795
1865	„	„	=	„	0.805
1866	„	„	=	„	0.785
1867	„	„	=	„	0.650

The tael quotations given show the averages of the years, but in 1865, the price ran up so high that 88⅓ tael cents were required to buy 1.000 cash, a range of relative value as compared with the price stated for 1867, of more than 33⅓ per cent.

Mr. WYLIE of Shanghai states that the cash of the 17th. century were made of copper, zinc, lead and tin, in the following proportions:—

Copper	50.00
Zinc	41.50
Lead	6.50
Tin	2.00
	100.00

Mr. KINGSMILL following these figures, estimates the cost of making 1.000 cash, weighing 1 ch'ien each, as follows:—

Copper	@ taels	15.00	per picul.	taels,	0.46875
Zinc	„	5.20	„	„	0.12453
Lead	„	5.00	„	„	0.62031
Tin	„	15.00	„	„	0.02250
				Say Shanghai taels,	0.63609

Assuming 6 °/₀ to be sufficient to defray the cost of coinage (casting), we arrive at about taels 0.675, as the price at which the Chinese Government could issue such cash. At the standard of 1.000 cash to the tael, the profit of the Government would amount to more than 30 °/₀

We find, therefore, these facts existing:—

1st.—That cash vary greatly in weight and fineness;

2nd.—That their value, as compared with silver, is not constant;

3rd.—That they are not worth, when issued of standard weight and fineness, more than 70 °/₀ of their nominal value.

As a permanent standard of value then, the copper coinage of this Empire is unsatisfactory in the extreme. It is nevertheless the currency which is used in all the ordinary transactions of the people. The laborer receives his wages in it. The farmer calculates in it the outturn of his crops. The small consumers and small producers whose aggregate demands and supplies make up the great markets, find in it an index of the rise and fall of price. It can be shown even that at given times, copper cash appear to have a more stable purchasing power than silver, and an argument raised to sustain the proposition which has been advanced over and again that it forms "the "virtual monetary unit."

In passing, it may be remarked that the evils of an unstable currency are not now felt for the first time. It is said that in the Sung dynasty, (960 to 1127 A.D.) cash were made "so small that they were called geese eyes, and so thin that they "would swin upon the water," and every one has read what Marco Polo wrote of the vast issues of paper money by the Mongols, who reigned between 1280 and 1368 A.D. They found "rag money" in the land which they had conquered and while extending issues here, carried the practice into Persia, where paper of the sort is still called by the Chinese name "*Ch'aou.*" It has been stated that they abused the power to make money to such an extent that the discontent of the people due to this cause, did more than anything else to bring about their downfall.

When we turn from this statement of the unsatisfactory character of the copper currency to deal with the facts in regard to the use of silver, we meet again with much that is singular and confusing.

At the foreign Customs duties are demanded according to the Haikwan scale, and payments at the ports named below made in local taels are received at the following rates:—

Newchwang.....	100	Haikwan	taels	=		Local taels	108.50
Tientsin	"	"	"	=		" "	105.00
Chefoo	"	"	"	=		" "	104.40
Hankow	"	"	"	=		" "	108.75
Kiukiang	"	"	"	=		" "	106.31
Chinkiang	"	"	"	=		" "	104.21
Shanghai	"	"	"	=		" "	111.40
Ningpo.....	"	"	"	=	Shanghai scale	"	111.40

South of Ningpo, duties are generally paid in dollars. So nearly as I have been able to learn local taels are valued, relatively to the Haikwan standard as follows:—

Amoy	100	Haikwan	taels	=	Local	taels	110.00
Tamsui.....	"	"	"	=	"	"	110.00
Taiwan.....	"	"	"	=	"	"	111.37
Swatow.....	"	"	"	=	"	"	110.00

At Foochow two local taels are used, one by foreign, the other by native merchants. 100 Haikwan taels are equal to 100.50 of the former, and 101.45 of the latter.

At several, if not all the ports, there are other taels known besides the Haikwan and the local commercial taels. One of these is called the "Kuping" or Treasury tael. It is not constant however with the Haikwan tael, as will be seen from the following table.

Tientsin	100	Haikwan	taels	=	Kuping	taels	103.40
Hankow	"	"	"	=	"	"	101.01
Shanghai	"	"	"	=	"	"	101.65
Foochow	"	"	"	=	"	"	101.14

In a despatch addressed by Prince KUNG on the 9th of April 1877, to the foreign Ministers at Peking, he said:—"All payments to and from the provinces are "made in Kuping taels of pure silver."

The table shows that the Haikwan tael is better than the Kuping, and the provincial officers doubtless get the benefit of the difference.

It is suggestive of the lax ideas of currency and administration generally prevailing in China, that at one port, foreigners of one nationality pay their dues at the Customs at a rate different from that exacted of other foreigners, and that, at several ports, different rates are exacted of natives from those demanded from foreigners.

At Peking, Dr. WILLIAMS found five scales used for weighing silver, the tael of each weighing respectively, 548, 541, 552, 539 and 579 grains.

But while there seems to be and is much confusion, matters are not so bad as they appear, It is a fact that the weight of the Kuping tael has been very constant for the last 200 years. The catty of this scale has been quoted at Peking, as follows :—

In 1580, by Le Compte	596.044	grammes.
„ 1769, by Clerc	596.800	„
„ 1822, by Timkowski	595.345	„
„ 1841, by Kupffner	595.135	„

It is also reported as follows :—

At Soochow.— In 1779, by Collas ...	598,976	grammes.
At Shanghai.— „ 1857, by Wylie ...	596.800	„

The same thing seems to be true in regard to the scale used at Canton for weighing silver, as will be seem from the following authorities:—

In 1710, Williams	601.104	grammes.
„ 1779, Collas	601.328	„
„ 1710, Milburn	601.190	„
„ 1828, Thompson	600.658	„
„ 1845, Rondot	600.432	„
„ 1847, Carvalho	601.112	„
„ 1857, Rondot	600.432*	„

In view of the constancy for long periods of the scales indicated, it may very well be supposed that the Chinese throughout the Empire are acquainted with a standard scale, the Kuping for instance, and that the variation of local scales from the standard is clearly defined and understood.

The actual scales or balances used by the Chinese are more or less well made. Those oftenest seen in shops, &c. have a brass beam suspended from a standard, and two brass basins carried by brass chains. It cannot be supposed that they are very sensitive and accurate. Others of a finer sort are made in the same way, the beam being of ebony or ivory, and the basins of brass suspended by silken cords. Others are fashioned like our steelyards. These all would be condemned of course, in assay offices or mints in Europe or America.

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* This scale is probably the Kuping but I am not able at the moment to verify the point.

Chinese assays of silver are equally defective. The process at Peking appears to be a simple one in which the borate of soda is used with or without lead, according to the proportion of alloy. At Shanghai, nitre and lead are used with white sand, and at the last moment of the melting process a piece of the white oxide of arsenic is thrown in to give splendor to the metal. Cupellation and the use of acids are not known.

The Trade dollar was declared by the assay of 1873 to be .8961 fine, instead of .900. While this is a wider deviation than is allowed in the mints of Europe or America for "toleration" or "remedy," it is so close that I have suspected that it was based on the well-known standard of the coin. In the same year, I endeavored to have an assay made at Shanghai but found many unnecessary difficulties raised. At the assay of the Hongkong dollar, the result obtained was a fineness of .8944. An allowance was then made of 5/1000 for silver remained incorporated with the lead, and the dollar declared to be 900 fine. This assay was made in the presence of the Assayer of the Hongkong Mint, who exhibited also the foreign process of assaying. It is reported that the Chinese were highly interested in the skillfulness displayed in the process.

After the assay of the Hongkong dollar a proclamation was issued declaring that 111.1.1 taels weight of that coinage should be held equal to 100 Haikwan taels and after the assay of the Trade dollar, it was in the same way declared that 111.9 taels weight of the American coin should be held equal to 100 taels, a proportion not justified by the actual fineness of the coin nor by the fineness declared by the assay. I am informed however that 108 taels weight of dollars are frequently accepted as equal to 100 taels Haikwan.*

Chinese assaying establishments are called Kungkoo. They are not found in all the cities of the empire nor even in many of the most important. Mr. BILLEQUIN, Professor of Chemistry in the Imperial College of this city, is of the opinion that very little silver is refined here. In a report of the United States Consul at Newchwang

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The Inspector-General of Customs has given me a memorandum on the weight and fineness of the Haikwan tael. According to this, it should weigh 1 oz. 4 dwts. $3\frac{84}{100}$ grains Troy, say $589\frac{84}{100}$ grains, or 37.578 grammes. The Haikwan catty would be, therefore, 601.248 grammes, or something more than the Canton and Kuping catties. An assay of the Trade dollar was made at Canton in 1873. The Assayers declared that 100 Trade dollars weighed 72.68 taels by the Haikwan standard. At an earlier assay 100 Hongkong dollars were declared to weigh 71.92 taels. The actual weight of the Trade dollar is 420 grains, that of the Hongkong dollar 416 grains. The tael, at these rates, would be $577\frac{875}{1000}$ and $578\frac{402}{1000}$ grains, and the catty 599.216 and 599.766 grammes.

Haikwan silver is supposed to be perfectly pure. Foreign dollars are accepted by the Haikwan standard only with an allowance which gives a result in pure silver. It is not likely that in estimating the value of silver otherwise current, the proportion of alloy is arrived at and reported with equal care. In point of fact, as might be expected, Haikwan silver is not up to the assumed standard. On the 19th of June 1876, thirty-five ingots of Canton silver, said to be of the Haikwan standard, were assayed at the Osaka Mint. Thirteen of these proved to be .9820 fine, seventeen .9855, two .9860, and three .9845. On the 13th, fourteen shoes were assayed, resulting as follows:—Two .9865, eight .9860, two .9855, and two .9850. It thus appears that Haikwan silver contains really about $1\frac{1}{2}$ % of base metal, and that 109.5 taels weight about of dollars 900 fine should be held equal to 100 taels of Haikwan silver. An officer formerly connected with the Canton Customs informs me that the bullion received there is cast into 10 taels ingots for transmission to the Capital and that these ingots are of about 98 touch.

made in 1870, he states that:—"There is no Kungkoo here; any one who chooses "may fabricate ingots of silver, and the only check upon such persons is their fear to "lose their reputation for honesty."

The Commissioner of Customs at Chefoo reported in the same year that "seri- "ous inconvenience, delay and losses has resulted to foreign merchants from the quan- "tity of inferior sycee in circulation. To remedy this a Kungkoo has been established "but the country buyers refuse to recognize it, and suspension of business with the in- "terior has resulted." In 1865, the Commissioner at Hankow wrote:—"In the early "days of this port, the demand for sycee was so sudden and extensive, that Shanghai "was unable to supply standard sycee in sufficient quantities. It thus arose that "sycee of an inferior quality was transmitted to this port, and on its being found that "adulterated silver was accepted as equivalent to standard, the practice originally "exceptional, became the rule, and sycee, depreciated to the extent of two, three, or "even four mace per shoe, was regularly manufactured for the Hankow market. "About two years ago, an attempt was made to established a Kungkoo, or assay "office, which was unsuccessful and the failure was followed by an enormous increase "in the depreciation of silver. It was not however, until the present month that an "assay office, duly recognized by the Chinese and the Consular Authorities was "opened."

In the absence of assay offices the Chinese rely upon the *touch*. Le Compte writing in 1790, says what is equally true at this day:—"They are so expert in "guessing at the goodness of any piece of silver by looking on it only, that they are "seldom mistaken, especially if it be melted after the manner practised by them. They "know the goodness in three ways; by the color, by small holes which are made in "melting, and by the small circles which the air makes on the surface of the metal "when it cools. If the color be white, the holes small and deep, if the circles be many "and those close and very fine, especially towards the centre of the piece, then the "silver is pure, but the more it differs from these three indications so much the "more alloy it has."

While it appears that uncertainties arising from the multiplicity of standards, the imperfect construction of scales, and the defective means of testing the quality of silver must prove a great source of annoyance to those who have occasion to use the metal, in one way and another fairly accurate results seem to be reached. This is the case at least as between the open ports. There is of course frequent occasion to remit bullion from the northern and riverine ports to Shanghai. I am informed that such remittances almost invariably result according to the expectations of shippers.

It follows from what has been said that however defective may be the test of silver and of the scales by which it is weighed, no such failures attend its use for purposes of a currency as have been experienced in the case of the copper currency already described.

That silver is the real standard of value is well-understood by the Chinese. We have seen that a cash is supposed to be the one thousandth part of a tael of silver. This is the declaration of the government and indicates the view taken by it.

But cash pass among the people for just so much as they consider them worth, having regard to their intrinsic value, and their convenience as a medium of exchange. The government recognizing its failure to keep the coin up to standard, have accepted the action of the people and receive cash in payments of taxes only at the exchange current among them. The dues collected at the foreign Customs are in silver and remittances from the provinces to the capital are in silver or in banker's bills calling for silver. The Penal Code provides that soldiers and citizens shall not use in their houses any utensils of copper, saving such as are permitted by the law, and that any excess shall be given over to the government at a stated price in silver. Importations of copper from Yunnan are similarly not to cost more than a stated price in silver.

What has been said will indicate the position of cash and silver in the Chinese currency. It remains to speak of gold.

It cannot be doubted that the latter forms a part of the currency, but this is true only to a limited extent. It is more properly a merchandise which is bought and sold in the market.

The tendency throughout Asia is to place a lower relative value upon gold than prevails in Europe and America. In China this tendency has been a normal one, and not the result of legislation, for in one sense, gold and silver are equally articles of commerce, that is to say neither has been coined. The case has been different in Japan, gold and silver having been long coined there. At the date of Commodore Perry's treaty, gold judged by the face value of coins in circulation, was worth only five times as much as silver. It is understood that the Government received the whole production of the mines, and as no considerable import or export of the precious metals was allowed, it was able to establish their relative value by decree.

Quotations of these metals in China and Japan must be received with the reservation that one cannot be sure how far pure gold has been weighed against pure silver. I think that as a rule, the gold is purer than the silver.

Rondot gives the following table:—

Years.	*City.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
1285	...	1	10
1375	...	1	4
1779	Peking	1	17½
1810	Canton	1	10
1821	Peking	1	21
1844	Canton	1	17
1845	„	1	16

These quotations are so widely and irregularly at variance that their accuracy may be greatly questioned. It is the general fact, however, which is in point and regarding this the two following quotations are sufficient.

Lecompte writing in 1690 says:—"Europeans make a good market of gold, "because in China a pound of if bears but the same proportion to a pound of silver "as one to ten, whereas among us it is one to fifteen." Sir George Staunton writing a century later, made the following statement:—"In general, the value of silver has "borne a much greater proportion to that of gold in China than in Europe, excepting "when an extraordinary demand for the latter by foreign merchants has increased "the rate of it."

I have been at some pains to collect statistics of the relative values of the metals for recent years. The general result shows that while the markets have been sensitive to the European demand, there have been some wide fluctuations. The lowest quotation in the last 30 years is 1 to 12.8, (at Shanghai in 1855), the highest is 1 to 17.5, (at Peking in August, 1876.)

There is here an exchange for the purchase and sale of gold at which the price is determined for the day. Whether similar exchanges may be found in other cities I do not know. I imagine however that there is relatively more gold in circulation at Peking than at other leading points, for the reason that a great deal of trade with Mongolia, Central Asia and Siberia centres here bringing in that metal, and that persons of the official class coming here for greater or less periods, find it more convenient to carry than silver. There is a constont flow of gold in commerce from the northern ports to Shanghai and the south, but the quantity of it so moved is not great.

Paper obligations of one kind and another, take an important place in the currency of the Empire. None of this, so far as I know, is issued or sanctioned by the Government, and all issues which are intended for currency purposes, are to be classed as "shin plaster" paper, as the American term is. Probably however 75 °/₀ of the smaller business of Peking is transacted with such paper. In some cities, as at Shanghai for instance, it is never seen. Foochow has long enjoyed prominence in the use of paper money, and it is likely that the practice followed here and in that city will be found to exist in many others. One author says:—"Bank notes, payable "to bearer, are in use throughout the Empire, and are issued by the great houses of "business, and accepted in all the principal towns." At Shanghai, by far the greater part of the merchandise purchased by Chinese from foreigners is paid for by orders drawn by the native bankers on themselves, and having usually ten days to run. Formal bills of exchange drawn by bankers in one city upon those in others are greatly used. At times a considerable part of the revenue transmitted to Peking from other parts of the Empire, has been sent up in this way.

It may be assumed I think, that paper in its different forms takes the place of silver and cash in the transaction of business generally to a very considerable extent and that this result is largely due to the facts that cash are inconvenient to handle, and that the use of silver is attended with difficulties not met with where a coinage system exists.

The failure of the Chinese to coin precious metals is due to a variety of reasons. Du Halde says quaintly:—"It is easy to judge that there would be many "debasers of money in China, if silver was coined, since the small pieces of copper are so "often counterfeited." Dr. Williams says:—"Silver and gold coin were both used "in China, at different periods of her ancient history, but never have been issued by "the present or any modern dynasty. A consciousness of their inability to maintain "the standard alloy and weight throughout their vast domain and a knowledge of "the facility with which the coins could be counterfeited combined with their "ignorance of the advantages of a gold and silver currency, and a disposition to "meddle with the coinage, explains why the Manchus have never attempted to "circulate silver coins." Issues of silver, moreover could be made only at or near the intrinsic value of the metal used. Upon such issues the Government could make but small profit, while as we have seen, the profit upon issues of cash is very great.

It cannot be supposed however, that the Chinese are different from other people in their need for and their capacity to appreciate a currency convenient in form and based on value. The Mexican dollar is much used at Shanghai and it is always at a premium. Two years ago it ran up in a few months from 72.5 to 82.4 per cent. of the the local tael, a range of ten per cent. nearly, in the relative value of silver conveniently coined and silver as bullion. Twenty years ago the Carolus dollar came to be at par with the tael. At Canton dollars although passed by weight, are generally, as we have seen, at a small premium over bullion. In this city they pass freely, but at a slight discount. At Tientsin as I am informed, they have sometimes been in such demand that it would pay to import them from Shanghai. Experience shows as I believe that if the supply of foreign dollars were constant and sufficient, they would come to be the money of account at all the open ports.

In making this statement I am aware that it involves the proposition that the Government would have no serious difficulty in establishing a Mint, and in putting out coins of determined value. They would need only to offer such money to their people to have it accepted. It would not be necessary to declare it legal tender, but on the contrary, better that this should not be done, saving in respect of Customs dues. At first, doubtless, it would be regarded with suspicion, as anything is in China which is strange. The readiness of the Government to receive it would commend it greatly to the people, and their freedom to receive or to reject it would dispel doubt. The absence of legal tender laws would prevent any movement to debase the coin, for so soon as debased the people would discover and reject it. Well executed coins would be so difficult to counterfeit as to prevent danger of this kind. In point of fact, all the reasons would exist for the acceptance of such coins which have induced the acceptance so widely of certain foreign coins, and many more beside.

That great opposition to the establishment of a Mint must be excepted, is manfest. Foreign bankers appear to prefer to have the currency in its present irregular and uncertain condition, doubtless because they make a profit from it. How much more native bankers and money changers, and receivers of the revenue and disbursing officers will strive to uphold the existing system may be readily imagined.

It is well known however, that the Chinese Central Authorities, and some of their leading provincial officers are alive to the evils of the present system, and disposed to introduce remedies, and it may be predicted with safety that a coinage system will be adopted within a near period. I do not say within five or ten years or attempt to anticipate the date. It is coming to be a felt want and such wants create their remedy.

It is evident that no step short of the establishment of a Mint can effect a radical improvement of the currency. Gold and silver must be coined in order to be convenient for use, and such coins must be authoritatively issued, in order to be accepted without hesitation or doubt. The object to be kept in view then, is the establishment of a Mint and nothing less.

It may be possible, however, to correct some of the evils of the existing currency. I think that we are faily entitled to ask :—

1ST.—That the Government shall declare in what tael the Customs and other dues payable by foreigners are to be discharged. It appears from Prince Kung's despatch that the action of provincial officers in demanding such payments by a higher scale than the Kuping is a departure from the established rule of the Government in regard to the receipt and disbursement of the public monies.

2ND.—The standard tael having been decided upon, its exact equivalent in grains troy and grammes should be declared. Looking to the inferiority of native scales, there can be no certainty in passing bullion until this has been done.

3RD.—The purity of the silver of the standard tael should also be declared. There is no such thing in China, or elsewhere for that matter, as silver 1,000 fine and it is necessary to have a standard purity declared, not only in order to effect certainty in passing bullion, but also in dertermining the equivalent values of the foreign coins in circulation.

4TH.—The values of local taels relatively to the standard tael should be restated and declared.

5TH.—The values of foreign coins should be restated and declared.

It is not necessary, as I think, to enter upon an extended argument to show that the steps mentioned above are of much importance, or to explain why silver only is spoken of. All that has preceeded in this paper indicates that silver is the real standard of value in China, that much uncertainty exists in its use, and that, if effort is to be made to improve matters without a radical departure from the existing system, the suggestions made are perhaps those which, if caried out, would offer the best results.

It is not necessary either, to point out the treaty stipulations which would justify the effort to effect such an improvement of the currency. When foreign nations agreed with China for the payment of duties upon merchandise imported and exported by their people, it is not to be supposed that they imagined that the unit of the currency was an unknown quantity, or that they can be satisfied to have a situation continue which does not give uniform results.

It is desirable of course, to proceed toward the accomplishment of reforms in this country, or in any other, within existing lines of administration. Perhaps a leading merit of the suggestions advanced lies in the fact that it would not be necessary to bring any new instrument of administration into use. It would be quite possible for this Government to direct its provincial officers to take steps in concert with the foreign Customs establishment, to bring about all the reforms indicated.

There can be no doubt, moreover, that steps so taken would prove an advance toward the ultimate object. They would expose more clearly the faults of the existing system and they would break down in some measure, the interests which are upholding it. All considerations then, those of the immediate interests of commerce, and those which look to the ultimate and complete reformation of the currency to the advantage of all, to that of the native indeed, far more than to the foreigner, indicate that it will be wise to prosecute this business with all appropriate earnestness.

GEORGE F. SEWARD.

PEKING, *February 20th*, 1878.

Memorandum on the Currency of China.

It is well known that the Chinese Government do not issue coins of silver or gold, and that the pieces called by them "Ch'ien," by the English "Cash," and the French "Sapeque," from the Portuguese "sapeca," which are made of copper variously alloyed, are the only ones in use among them. They are circular and have square holes at the centre which are used for stringing them together. They are cast and not minted.

The places and mode of casting cash are regulated by Imperial statutes. Models are given out by the Board of Revenue at Peking. The standard weight is one mace (ch'ien) each, and the value, by Government standard, is the one thousandth part of a tael of silver of the Treasury scale. (Stauntons Penal Code, Sec. 118.) The casting of cash is under the control of the provincial Governors subject to the orders of the Board of Revenue, and theoretically care is taken that the issues shall be so managed that the supply shall be sufficient to meet the demands of the people, and not so great as to cause their depreciation relatively to silver.

A coin, if it can be called such, which is cast and not minted will as a matter of course be counterfeited. One made of a metal so base as copper, with alloys of a still baser sort, will be peculiarly liable to be counterfeited on the one hand and debased on the other. In this connection the following remarks, taken from the Commercial Guide of Dr. Williams will be found pertinent.

"Within the last few years the Government have taken strong measures to suppress "the private manufacture of cash but in vain. The capacity of the Governors is "strongly exemplified in its gross adulteration since the time of Kianghsi, about 150 "years ago. It is debased in the coarsest manner with iron dust and sand and pre- "sents a gritty appearance to the eye. In the reign of Taokwang, (1821-51) it "became so bad that it would not remunerate forgers to counterfeit it. In the reign "of Hsienfung, (1851-61) iron cash and paper notes were substituted for the copper "cash."

The currency of Peking gives special evidence of the irregularities which have marked its history. By a curious fiction every piece of cash is called two. Without being able to trace out the cause of this I have supposed that when the cash in use at a given period had been debased in value about one half, an effort was made to correct matters by issuing coin of standard merit, and ordering that each piece of the new issue should be taken as equal to two pieces of the old. The new issue in time became debased and confused with the old, until there was no recourse for the people but to call one cash two, irrespective of the issue.

Still later copper tokens of ten, twenty, &c. cash were issued, and these are now in circulation. They were never however of standard value. In 1869 one ten cash piece was worth about three of the single cash pieces of varying issues which were in circulation, and 525 of them were required to purchase a tael of silver. As each piece represented ten cash, and as every piece of cash was doubled by the custom already referred to, 10.500 nominal cash were equal to a tael. Their value has decreased relatively to silver since then, and at times 18.000 nominal cash are required to purchase a tael. The paper tiao of the city represents 1.000 nominal cash, while in theory, a tiao or string of cash should be equal to a tael.

In 1853-54 an effort was made to force the iron cash spoken of above, upon the people of the city but it signally failed. "It was thrown away about the walls "and byways, no one even thinking it worth the trouble of picking up."

It would seem indeed that the capital city and the north of China generally, have suffered more from irregular practices affecting the currency than the more southern districts. It is said that many iron cash are in circulation in Chihli, Shansi, and Shensi, and that an effort has been made in each considerable town to preserve a standard of value by counting more or less of the actual cash as equal to a tiao, so that the custom of the place must be known, before the person who has bought articles to any given value can tell how many actual pieces of money he is to pay for them.

At the ports open to foreign trade and in the southern provinces generally, the actual cash are counted and so passed for the purposes of a currency, but their intrinsic value varies, not only as between the ports, but at the several ports. From statements made by the Consuls of the United States to the Legation in the year 1873, I have derived the following results as to the value of the average cash of each port, relatively to the Haikwan or Customs tael.

At Newchwang	1 tael	= cash	1,909
„ Shanghai	1 „	= „	1,800
„ Chinkiang	1 „	= „	1,960
„ Ningpo	1 „	= „	1,868
„ Foochow	1 „	= „	1,605
„ Amoy	1 „	= „	1,736
„ Swatow	1 „	= „	1,668

Assuming these figures to be approximately correct, a range of relative values amounting to nearly twenty per cent. is shown.

Mr. KINGSMILL, writing at Shanghai about ten years ago, said:—
"Taking carefully picked cash, coined before 1820, such as are known in the market "as Hankow picked, the average weight is rather less than 1.00 ch'ien. Slightly "below this is what is known as Chinkiang cash, weighing from .940 to .943. Far "below either is the ordinary currency in Shanghai. Taking a sample rather above "than below what is known as fair quality, we will probably find it composed as "follows:—

"Fair to good, (in numbers)	500
"Japanese and Foreign	300
"Debased of last two Emperors	200
	1,000

"The average weight is about ch'ien 780 only.

The same writer shows that at Hankow, under circumstances which created special demand, cash varied in value relatively to silver as follows:—

1863.....	1,000 cash	=	taels	0.750
1864.....	„	„	= „	0.795
1865.....	„	„	= „	0.805
1866.....	„	„	= „	0.785
1867.....	„	„	= „	0.650

The tael quotations given show the averages of the years, but in 1865, the price ran up so high that 88½ tael cents were required to buy 1.000 cash, a range of relative value as compared with the price stated for 1867, of more than 33⅓ per cent.

Mr. WYLIE of Shanghai states that the cash of the 17th. century were made of copper, zinc, lead and tin, in the following proportions:—

Copper	50.00
Zinc	41.50
Lead	6.50
Tin	2.00
	100.00

Mr. KINGSMILL following these figures, estimates the cost of making 1.000 cash, weighing 1 ch'ien each, as follows:—

Copper.....	@ taels	15.00	per picul.	taels,	0.46875
Zinc.....	„	5.20	„	„	0.12453
Lead	„	5.00	„	„	0.62031
Tin	„	15.00	„	„	0.02250
				Say Shanghai taels,	0.63609

Assuming 6 °/₀ to be sufficient to defray the cost of coinage (casting), we arrive at about taels 0.675, as the price at which the Chinese Government could issue such cash. At the standard of 1.000 cash to the tael, the profit of the Government would amount to more than 30 °/₀

We find, therefore, these facts existing:—

1st.—That cash vary greatly in weight and fineness;

2nd.—That their value, as compared with silver, is not constant;

3rd.—That they are not worth, when issued of standard weight and fineness, more than 70 °/₀ of their nominal value.

As a permanent standard of value then, the copper coinage of this Empire is unsatisfactory in the extreme. It is nevertheless the currency which is used in all the ordinary transactions of the people. The laborer receives his wages in it. The farmer calculates in it the outturn of his crops. The small consumers and small producers whose aggregate demands and supplies make up the great markets, find in it an index of the rise and fall of price. It can be shown even that at given times, copper cash appear to have a more stable purchasing power than silver, and an argument raised to sustain the proposition which has been advanced over and again that it forms "the "virtual monetary unit."

In passing, it may be remarked that the evils of an unstable currency are not now felt for the first time. It is said that in the Sung dynasty, (960 to 1127 A.D.) cash were made "so small that they were called geese eyes, and so thin that they "would swin upon the water," and every one has read what Marco Polo wrote of the vast issues of paper money by the Mongols, who reigned between 1280 and 1368 A.D. They found "rag money" in the land which they had conquered and while extending issues here, carried the practice into Persia, where paper of the sort is still called by the Chinese name "*Ch'aou.*" It has been stated that they abused the power to make money to such an extent that the discontent of the people due to this cause, did more than anything else to bring about their downfall.

When we turn from this statement of the unsatisfactory character of the copper currency to deal with the facts in regard to the use of silver, we meet again with much that is singular and confusing.

At the foreign Customs duties are demanded according to the Haikwan scale, and payments at the ports named below made in local taels are received at the following rates:—

Newchwang.....	100	Haikwan	taels	=	Local	taels	108.50
Tientsin	„	„	„	=	„	„	105.00
Chefoo	„	„	„	=	„	„	104.40
Hankow	„	„	„	=	„	„	108.75
Kiukiang	„	„	„	=	„	„	106.31
Chinkiang	„	„	„	=	„	„	104.21
Shanghai	„	„	„	=	„	„	111.40
Ningpo.....	„	„	„	=	Shanghai scale	„	111.40

South of Ningpo, duties are generally paid in dollars. So nearly as I have been able to learn local taels are valued, relatively to the Haikwan standard as follows:—

Amoy	100	Haikwan	taels	=	Local	taels	110.00
Tamsui.....	„	„	„	=	„	„	110.00
Taiwan	„	„	„	=	„	„	111.37
Swatow.....	„	„	„	=	„	„	110.00

At Foochow two local taels are used, one by foreign, the other by native merchants. 100 Haikwan taels are equal to 100.50 of the former, and 101.45 of the latter.

At several, if not all the ports, there are other taels known besides the Haikwan and the local commercial taels. One of these is called the "Kuping" or Treasury tael. It is not constant however with the Haikwan tael, as will be seen from the following table.

Tientsin	100	Haikwan	taels	=	Kuping	taels	103.40
Hankow.....	„	„	„	=	„	„	101.01
Shanghai	„	„	„	=	„	„	101.65
Foochow	„	„	„	=	„	„	101.14

In a despatch addressed by Prince KUNG on the 9th of April 1877, to the foreign Ministers at Peking, he said:—"All payments to and from the provinces are "made in Kuping taels of pure silver."

The table shows that the Haikwan tael is better than the Kuping, and the provincial officers doubtless get the benefit of the difference.

It is suggestive of the lax ideas of currency and administration generally prevailing in China, that at one port, foreigners of one nationality pay their dues at the Customs at a rate different from that exacted of other foreigners, and that, at several ports, different rates are exacted of natives from those demanded from foreigners.

At Peking, Dr. WILLIAMS found five scales used for weighing silver, the tael of each weighing respectively, 548, 541, 552, 539 and 579 grains.

But while there seems to be and is much confusion, matters are not so bad as they appear, It is a fact that the weight of the Kuping tael has been very constant for the last 200 years. The catty of this scale has been quoted at Peking, as follows :—

In 1580, by Le Compte	596.044	grammes.
„ 1769, by Clerc	596.800	„
„ 1822, by Timkowski	595.345	„
„ 1841, by Kupffner	595.135	„

It is also reported as follows :—

At Soochow.— In 1779, by Collas ...	598,976	grammes.
At Shanghai.— „ 1857, by Wylie ...	596.800	„

The same thing seems to be true in regard to the scale used at Canton for weighing silver, as will be seem from the following authorities:—

In 1710, Williams	601.104	grammes.
„ 1779, Collas	601.328	„
„ 1710, Milburn	601.190	„
„ 1828, Thompson	600.658	„
„ 1845, Rondot	600.432	„
„ 1847, Carvalho	601.112	„
„ 1857, Rondot	600.432*	„

In view of the constancy for long periods of the scales indicated, it may very well be supposed that the Chinese throughout the Empire are acquainted with a standard scale, the Kuping for instance, and that the variation of local scales from the standard is clearly defined and understood.

The actual scales or balances used by the Chinese are more or less well made. Those oftenest seen in shops, &c. have a brass beam suspended from a standard, and two brass basins carried by brass chains. It cannot be supposed that they are very sensitive and accurate. Others of a finer sort are made in the same way, the beam being of ebony or ivory, and the basins of brass suspended by silken cords. Others are fashioned like our steelyards. These all would be condemned of course, in assay offices or mints in Europe or America.

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* This scale is probably the Kuping but I am not able at the moment to verify the point.

Chinese assays of silver are equally defective. The process at Peking appears to be a simple one in which the borate of soda is used with or without lead, according to the proportion of alloy. At Shanghai, nitre and lead are used with white sand, and at the last moment of the melting process a piece of the white oxide of arsenic is thrown in to give splendor to the metal. Cupellation and the use of acids are not known.

The Trade dollar was declared by the assay of 1873 to be .8961 fine, instead of .900. While this is a wider deviation than is allowed in the mints of Europe or America for "toleration" or "remedy," it is so close that I have suspected that it was based on the well-known standard of the coin. In the same year, I endeavored to have an assay made at Shanghai but found many unnecessary difficulties raised. At the assay of the Hongkong dollar, the result obtained was a fineness of .8944. An allowance was then made of 5/1000 for silver remained incorporated with the lead, and the dollar declared to be 900 fine. This assay was made in the presence of the Assayer of the Hongkong Mint, who exhibited also the foreign process of assaying. It is reported that the Chinese were highly interested in the skillfulness displayed in the process.

After the assay of the Hongkong dollar a proclamation was issued declaring that 111.1.1 taels weight of that coinage should be held equal to 100 Haikwan taels and after the assay of the Trade dollar, it was in the same way declared that 111.9 taels weight of the American coin should be held equal to 100 taels, a proportion not justified by the actual fineness of the coin nor by the fineness declared by the assay. I am informed however that 108 taels weight of dollars are frequently accepted as equal to 100 taels Haikwan.*

Chinese assaying establishments are called Kungkoo. They are not found in all the cities of the empire nor even in many of the most important. Mr. BILLEQUIN, Professor of Chemistry in the Imperial College of this city, is of the opinion that very little silver is refined here. In a report of the United States Consul at Newchwang

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The Inspector-General of Customs has given me a memorandum on the weight and fineness of the Haikwan tael. According to this, it should weigh 1 oz. 4 dwts. $3\frac{84}{100}$ grains Troy, say $589\frac{84}{100}$ grains, or 37.578 grammes. The Haikwan catty would be, therefore, 601.248 grammes, or something more than the Canton and Kuping catties. An assay of the Trade dollar was made at Canton in 1873. The Assayers declared that 100 Trade dollars weighed 72.68 taels by the Haikwan standard. At an earlier assay 100 Hongkong dollars were declared to weigh 71.92 taels. The actual weight of the Trade dollar is 420 grains, that of the Hongkong dollar 416 grains. The tael, at these rates, would be $577\frac{875}{1000}$ and $578\frac{407}{1000}$ grains, and the catty 599.216 and 599.766 grammes.

Haikwan silver is supposed to be perfectly pure. Foreign dollars are accepted by the Haikwan standard only with an allowance which gives a result in pure silver. It is not likely that in estimating the value of silver otherwise current, the proportion of alloy is arrived at and reported with equal care. In point of fact, as might be expected, Haikwan silver is not up to the assumed standard. On the 19th of June 1876, thirty-five ingots of Canton silver, said to be of the Haikwan standard, were assayed at the Osaka Mint. Thirteen of these proved to be .9820 fine, seventeen .9855, two .9860, and three .9845. On the 13th, fourteen shoes were assayed, resulting as follows:—Two .9865, eight .9860, two .9855, and two .9850. It thus appears that Haikwan silver contains really about $1\frac{1}{2}$ % of base metal, and that 109.5 taels weight about of dollars 900 fine should be held equal to 100 taels of Haikwan silver. An officer formerly connected with the Canton Customs informs me that the bullion received there is cast into 10 taels ingots for transmission to the Capital and that these ingots are of about 98 touch.

made in 1870, he states that:—"There is no Kungkoo here; any one who chooses "may fabricate ingots of silver, and the only check upon such persons is their fear to "lose their reputation for honesty."

The Commissioner of Customs at Chefoo reported in the same year that "seri- "ous inconvenience, delay and losses has resulted to foreign merchants from the quan- "tity of inferior sycee in circulation. To remedy this a Kungkoo has been established "but the country buyers refuse to recognize it, and suspension of business with the in- "terior has resulted." In 1865, the Commissioner at Hankow wrote:—"In the early "days of this port, the demand for sycee was so sudden and extensive, that Shanghai "was unable to supply standard sycee in sufficient quantities. It thus arose that "sycee of an inferior quality was transmitted to this port, and on its being found that "adulterated silver was accepted as equivalent to standard, the practice originally "exceptional, became the rule, and sycee, depreciated to the extent of two, three, or "even four mace per shoe, was regularly manufactured for the Hankow market. "About two years ago, an attempt was made to established a Kungkoo, or assay "office, which was unsuccessful and the failure was followed by an enormous increase "in the depreciation of silver. It was not however, until the present month that an "assay office, duly recognized by the Chinese and the Consular Authorities was "opened."

In the absence of assay offices the Chinese rely upon the *touch*. Le Compte writing in 1790, says what is equally true at this day:—"They are so expert in "guessing at the goodness of any piece of silver by looking on it only, that they are "seldom mistaken, especially if it be melted after the manner practised by them. They "know the goodness in three ways; by the color, by small holes which are made in "melting, and by the small circles which the air makes on the surface of the metal "when it cools. If the color be white, the holes small and deep, if the circles be many "and those close and very fine, especially towards the centre of the piece, then the "silver is pure, but the more it differs from these three indications so much the "more alloy it has."

While it appears that uncertainties arising from the multiplicity of standards, the imperfect construction of scales, and the defective means of testing the quality of silver must prove a great source of annoyance to those who have occasion to use the metal, in one way and another fairly accurate results seem to be reached. This is the case at least as between the open ports. There is of course frequent occasion to remit bullion from the northern and riverine ports to Shanghai. I am informed that such remittances almost invariably result according to the expectations of shippers.

It follows from what has been said that however defective may be the test of silver and of the scales by which it is weighed, no such failures attend its use for purposes of a currency as have been experienced in the case of the copper currency already described.

That silver is the real standard of value is well-understood by the Chinese. We have seen that a cash is supposed to be the one thousandth part of a tael of silver. This is the declaration of the government and indicates the view taken by it.

But cash pass among the people for just so much as they consider them worth, having regard to their intrinsic value, and their convenience as a medium of exchange. The government recognizing its failure to keep the coin up to standard, have accepted the action of the people and receive cash in payments of taxes only at the exchange current among them. The dues collected at the foreign Customs are in silver and remittances from the provinces to the capital are in silver or in banker's bills calling for silver. The Penal Code provides that soldiers and citizens shall not use in their houses any utensils of copper, saving such as are permitted by the law, and that any excess shall be given over to the government at a stated price in silver. Importations of copper from Yunnan are similarly not to cost more than a stated price in silver.

What has been said will indicate the position of cash and silver in the Chinese currency. It remains to speak of gold.

It cannot be doubted that the latter forms a part of the currency, but this is true only to a limited extent. It is more properly a merchandise which is bought and sold in the market.

The tendency throughout Asia is to place a lower relative value upon gold than prevails in Europe and America. In China this tendency has been a normal one, and not the result of legislation, for in one sense, gold and silver are equally articles of commerce, that is to say neither has been coined. The case has been different in Japan, gold and silver having been long coined there. At the date of Commodore Perry's treaty, gold judged by the face value of coins in circulation, was worth only five times as much as silver. It is understood that the Government received the whole production of the mines, and as no considerable import or export of the precious metals was allowed, it was able to establish their relative value by decree.

Quotations of these metals in China and Japan must be received with the reservation that one cannot be sure how far pure gold has been weighed against pure silver. I think that as a rule, the gold is purer than the silver.

Rondot gives the following table:—

Years.	*City.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
1285	...	1	10
1375	...	1	4
1779	Peking	1	17½
1810	Canton	1	10
1821	Peking	1	21
1844	Canton	1	17
1845	„	1	16

These quotations are so widely and irregularly at variance that their accuracy may be greatly questioned. It is the general fact, however, which is in point and regarding this the two following quotations are sufficient.

Lecompte writing in 1690 says:—"Europeans make a good market of gold, "because in China a pound of if bears but the same proportion to a pound of silver "as one to ten, whereas among us it is one to fifteen." Sir George Staunton writing a century later, made the following statement:—"In general, the value of silver has "borne a much greater proportion to that of gold in China than in Europe, excepting "when an extraordinary demand for the latter by foreign merchants has increased "the rate of it."

I have been at some pains to collect statistics of the relative values of the metals for recent years. The general result shows that while the markets have been sensitive to the European demand, there have been some wide fluctuations. The lowest quotation in the last 30 years is 1 to 12.8, (at Shanghai in 1855), the highest is 1 to 17.5, (at Peking in August, 1876.)

There is here an exchange for the purchase and sale of gold at which the price is determined for the day. Whether similar exchanges may be found in other cities I do not know. I imagine however that there is relatively more gold in circulation at Peking than at other leading points, for the reason that a great deal of trade with Mongolia, Central Asia and Siberia centres here bringing in that metal, and that persons of the official class coming here for greater or less periods, find it more convenient to carry than silver. There is a constont flow of gold in commerce from the northern ports to Shanghai and the south, but the quantity of it so moved is not great.

Paper obligations of one kind and another, take an important place in the currency of the Empire. None of this, so far as I know, is issued or sanctioned by the Government, and all issues which are intended for currency purposes, are to be classed as "shin plaster" paper, as the American term is. Probably however 75 °/₀ of the smaller business of Peking is transacted with such paper. In some cities, as at Shanghai for instance, it is never seen. Foochow has long enjoyed prominence in the use of paper money, and it is likely that the practice followed here and in that city will be found to exist in many others. One author says:—"Bank notes, payable "to bearer, are in use throughout the Empire, and are issued by the great houses of "business, and accepted in all the principal towns." At Shanghai, by far the greater part of the merchandise purchased by Chinese from foreigners is paid for by orders drawn by the native bankers on themselves, and having usually ten days to run. Formal bills of exchange drawn by bankers in one city upon those in others are greatly used. At times a considerable part of the revenue transmitted to Peking from other parts of the Empire, has been sent up in this way.

It may be assumed I think, that paper in its different forms takes the place of silver and cash in the transaction of business generally to a very considerable extent and that this result is largely due to the facts that cash are inconvenient to handle, and that the use of silver is attended with difficulties not met with where a coinage system exists.

The failure of the Chinese to coin precious metals is due to a variety of reasons. Du Halde says quaintly:—"It is easy to judge that there would be many "debasers of money in China, if silver was coined, since the small pieces of copper are so "often counterfeited." Dr. Williams says:—"Silver and gold coin were both used "in China, at different periods of her ancient history, but never have been issued by "the present or any modern dynasty. A consciousness of their inability to maintain "the standard alloy and weight throughout their vast domain and a knowledge of "the facility with which the coins could be counterfeited combined with their "ignorance of the advantages of a gold and silver currency, and a disposition to "meddle with the coinage, explains why the Manchus have never attempted to "circulate silver coins." Issues of silver, moreover could be made only at or near the intrinsic value of the metal used. Upon such issues the Government could make but small profit, while as we have seen, the profit upon issues of cash is very great.

It cannot be supposed however, that the Chinese are different from other people in their need for and their capacity to appreciate a currency convenient in form and based on value. The Mexican dollar is much used at Shanghai and it is always at a premium. Two years ago it ran up in a few months from 72.5 to 82.4 per cent. of the the local tael, a range of ten per cent. nearly, in the relative value of silver conveniently coined and silver as bullion. Twenty years ago the Carolus dollar came to be at par with the tael. At Canton dollars although passed by weight, are generally, as we have seen, at a small premium over bullion. In this city they pass freely, but at a slight discount. At Tientsin as I am informed, they have sometimes been in such demand that it would pay to import them from Shanghai. Experience shows as I believe that if the supply of foreign dollars were constant and sufficient, they would come to be the money of account at all the open ports.

In making this statement I am aware that it involves the proposition that the Government would have no serious difficulty in establishing a Mint, and in putting out coins of determined value. They would need only to offer such money to their people to have it accepted. It would not be necessary to declare it legal tender, but on the contrary, better that this should not be done, saving in respect of Customs dues. At first, doubtless, it would be regarded with suspicion, as anything is in China which is strange. The readiness of the Government to receive it would commend it greatly to the people, and their freedom to receive or to reject it would dispel doubt. The absence of legal tender laws would prevent any movement to debase the coin, for so soon as debased the people would discover and reject it. Well executed coins would be so difficult to counterfeit as to prevent danger of this kind. In point of fact, all the reasons would exist for the acceptance of such coins which have induced the acceptance so widely of certain foreign coins, and many more beside.

That great opposition to the establishment of a Mint must be excepted, is manfest. Foreign bankers appear to prefer to have the currency in its present irregular and uncertain condition, doubtless because they make a profit from it. How much more native bankers and money changers, and receivers of the revenue and disbursing officers will strive to uphold the existing system may be readily imagined.

It is well known however, that the Chinese Central Authorities, and some of their leading provincial officers are alive to the evils of the present system, and disposed to introduce remedies, and it may be predicted with safety that a coinage system will be adopted within a near period. I do not say within five or ten years or attempt to anticipate the date. It is coming to be a felt want and such wants create their remedy.

It is evident that no step short of the establishment of a Mint can effect a radical improvement of the currency. Gold and silver must be coined in order to be convenient for use, and such coins must be authoritatively issued, in order to be accepted without hesitation or doubt. The object to be kept in view then, is the establishment of a Mint and nothing less.

It may be possible, however, to correct some of the evils of the existing currency. I think that we are faily entitled to ask:—

1ST.—That the Government shall declare in what tael the Customs and other dues payable by foreigners are to be discharged. It appears from Prince Kung's despatch that the action of provincial officers in demanding such payments by a higher scale than the Kuping is a departure from the established rule of the Government in regard to the receipt and disbursement of the public monies.

2ND.—The standard tael having been decided upon, its exact equivalent in grains troy and grammes should be declared. Looking to the inferiority of native scales, there can be no certainty in passing bullion until this has been done.

3RD.—The purity of the silver of the standard tael should also be declared. There is no such thing in China, or elsewhere for that matter, as silver 1,000 fine and it is necessary to have a standard purity declared, not only in order to effect certainty in passing bullion, but also in dertermining the equivalent values of the foreign coins in circulation.

4TH.—The values of local taels relatively to the standard tael should be restated and declared.

5TH.—The values of foreign coins should be restated and declared.

It is not necessary, as I think, to enter upon an extended argument to show that the steps mentioned above are of much importance, or to explain why silver only is spoken of. All that has preceeded in this paper indicates that silver is the real standard of value in China, that much uncertainty exists in its use, and that, if effort is to be made to improve matters without a radical departure from the existing system, the suggestions made are perhaps those which, if caried out, would offer the best results.

It is not necessary either, to point out the treaty stipulations which would justify the effort to effect such an improvement of the currency. When foreign nations agreed with China for the payment of duties upon merchandise imported and exported by their people, it is not to be supposed that they imagined that the unit of the currency was an unknown quantity, or that they can be satisfied to have a situation continue which does not give uniform results.

It is desirable of course, to proceed toward the accomplishment of reforms in this country, or in any other, within existing lines of administration. Perhaps a leading merit of the suggestions advanced lies in the fact that it would not be necessary to bring any new instrument of administration into use. It would be quite possible for this Government to direct its provincial officers to take steps in concert with the foreign Customs establishment, to bring about all the reforms indicated.

There can be no doubt, moreover, that steps so taken would prove an advance toward the ultimate object. They would expose more clearly the faults of the existing system and they would break down in some measure, the interests which are upholding it. All considerations then, those of the immediate interests of commerce, and those which look to the ultimate and complete reformation of the currency to the advantage of all, to that of the native indeed, far more than to the foreigner, indicate that it will be wise to prosecute this business with all appropriate earnestness.

GEORGE F. SEWARD.

PEKING, *February 20th*, 1878.

No. 68.

Ack June 25

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 29. 1848.

Honorable W. Hunter.
Second Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Subject of dispatch
Marshals returns of Court cases. 1st Qr. 1848.

Inclosures.
No 1. Returns of Civil cases.
" 2. " " Criminal cases.

No. 68.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. April 29. 1848.

Honorable W. Hunter
Second Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 8. and in reply beg to hand you herewith returns of the Consular Court signed as you request.

These are the first returns made since I have been in charge of this office. The account for salary of the Acting Marshal for the last quarter was made out and forwarded by me to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant.
J. Hahn
Vice Consul General.

Police

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE G

From the First of January to the Thirty first. day of

DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FIN IMPOSED.
Jany. 1st.	W. Lawson.	Drunk & incapable	Police No. 20.	Guilty.	2-
" 14.	J. Terry.	"	" " 39	" .	2-
" 28	L. Christensen.	"	Ah Lin.	" .	2-
Feby. 9.	Peter Conway.	"	Police No. 112.	" .	2-
" 14.	J. Malony.	" & vagrancy.	" " 23.	" .	
Mch. 21.	J. Dougherty.	" & incapable.	" " 38.	" .	2-
" "	J. Dunn.	" " "	French Police.	" .	2-
" 22	Fireman Sh. "Coconada"	Refusal of duty.	Capt. Shih "Coconada".	" .	
" 28	J. Amickoan.	Drunk & incapable.	Police No. 28.	" .	2-
					$ 14 —

H.B.M. Consular Court.

Shanghai, March 31. 1898.

J. Hall.

H.B. Vice Consul General.

N THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

uary to the Thirty first. day of March. 1878, inclusive.

BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.				
				Charity Fund	Jail Expenses	Marshal Fees	Clerks Fees.	Total
Police No. 20.	Guilty.	2-	10-	2-	8-	2-		12-
" " 39	" .	2-		2-				2-
Ah Lin.	" .	2-	2 50	2-	.50	2-		4 50
Police No. 112.	" .	2-		2-				2-
" " 28.	" .							
" " 38.	" .	2-	3-	2-	1.-	2-		6-
French. Police.	" .	2-		2-				2-
Capt. Shih "Loonanah".	" .		4-			4-		4-
Police No. 28.	" .	2-		2-				2-
		$ 14 —	19 50	14-	9.50	10		33 50

— C.G.C.G. —
Shanghai. March 31. 1878.
J. Hall.
U.S. Vice Consul General.

ED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

day of 187 , *inclusive.*

JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.

[Form No

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSU

Return of Civil ***Suits from the*** 1st. ***day of*** Janu

NO OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	
	1844				
680.	Dec. 11. th. 1848	Estate of R. Palmer.	British subject died on	Am. Ship "Sitan"	manifest pa
681.	Jany. 5 th.	Chang Chow (Chinese)	R. H. Irwin	Debt.	compl
682.	" 8 "	A Silviethaine (British)	W. B. Bain.	" .	
683.	" 14 "	Estate of Allanson St John (dec'd)	in probate.		
684.	" " "	W. Wemmahe (German)	W. G. Blanchard.	Debt.	compl
685.	" 25.	H. Müller & Co (")	do.	" .	
686.	" 30.	Chang Yuen Zahih (Chinese)	G. A. Butler	" .	
687.	" " .	Yun Shi Tah. (")	Nana. Lewis.	"	case
688.	Feby. 11.	Hall & Holtz. (British)	G. G. Hopkins.	"	compl
689.	" 20.	Chang Ahh. (Chinese	W. B. Bain.	"	Petit
690.	March. 1.	Yen Hoy. (")	M. F. Patterson	Damage by collision	
691.	" 14.	Estate of W. A. Dabbym (dec'd)	in probate.		
692.	" 18.	Secty. Shanghai Club.	Samuel Burnside	no action taken	

[Form No. 137.]

OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL

Suits from the 1st. ***day of*** January. ***to the*** Thirty

NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	JUDGMENT	AMOUNT OF FI IMPOSED.
British subject died on Am. Ship "Sitka" manifest paid to Br. Consul.			
R. H. Irwin	Debt.	confessed by Debt.	
W. B. Bain.	" .	"	
t John (died) in probate.			
W. L. Blanchard.	Debt.	confessed by Debt.	
do.	" .	"	
G. A. Butler	" .	"	
Nana. Luis.	"	case withdrawn fees re	
G. G. Hopkins.	"	confessed by Debt.	
W. B. Bain.	"	Pltff. failed to appear. case	
M. F. Patterson	Damage by collision		
Heyn (died) in probate.			
Samuel Burnside	no action taken		

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, [illegible]

H. B. Nic

AL AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

ty first day of March. 1878, *inclusive.*

FINE D.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.				APPEAL.	
		Hearing fee.	Clerks. fees.	Marshals fees.	Arrests & Subsistence fee.	Total.	
	5 70		1.90	1.80	2-	5	70
	4 65		3.-	1.65		4	65
	5 50		3.70	1.80		5	50
	4 50		5.70	1.80		7	50
	3 80			1.80	2-	3	80
mitted							
	6 90		5.10	1.80		6	90
e dismissed.							
	48 70	15-	10.50	12.20	11-	48	70
	$82 75	15-	29.90	22.85	15-	82	75

ch. 31st. 1878.

Clerk

Consular Court Journal.

Desp. from 2 s

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED JUN 13 1878 OF STATE

No. 69.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. March. 2d. 1848.

Honorable W. Hunter.
Second Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Subject of dispatch.
Am. Eckfeldts. affidavit.

Inclosure.
No. 1. Affidavit of. Theo. W. Eckfeldt.

No. 69.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. May. 20. 1869.

Honorable W. Hunter.
Second Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

Under instructions from the United States Minister. I have the honor to hand you herewith an affidavit. made by one Theo. W. Lockfeldt before me marked "Inclosure No. 1."

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
J. Stahel
Vice Consul General

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. May 2nd 1878.

Before me the undersigned, the Consul
General of the United States at Shanghai,
has personally appeared Theodore W. Seabeck,
who being sworn upon the Evangelists of
Almighty God deposes.

I know Richard Phoenix late Marshal
of this Consulate General, I have seen an
account rendered by him as such Marshal
dated January 2. 1877 for "clothing. under-
"clothing and shoes" said to have been
furnished by him to Mr. Reid. L. H.
Stoddard, myself and J. M. Brown a
copy of which is ~~hereto attached~~ written below. I
now say that I never received from
the said Phoenix, or from any person
on his behalf, or from any person
whatever on behalf of the Government,
at the said date or at any time
whatever, any clothing, underclothing
or shoes, or any articles of personal
wear whatever, so far as articles said
to have been furnished to me are
concerned the vouchers is false and
fraudulent,

(Copy)
"Shanghai, January 2, 1877.
United States Consulate General
To Richard Phoenix, Dr.

"Shoes"

For

For clothing, under clothing and shoes, supplied to prisoners, confined in the U. S. Circuit Jail, Detroit ... $110.00

viz. Prisoner H. Reed (3 years) $30.00
" " L. K. Stoddard (4 ") 40.00
" " J. W. Eckfeldt (3 ") 30.00
" " J. W. Brown (1 ") 10.00
Amt $110.00

Received payment
of R. Phoenix
U. S. Marshal.

No fee allowed for seal
Eckfeldt

Before me J. Pickel
U. S. Vice Consul General

Thos. W. Eckfeldt

ark June 25

No. 40.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. May 2d. 1878.

Honorable W. Hunter.
Second Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Subject of dispatch.
Forwarding correspondence with Chinese
authorities for. 1st & 2d Qr. 1873. 1st & 2d Qr. 1876.

Inclosures.
No. 1. Two Vols. Chinese correspondence.

Endorsement Chief Clerk
Recd June 25

No. 90.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. May 2d. 1878.

Honorable W. Hunter.
Second Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

With reference to my dispatch. No. 62. and in further compliance with the request contained in Mr. Evarts's Special No. 4. I beg to transmit herewith, two bound volumes of translations of dispatches from the Chinese authorities for the 1st. and 2d. Quarters of 1873. and the 1st. and 2d. Quarters of 1876. marked inclosure No. 1.

There being part of the records of this office. I beg to request that they may be returned.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant.
J. Fahs
Vice Consul General.

G 7

Special No. 7.

U. S. Consulate General Shanghai
to the Department of State.

Mr. Bradford.

Subject-

Mr. Wells dispatch No. 20.

Abstract of Contents.

Incloses a memorandum
on Post office matters referred to
in Mr. Wells' dispatch No. 20.

One inclosure -

Special No. 7.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. May 2nd 1878.

Honorable Wm M. Evarts.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I enclose I have the honor to hand you a memorandum upon sundry Post office matters referred to by Mr. Wells in his dispatch No. 20 to the Department.

I am.
Sir.
Your obedient Servant.
[illegible]

Enclosure.
Memorandum on Post office matters.

Inclosure No. 1.

Memorandum on Mr. S. Wells' dispatch No. 20 to the Department.

Shanghai, May 2nd 1878.

Post office matters.

Sir W. McCarthy says in his letter to Mr. Wells of 22nd October 1877. inclosure No. 26 with Mr. Wells' No. 20. that a premium of 8 to 12 % has been charged upon all the items of expenditure contained in the quarterly accounts current from this Postal agency to the Post office Department. and that the sums received for the sale of Stamps has been credited as Stamps they had been received in United States Currency. The facts are as follows: This Postal agency has given credit to the Government for receipts in Convertible Sums. such as Postage Duties. income postage. amounts received for Transporting Hong Kong

Closed

closed mails. with an allowance of the premium between Coin and Currency and expenditures of the agency have been charged with a like premium. The Stamps sold have been credited at their face value. This system was understood at the Post office Department. and was fully determined by it. There was a gain to the office in this way. Speaking upon this point Mr. Secretary Cauld to the Post office Department in his letter No. 164 of date December 9th 1874. "Continuing exchange "between this and the United States. "and between Coin and currency "there is a gain to me no doubt "in accounting for Stamps sold. "in currency. It would appear "to me that as I receive no "compensation in any other way "for my oversight and responsibility. "the Department may very well "let the advantage rest with me."

This was approved by the

Post

Post office Department in its letter
No. 34.422 dated March 13th 1878.

St McCabe says also that
Mr. Myers has not been credited with
the payment of any miscellaneous line
or boat hire for the first quarter 1877.
These items were not charged for that
quarter, upon Mr. Myers' instruction to
me, and for the simple reason that
there were no Post office funds from
which to pay them.

In his letter of 20th October
1877. St. McCabe takes exception
to the items charged for miscellaneous
Boat hire, amounting to about $3.25
per month. This sum was
apportioned by me from a general
petty Cash account kept in the
office, and was intended to re-
coup the office for actual expense
incurred. Mr. Devine was Postal
agent for the first and second quarters
of 1876, and Mr. Myers from that
date until March 27th 1877. The
apportionment was made by me.

and

and as I had no pecuniary interest in the accounts I do not know why its Corrections should be objected.

Mr. McCarter also complains of Charges for gas consumed amounting to about $3.00 per month. About two-thirds of this gas was consumed in the Postal Department, the offices generally, on mail nights and in the Corridors, in which a light was constantly kept, and the remainder was used in my room. I might have paid anyway the proportion of the gas so used, but I did not think it necessary to do so in view of the fact that Sunday small items of expense attending the receipt and dispatch of mails, which could not well be charged in any account, was paid by me. The amounts charged in Mr. Wells' account for the fourth quarter of 1877, are $2.40 for October, and $4.58 for November.

In

In regard to rent.

The amount of vouchers 8 and 36 in my account for the third quarter 1877. was paid by me as the vouchers show. to Messrs. Reid Evans & Co. agents. The offices were really held from Mr. Devens. but in his absence by his authority. The several amounts are for rent of the offices. Jail. Post office. &c. were paid directly to the agents of the gentleman from whom he held. The Post office rent for the fourth quarter 1877. seems to have been paid by Mr. Wells at the same rate.

I paid the amount of $73.97. balance of the 2nd and 3rd quarters of 1877. I received no compensation for my services as Deputy Postal Agent during the year 1877. and it remains for the Post office Department to decide what sum may be due to me on this account.

O. P. Brayton

F.

Special No. 8.

U. S. Consulate General Français.
to the Department of State.
Mr. Bradford.

Subject.

Mr. Klein's letter & enc.
Springer.

Abstract of Contents.

Incloses memorandum on
Mr. Klein's letter & enc. Springer
of 4th February 1878.

The Enclosure -

Special No. 8.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. May 2nd 1878.

Honorable Wm M. Evarts.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Enclosed I have the honor to hand you a memorandum on Mr. R. Rhomis's letter to Mr. Springer of February 4th 1878. I have to ask that if appropriate this, with Nos. 6 and 7 Special, be Communicated to the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.

I am. Sir.
Your Obedient Servt.

O. B. Rhodes

Enclosure.

Enclosure No. 1.

Memorandum as to Mr. Rhodes's letter to Mr. Springer of February 4th 1878.

Shanghai. May 2nd 1878.

Jail Rents. (old Jail.)

The amounts stated in the vouchers were actually paid. The house occupied from 1870 to 1875 was built by Mr. Edward Cunningham expressly for a Jail. The percentage of rental paid was, under those circumstances, necessarily large. But it is not true that a house similar in size could be rented in any part of the settlement for $20- per month, nor could a building otherwise eligible been available. The interests of the government were carefully regarded in this instance as in all others -

Office Rents. (old offices.)

The sums stated in the vouchers as paid for rent of offices.

Cust

Court Room, and Post office at the Cumnock premises, were paid as stated. also to Mr. Edmund Cunningham, proprietor of the premises. The distribution of the rooms stated by Mr. Sloan is incorrect. Much of the work of the Court was done in the Journal Office, more particularly those occupied by Mr. Semple and myself. The rent of that part of the building which was occupied for private purposes was paid by Mr. Semple.

Jail Rent - (new Comment.)

The amount stated in the vouchers has been paid from the beginning of their occupation to date. The Jail was built expressly as such, and is in all respects suitable for its purposes.

Office Rents. (new Comment.)

The amount paid prior

to

to May 24th 1876 for the new premises was about $3200—. One-third of this sum was paid by Mr. Seward individually, under a standing rule of the Department. The remaining two-thirds were paid by the Government as office rent proper. Court Room and Post office rents. Since May 24th 1876 the office building only has been rented by the several incumbents, and for this rental has been paid at the rate of $2141.42 a year, and the gross sum so paid has been charged as before as office rent, rent of the Court and Post office departments.

Mr. Seward holds a lease of all the premises, running for ten years, and during his tenure of office the Government paid to him exactly the amount paid out by him. Since he left the office the Jail and offices are leased from him, and at present the office building gives him an advance over its cost to him.

Ste

He may however. be subjected to loss at any moment, as he has no certainty that the buildings will be occupied by successive incumbents. He owned. I am sure. gladly turn over the lease to the government or to any of the incumbents of the office, at its cost to him. and he only incurred the grave responsibility of making such a lease in order to provide the Community with suitable, eligible, and beautiful buildings.

Expenses of the Jail -

Mr. Thoring states that the expenses of the Jail have been excessive. If this is so. the fault was more particularly his. as he was charged with the control and management of the Jail. This is more or less perfectly shown in the printed rules of the Jail dated July. 1875. It will be found upon examination that

that the vouchers for subsistence of the prisoners were certified by him. The Jail has never been self supporting. In some cases where appropriate, 50 cents per day was collected for the Board & prisons of prisoners. All amounts so received were brought to the credit of the Government in the Court account. If Mr. Fleming knows of any instance in which sums so received have not been credited to the Government he ought to give the particulars. Meanwhile his statements in this connection must be pronounced false -

I have referred in another place to information lately received that Mr. Fleming rendered to Mr. Sayers an account dated January 2nd 1877 for $110- for Clothing, underclothing and shoes supplied to prisoners in the Jail. I have the affidavit of Mr. J.W. Eckfeldt, one of the prisoners, stating that he did not receive the articles said to have been furnished to him, and pronouncing the vouchers so far as

articles

articles said to have been supplied to him were Counterfeit. a fraud. Previous to the departure of Mr Fleming for the United States in November 1877. I asked him whether he had provided the Clothing &c mentioned as pertaining to Mr. Eckfeldt. and he replied that he had given the articles to him.

Night watchman.

A night watchman was employed as stated in the voucher. This man is referred to in Mr. Myers' letter to Mr. Randall. p/p. 27. Mr. Fleming's assertion to the Contrary notwithstanding. the Common premises was entered by thieves at about the date stated and valuable property stolen. which has never been recovered.

The matter of the donation of Fifty Dollars by Mr. Jailer Fleming to the Charity Fund has been explained elsewhere.

Examined

Excessive Charge for Coal.

The price of Coal in Shanghai for the most inferior quality has seldom or never been five dollars per Ton. The Coal in question was, as I believe, Japan anthracite. I have no reason to doubt the correctness of the Voucher.

Prisoners sent to Hospital and British Jail.

It was necessary to dispose of prisoners in this way for the reason that the old jail was deficient in accommodation for Sick men. The interests of the Government were always kept in view.

Marshals Fees.

The facts in regard to the disposition made of Marshals fees has been stated therein. The

Marshals'

Marshals fees proper. aside from the fees for Commitments and discharges have amounted to about £400 per year, since 1870. Only a part of the fees for Commitment and discharge belong to the Marshal's account. as in each case a warrant of Commitment and an order for the release of prisoners was made. and in very many cases no fees whatever were charged.

Relief of distitute Seamen.

I know of no instance in which amounts accruing on account of seamen have not been properly credited in the accounts. or where the accounts of disbursements are not strictly correct. An examination of the accounts rendered from this Consulate will show that the most Careful procedure was observed. and that disbursements were kept at as low point as lawful.

Coal.

Coal.

The coal used by Mr. Semmd. by me. and that supplied to the office clerk and Marshal were entered in any way brought into the Government accounts. Each such officer paid for his own Coal.

Post office accounts.

These have been dealt with elsewhere.

O. M. Mayo

Con. (Indexed by Wolff)
F.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED JUN 14 1875

Special No. 6.

U. S. Consulate General Shanghai.
To the Department of State.
Mr. Bradford.
Subject.
Mr. Wells' report No. 20.
Abstract of Contents.
Incloses a memorandum
on Mr. Wells' report upon the
Charges proposed by Com. Meyer.

One inclosure -

Special No. 6.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. May 3d 1878.

Honorable Wm M. Evarts.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Referring to my previous dispatches
Special Nos 1 to 4 inclusive. I
have now the honor to hand you
a memorandum on Mr. Wells'
Report of the Department, No. 20.

I am. Sir.
Your Obedient Servant.
E. H. Merrill

Inclosure
Memorandum on Mr. Wells' No. 20.

Inclosure No. 1.

Memorandum on Mr. J. Wiley Wells' dispatch No. 20 To the State Department.

Shanghai. May 3rd, 1878.

The "Seward Road."

It is charged that I promoted the opening of this road for private reasons, that is to say, that I owned land upon it. I hold a letter addressed to me by C. P. Blethen Esq. an old resident here, showing that I owned no land on the line or near the road. The extension of this road was in fact an enterprise promoted by residents in the lower part of the so-called American Settlement. Sanctioned by the Municipal Council and the Land Renters of the Foreign Settlements, by whom under the Land Regulations an appropriation was made to cover the cost of purchasing land, grading and opening the road. At the time I owned but one lot of land in Shanghai.

and

and that was distant from the proposed extension about 3/4 of a mile. My efforts, like those of Mr. Jessop and Dr. Yates, were given wholly and solely in the public interest. I hold Copies of the Reports of the Municipal Council for 1874 to 1878 inclusive, which will show that the work was one in which the public generally was interested.

The Woosung Railway -

The scheme of myself and others was to purchase a line of road between Shanghai and Woosung, within the "limits" of the port of Shanghai, and to Construct thereon a railway if the necessary Capital could be procured, and the Chinese Government would permit. We avoided Communicating officially our ultimate purpose to the Chinese authorities, because from experience with the Chinese it was felt that their prejudices would lead them to oppose the acquisition of the ground, but we took pains to assure ourselves that

And

some of the officials at least were friendly to the enterprise. The whole question of the right to Construct a railway over this line of road would Come up when grading operations should be Commenced, or preparation made to lay the rails. If then the Chinese Government should refuse to allow the work to proceed, every one recognized the fact that it could not proceed, and there would be an end to it. The road was bought in the winter of 1872-1873. The grading was done in the winter of 1874-1875; and the rails were laid in the Summer of 1876. In all this time no objections whatever were raised by the Chinese Government. Some objections were raised by the local authorities in the Spring of 1876. But they Contented themselves with a protest, and the rails were placed ~~of~~ upon the line with this informal Consent. I believe that no serious questions in regard to the railway would ever have

arisen

arisen had it not been for the great
Controversy between the English and Chinese
governments over the Yannan Case. the
latter desiring a grievance as a setoff
to the Complaints of the English Minister.

During the earlier stages of the
business I was in Constant Communication
with Governor Low. the Minister at Peking.
and am able to show that he approved
the enterprise. and the procedure which
was followed. His successors. Mr.
Williams and Mr. Avery were also
familiar with the matter. and on more
than one occasion expressed their
interest in it. and commended the
usefulness of the enterprise. It
was not only openly spoken of in Shanghai.
but was commented on in the public
press. and so little were objections on
the part of the authorities anticipated
that the Company actually asked
permission through the British Consulate
to land the rails. &c. free of duty. I
distinctly say that so far as I am
concerned. and the promoters of the
Company

Company generally. There was no intention to invade or disregard the sovereignty of the territorial authorities. and that the works would have stopped at any moment if the Supreme government had declared against it. No better evidence of the attitude assumed by our authorities can be offered than Mr. Sewards instruction to me dated at Hong Kong February 2nd 1876. in which he says "there will be no wisdom in "assuming more of right in the ch premises than we can do with ch "justice. I would avoid any declaration "which would call in question the "sovereignty of the Emperor over the soil, "and the right of his government to "control works of a public nature - "Eastern people are sufficiently likely "to consider us as aggressive in pursuit "of our purposes. and careless of their "rights, without our giving them actual "facts upon which to suppose such "a belief."

(See Diplomatic Correspondence 1876.)

This

This vast Empire is in need of means of transportation to an extent which the world at large cannot conceive. Millions of her people are starving to-day because these means are lamentably defective. To have been instrumental in placing to them a railway in actual operation on the eve of this great Calamity, and thus turning their minds to the only means by which future disasters of the kind may be averted, cannot be a subject of regret to me. Railroads will be built here hereafter, and when they are, my humble instrumentality in opening the first one will be, as I believe, generally recognized.

Let me say further that I accept with emphasis the statement that I was actuated by mercenary motives. The inclosures with Mr. Wells' dispatch show that I estimated the income to be derived, at about a fair interest on the Capital invested, say 8%. I distinctly stated in my memorandum

of September 25th 1872 that "the object
"of the enterprise is not a speculative
"one." It is hardly possible that
had the line been Continued in
operation it could have paid more
than working expenses, and interest.
and this was so well understood
in Shanghai, that Capital could not
be found here to Construct it. The
land for the road was purchased
during Mr. Seward's absence from China,
and he never had any interest in
the matter, of a pecuniary nature
whatever. It is due not only to
myself, to make these remarks, but
to others who were associated with
me, men representing the most
important Commercial interests in
China, and of good repute the world
over.

Courtesy -

It does not seem
necessary for me to response to Mr.
Wells' remarks on this point further
than

than to refer to the various letters which I sent to the Department in April 1877. The record of these letters handed by me to Mr. Wells is not now to be found, and has as I believe been taken away by him.

Regarding the grievances of Messrs. Sykes and Friend, I would say that their own statements indicate that I had occasion to deal somewhat severely with them. But I deny having any personal feeling or animosity to these gentlemen, or either of them.

Not an honest public officer.

My answer to the indictment of November 1877 affords some evidence upon this subject. I have not wronged the government, nor have I attempted to rob a fellow officer of his good name. Referring to the list of fees which Mr. Wells under this head declares I have appropriated, I may point out that the "bill of particulars" lately given to me by the Common Court does not show any

any of those named below. Taken from Mr Wells' list. viz: Items Nos. 10. 11. 40. 51. 67. 68. 69. 70. 72. 73. 76. 82. 83. 86. 88. 90. 94. 98. 105.

Mr. Wells gives twenty six items in all. For nineteen of these he has no evidence, while the others are covered by special instructions which he has ignored. He is not clear at fault when he names the amounts of the fees said to have been so retained by me. and he has failed to show a single instance in which a fee, official or unofficial, received by me has not been duly entered in the books.

Excessive Judicial fees.

I have already transmitted to the Department in my dispatch (H) Special No. 3. a copy of a report made to Mr. Denby by the acting Vice Consul general. showing that the fees charged were entirely in accordance with the Regulations. with a single

exception

exception, which being left unprovided for, was determined by the Court, years since.

Estates.

I have already in my dispatch special No. 4 dealt with the matter of Mrs Bridgman's Estate. Samuel Stahel has already reported upon the Estate of Mr. C. F. Williams, the papers of which were declared by Mr. Myers, as I am informed, to be missing. I have had no opportunity to examine the records, but I am sure that the said papers were in order when Mr. Wells took charge.

Referring to Mr. Wells' statement that he found packed away in my room envelopes containing gold watches, diamond pins, &c. I have to say that all papers pertaining to current estates were kept in the office occupied by me, and that Mr. Wells did find but very few

papers

papers of certain estates & many articles belonging to those estates. and which had been placed there until they could be delivered to the proper authorities applicant. It was the practice of the office to retain from the property & documents such articles as would bear a special value to the friends of the deceased. The presence of such articles was reported to the friends or families of the deceased. whenever information of their address could be obtained. In some cases they are promptly applied for. and in others tardily. or never. All articles so retained and not called for were safely kept. On reference to the correspondence in the Estate of J. W. Ringles. I have found that notice was duly given to the relatives of the deceased. I shall look up the correspondence in regard to other States. in which there was property of the dec't.

Ecksteins

Eckfeldt case.

I am charged with having procured the prosecution of Eckfeldt.

I conceive it to be my duty in that case to call the attention of Messrs Russell & Co. to the fact that his embezzlements from them had become generally known. and that much surprise was being expressed to me that he was not prosecuted. I so advised them as a matter of my own defence. as many people considered it my part to take up the matter under the statute. Complaint was then made by Messrs. Russell & Co. Eckfeldt was arrested. tried. with full associates. and convicted in the usual course. His appeal to the Ministerial Court was dismissed. It is also stated that I compelled Eckfeldt to pay expenses of the Court. and also attorney's costs. This is not correct. The bill of exchange referred to by Mr. Wells. I never saw. I am informed that it was realized and distributed

distributed under the direction of Mr. Myers, with the Consent of Mr. Eckfeldt his Counsel, and of Messrs. Russell & Co. his Creditors.

Post office matters.

I will deal with these in a separate letter—

Concealment of Books from Mr. Myers.

I have already responded to this allegation, and I now distinctly declare and assert that I never did conceal the Books from Mr. Myers, and that I never had any occasion to do so, while he was in charge of the office. I never told Mr. Wells that I had refused to turn over the books to Mr. Myers.

Refusal to give Balance Sheets.

On two occasions Mr. Myers asked for a Sheet showing the amount of his liabilities to the Government, and for other sums in his hands, as

Counl

Comm General. These were duly &
furnished to him.

A great deal has been made of
alleged mysterious book keeping on my
part. and of inaccuracy. I think
that no more need be said of
this in view of the fact that my
dispatch special No. 2. shows that
my errors in accounting for nearly
two years. amounted & only $12.50.
It would be difficult & convince
the auditing officers of the Treasury
Department that it was "beyond my
"power to give a correct statement
"of the business transactions of the
"office".

Mr. Comer's Statements.

I have sent herewith with my
dispatch special No. 3 a further &
statement by Mr. Comer. This
gentleman did not complete his
examination of the books. being
ordered by Gen. Wells & discontinue it.
He had gone into them however up &

December

December 31st 1876. Mr. Comer says in that paper. "I have checked the "Cash with the vouchers and scrupid "the books item by item. and can "certify to their mechanical correctness. "I have also compared them with the "government account books and with "the Copies of your accounts rendered "to the government. and I find that they "agree up to the above date."

The statement of Mr. Wells that my "system of book keeping was ch "invented and devised in order to "conceal from persons other than myself "the true condition of the office as to "the moneys disbursed." must be ch Considered under these circumstances a statement of the most reckless sort.

Marshals' Fees.

I find on reference to the Journal that the marshals' fees for the period from January 1st to May 23rd 1876 amounted to about $165. During this time he received under an ch arrangement

arrangement previously concluded with Mr. Seward. payment at the rate of $500- per year. in lieu of his fees. He has thereby more than paid for the period mentioned. This arrangement was continued under Mr. Myers. and I have it in writing from Mr. Rhoads that he complained that Mr. Myers proposal to pay him his fees instead of $500— a year would result in loss to him.

Refusal to deliver Keys of Safe to Mr. Myers.

My previous Correspondence shows that I did not refuse to give up the Keys to Mr. Myers. but asked only that the moneys in the safe should be counted and determined. before so handing him the Keys. Mr. Myers was of Course the responsible officer.

Interference with Mr. Myers' Correspondence.

It is simply impossible to respond to the Statements made by Mr. Wells. under this head. for the reason that

that they are so indefinite. It has been asserted that one letter found by me accidentally and of which I made a copy was taken from the mail. I have been prosecuted and held up to public odium on account of this matter by Mr. Wells who acknowledges that he has ransacked my private correspondence. The judgment given by him in that case has been shown to be unfounded and unjust, and I now challenge him to produce any other letters. It will be time enough for me to make explanations regarding them when he has done so. This matter of tampering with letters is referred to in Mr. Coffey's statement inclosure No. 9. with Mr. Wells' No. 20. Referring to me he says "I have known "him to have opened sealed letters on "two occasions of Mr. Hendricks' who "upon the second offence made a "complaint of the matter to Mr. Myers." Mr. Hendricks is dead. Mr. Coffey now states that he was told this by Mr. Hendricks

Hendricks. that he himself saw a
torn envelope in the hands of Mr.
Hendricks which he thought belonged
to one of the letters: that it had a printed
heading. had no stamps on it. and
that it came in the government pouch.
He has made this statement in presence
of the Minister and of the Vice Consul
General. and repeated it in terms to
me. I now say that the two letters
in question came from the Treasury Dept
department. and were the audit
reports of the salary account of Mr.
Hendricks as a Consular Clerk.
which accounts were not sent to
the Treasury Department by Mr. Hendricks.
but by the Consul General. The
letters were opened by me to be duly
registered and passed over to the
proper officer. after Mr. Hendricks
complained I handed such letters to
him. He expressed himself as
completely satisfied with my explanation
their nature. The Registers of official Correspondence
were kept by me and the rule was that all
official letters addressed to the office
Moved

should be opened by me. registered and passed over to the Consul general or other officers concerned. The practice of the office in this respect is, as I believe, that of other offices where the correspondence is large.

Mr. Colby's enclosure No. 3 with Mr. Wells' letter, "Conscientiously believes" that I have opened some of his letters. His statement is dated November 12th 1877, or some three weeks after the so-called trial of the Macgowan letter case. It seems to be a case of "give a dog a bad name &c." I am not aware that I have given Mr. Colby any grounds for his suspicions, and as they are only suspicions of his, I will not be expected to say anything more about them.

Another person, Dr. Taltu, of Kirman declares that in 1867 he saw me open a letter addressed to General Kirman formerly Consul at Chinkiang, and he details its contents, although he

he says but a moment later that he discovered at a glance that it was not official. and told me my act was entirely wrong. One may wonder how at a glance he could have discovered the alleged contents of the alleged letter, and we may also wonder why any one in the United States should address general Keenan at Chinkiang. stating that a rumor was circulating in Washington that General Sewell would not return to his post. when as a matter of fact general Keenan and Mr. Sewell traveled home in the same steamer in February of that year. This statement of Dr. Dalton bears date also after the date of the Macgowan letter trial. and the letter in question, like those spoken of by Mr. Cosby, was addressed as is alleged to a person who is now dead. It would be satisfactory to inquire who was the writer, and I may do this hereafter.

I can only say now that I have no

no memory of having opened such a letter. and that the act would be so foreign to my character and feelings that it is safe for me to denounce the statements as utterly false. which I do. If it be desirable for me to vindicate myself further in this matter, and also as "Chief clerk in charge of "accounts and Returns." I may hereafter refer to Correspondence on file in the State Department in regard to Dr Walker's Charges against the Government for Marshals' salary. Paid sent. &c. Jno Hankow.

Speaking disrespectfully of Mr. Myers.

I cannot claim to have a perfect grasp upon my Tongue. but I do claim that I endeavored at all times while Mr. Myers was in charge of the office to conduct myself towards him. and to speak of him. respectfully. If at any time or in any degree I failed in this respect. I may claim that the provocation was very great. For

the

the sake of the office and the Country I did all I could while he was in Charge & defend him before the Community. and am not now disposed to say one word against him more than is really necessary for the vindication of my own reputation. My chief regret now is that a sense of duty induced me to remain in the office, and to stand by my post to the government through his administration. Those of our Countrymen who have the greatest interests in Shanghai were anxious that I should not leave the office, and I remained as a matter of duty.

Mr. Wells says of me. Myers that "his conduct in these instances seems "to have been unaccountable". and again "his conduct to say the least "was very extraordinary". No one who knows much of the case will dispute with him these propositions.

Refusal

Refusal to leave the office at Mr. Myers' order.

Mr. Wells says that I did decline to leave the office, and did deny the power of the Commissioner to suspend me. This follows close upon his other statement that Mr. Myers informed various gentlemen that he had been mistaken in making sundry charges against me, and had thereupon withdrawn his order suspending me. That order was never rescinded by Mr. Myers.

Rent of Rooms.

The whole Commissariat premises were rented by Mr. Secord for a period of years, from Mr. Robert Reid, a British subject, since deceased. The government paid two-thirds of the rent of the house and offices, and Mr. Secord paid one-third, under a standing rule of the Department. This arrangement continued until

May

May 24th 1876. Mr. Sevens has sub-let the dwelling house to Messrs. Oglesbee & Co. who agree however to give it up to his successor in office, if requested to do so. Mr. Myers did not rent the dwelling house. But continued the occupation of the offices. Jail. Servants quarters. &c. Under Mr. Myers I continued to use a back room and bath room attached. It seemed to me desirable that some one should sleep in the building. and upon Mr. Myers' suspension it seemed more necessary than before. The attempt made to fire the building indicates that my judgment was not wrong. If under these circumstances it is considered that I should pay any part of the rent. I am prepared to do so from the 24th May. 1876.

Speaking disrespectfully of American Missionaries.

This matter was fully dealt with in my response to Mr. Myers

Myers' allegations in April 1877. I have no disagreement with any missionary. but on the contrary am at this moment on pleasant terms with all of them within my acquaintance. I respect their work and recognize the vast good which they have done and are doing among the Chinese. Some remarks made by me casually in regard to the Carlessness of several individuals in mail matters was repeated, and sent to a San Francisco paper. That publication was unauthorized by me. and condemned by me. These appear the only grounds so far as I know, for the statement that I have spoken in disparaging terms of the missionaries.

Mr. Coffey's statement.

The statement of Mr. Coffey which forms inclosure No. 19 with Mr. Wells' dispatch, indicates a great deal of personal feeling. My relations with that officer had been

such

such. So far as I was concerned, which would permit between a superior and a subordinate. The animus shown by him is purely an outgrowth of the general difficulties which ensued from the course of Mr. Myers. I have already shown that his oath to the indictment of November was made largely in ignorance of regulations of the Government and of the facts. I do not blame him in this respect so much as I do Mr. Wells, from whom, looking to his age and position, much was to be expected. He says himself that he was told by Mr. Wells that the indictment was "all right" and he swore to it accordingly. This fact must be considered however, to indicate a lack of good judgment, if not of principle. I have shown also that Mr. Coffey has spoken loosely in regard to Mr. Hendricks' letters, and I now say that the

Statement

Statement which I took down on the 17th April 1877, and sent to the Department with my dispatch of that month, was corrected by the words given to me at the time by Mr. Coffey. It does not seem necessary to deal further with his Statement.

Mr. Phoenix's Statement. Inclosure No. 27.

The Statement made by Mr. Phoenix on the same date, April 17th 1877, was signed by him. It was taken down in his presence, and any remark of it was volunteered by him, especially the items particularly relating to my reputation. The paper was read by him, and bears his signature.

His office, prior to Mr. Myers' arrival, had generally, so far as I know, discharged his duties satisfactorily. He was, however, hot tempered, and on some occasions had been grievously complained of.

in

in this respect. The case of which Commander Matthews speaks arose in this way. and was the cause of much annoyance to the office.

Mr. Phoenix speaks in his letter of the 19th October 1877 of "mental "triangulations". It would be difficult indeed to make his assertions in that document square with those of his statement of April 17th 1877. and the one may be left to refute the other. The confusion of uncertain judgment and looseness of language comes make the case stronger against him. As however he has drawn to his second statement I may call attention to the papers which in Mr. Wells' report No. 20 follow Mr. Phoenix's statement. to wit. a certificate by Mr. Wells dated November 23rd 1877; a copy of Mr. Dennes' dispatch to myself No. 88; a copy of Mr. Dennes dispatch to Mr. Wells November 22nd 1877; a copy of Mr. Shepard's letter to Mr. Dennis without date. inclosing copy of a note from

Mr.

Mr. Myers & Mr. Shepard came a copy of a dispatch addressed by me to the State Department. Together with Mr. Wells' certificate upon these papers, dated November 23rd 1877. You will find from these that Mr. Myers sent to Mr. Shepard what purported to be a copy of one of my dispatches to the State Department. That dispatch was written by me on the 12th day of June 1877. No. 80. after Mr. Myers' suspension.

It will be found upon perusal of these papers that Mr. Flowers swore that he had not given the copy to Mr. Myers. and also that when at a later moment the actual copy received by Mr. Shepard was examined. it was found to be in Mr. Flowers's hand writing. and is certified as such by Mr. Wells under the Common Seal on the 23rd of November. 1877.

It will be noticed that Mr. Flowers States in his affidavit of

September

September 6th 1877. "I do not know
"how he" (Mr. Myers) "could have got
"the Copy of the dispatch, without
"he entered the office with a night
"Key which I know he had." I have
the original pencil note in Mr.
Myers's hand writing, covering the
Copy of my dispatch in Mr. Ch
Rhoing's hand writing, and may
leave these two gentlemen to settle
the question of veracity involved,
between themselves.

With these remarks it seems
unnecessary to deal at length with
Mr. Rhoing's statements regarding
the Railway, the "Secret Road" Ch
discovery or my part. &c-. &c-.
The fact is simply that for Ch
whatever reason, Mr. Rhoing has
lost his mental balance, and that
his imagination, always vivid,
has run away with him.

Mr. Rhoing has not been Candid
in the terms which he has applied
to me, questioning my Truthfulness
and

and my honesty. What is said above appears a commentary upon his truthfulness. and I may now say as regarding his honesty that I have discovered since his departure from Shanghai one instance at least in which he has defrauded the Ch Government. I refer to Clothing and Shoes which he claims to have supplied to prisoners in the Common Jail. Eckfeldt. Stoddard. Brown and Reid. and for which he received payment on government account in January 1877. from Mr. Myers. I hold a copy of the voucher upon which the sum of $110- was paid to him by me as accountant, in January. 1877. Mr. Eckfeldt has informed me that neither he or Stoddard received the clothing described in the voucher as having been supplied to them. and he has made an affidavit to support his statement.

D W Bradford

Mr. Wood.

Shanghai.

Ack'd May 21

Telegram

Evarts
Secretary
Washington

Minister Seward says he can not reach Washington before Congress adjourns. Will appear first November

Stahel.

Rec'd at Dep't of State
May 4. 1870.

Mr. Wood,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED JUN 15 1878

No. a. ack June 25

U. S. Consulate General. Shanghai.
to the Department of State.
Mr. Bradford.

Subject.

Miscellaneous Expenses.

Abstract of Contents.

Incloses account of Expenses from July 1st to September 12th 1877. and states the Cause of the delay in forwarding them, and those to the Treasury Department.

One inclosure.

No. a.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. May 6th 1878.

To the Honorable
Third assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Enclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit my account for miscellaneous expenses from July 1st to September 12th 1877. supported by full vouchers. The telegrams therein charged were sent by order of the Minister. and were official. I have balanced this account in the sum of $376.20 by a transfer of that amount to my salary and fees account to the Hon. Fifth Auditor of the Treasury. The cause for the delay in sending forward this account. together with those to the Treasury Department for the same period. was the unwarrantable detainment of me by Mr. Gibley Wells.

I am. Sir — Your Obedient Servant.
O. F. Nagasawa.

Encl. Mis. Expense account and vouchers.

Con
F.

Special No. 9.

U. S. Consulate General. Shanghai.
to the Department of State.
W. Bradford.

Subject.

The indictment against him
of November. 1877.

Abstract of Contents.

Recites the circumstances
of his arrest from pursued arrest.
and incloses a copy of a protest
filed by him in Court under
date of May 2nd 1878.

One inclosure.

Special No. 9.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. May 6th 1878.

Honorable Wm M. Evarts.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that soon after the receipt of your instruction to me No. 7. I was called to appear at the Court of this Consulate General before the Vice Consul General. who read to me a copy of the said instruction. and asked me whether I was ready to proceed to Washington. to which I responded that I was in the hands of the Court. but that if released I saw no reason for my not being able to leave this in a reasonable time. The Court then said that I was released from personal arrest.

It is my opinion that a nolle prosequi should have been entered. and

and my discharge made in the usual course of judicial procedure. But I have not been fit to insist upon a different course from that taken by the Vice Consul General.

Looking however to the irregularity of all the proceedings in this matter I was not willing to leave Shanghai without placing on the files of the Court my solemn protest against them. This I have done in form of a protest. Copy enclosed herewith -

I am - Sir.
Your obedient Servant.
O. B. Bradford

Endorsed -
Copy of a protest filed in Court the 2nd day of May 1878. by O. B. Bradford -

Copy. Inclosure No. 1.

In the Court of the United States Consular
General. Shanghai. May 2nd 1878.

In the Cause.
The United States vs D. B. Bradford.

To Julius Hobel Esq.
Vice Consul General and Judge in the Court.

Whereas. on the 12th day of November.
1877 I was arraigned in this Court upon
Charges of embezzlement and malfeasance
in office. such Charges being Contained
in an indictment of twenty-five Counts:
and no Copy of such indictment
was. before the said arraignment. or
ever has been furnished to me. as
required by Rule No. 59 of the
Regulations of the Court. and

Whereas upon such arraignment
I pleaded in the words following. "Technically
"guilty. But innocent of any intent to
Commit a violation of law. or to
"impair a regulation of the Government."
and such plea was. Contrary to law.

and

and to my intention. entered on the record as a plea of guilty. and.

Whereas I asked at the time arraignment that all questions be referred to the home Government. for the purpose of obtaining the evidence of the State Department upon such questions: and such request was. Contrary to my intention. Construed as an appeal for pardon. and

Whereas I was furnished by Wm. J. Coley Wells. the presiding Judge. a copy of the indictment and a detailed Statement of the Charges against me: and such detailed Statement was not furnished to me until the 8th day of April. 1878. and

Whereas such detailed Statement shows that the indictment as drawn. was incorrect. and was in such form that I could not answer it. and

Whereas I was charged in the first Count of the indictment

and

and in the preceding Twenty Counts with having embezzled sums amounting in the aggregate to $4249.42. while the detailed Statement reduces the sum so alleged to have been embezzled. to $1017.99, and a large part of this sum. to wit. $406.50, was raised during the term, and passed into the accounts of. Mr. J. C. Hayes, Assist Paymr. and

Whereas the whole of the remaining sum of $610.89 with the exception of a clerical error of $6-. was either returned to the Government in the proper accounts. or was retained by me as unofficial fees declared to by the regulations. and

Whereas the said detailed State-ment. and a report from Julius Stobel Esq. Sol Counsel Journal. to the Minister. dated the 20th day of April 1878. No. 621. Show that no witness with regard to. or evidence in support of. the charge that I did present false vouchers to the Naval Department

for

for the sum of One Hundred Dollars. which said Charge is Contained in the 22nd Count. is forthcoming. or Ready to exist. and

Whereas the said detailed Statement gives no particulars in regard to the Charge of retention as Clerk of the Court. Contained in the 23rd Count. and a report of the acting Clerk of the Court to the said Julius Stahel Esq. Vice Consul general inclosed to the Minister. dated April 20th 1878. No. 628. declares that the fees taxed by me as clerk of the Court were in accordance with the Regulations and practice of the Court. and

Whereas the sum of $2,561. 5/6/11 which I am Charged in the 24th Count of the indictment with having embezzled. as my own money. and is so shown by a report made by Jesse A. Conner Esq. Public accountant. by authority of the said Julius Stahel Esq. Vice Consul General. inclosed to the Minister. dated the 22nd day of April. 1878. No. 622. and

Whereas

Whereas the 25th Count which alleges that I have made false returns and accounts to the Treasury Department relates as to claim 4 to the complainants alleged in the prior Counts of the indictment and falls with them and

Whereas the facts thus set forth show that there was no reasonable grounds for the proceedings instituted against me and

Whereas an attachment was issued by the Court against all my property real personal and mixed to secure the payment its costs and such fines as might be inflicted upon me and excessive bail was required to wit a sum for ten thousand dollars with two sureties each qualifying in the full amount with myself and

Whereas when arrangements were being made to furnish such bail the Court declared that the forfeit required amounted to Thirty Thousand Dollars and by reason of the premises

1

I was prevented from obtaining bail.
and

Whereas the imprisonment thus wrongfully imposed upon me has been the occasion to me of much suffering, and has deprived me of access to books and papers, and of the opportunity to take all appropriate steps for my vindication.
and

Whereas the said proceedings have been discredited and disallowed by the Secretary of State in an instruction addressed to me under date of February 19th last, in pursuance of which I have been set at liberty and dealt with altogether as an officer of the Government in amicable standing.

Now, therefore, I, O. B. Bradford, the Defendant named in the above entitled Cause, do hereby solemnly Protest against each and every of the said proceedings.

proceedings, as being unconstitutional, irregular, illegal, and unjust.

Thus done and protested at Shanghai, China, this second day of May, A.D. 1878.

O. B. Bradford

Special No. 10.

U. S. Consulate General. Shanghai.
to the Department of State.

Mr. Bradford.

Subject.

His early leaving for the
United States.

Abstract of Contents.

States that he will see
Rice off by the "City of Peking"
as he is unable to go by the
mail bearing this.

Special No. 10.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. May 6th 1878.

Honorable Wm M. Evarts.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to my dispatch Special No. 5: and to say that I have been so busily engaged in preparing to leave for the United States that I find it impossible to be ready to go by the mail leaving this. I am sure to get off by the "City of Peking" which should connect with the Steamer leaving this about the 21st instant.

I am.

Sir.

Your Obedient Servant.

O. F. Nagle

Telegram

Shanghai

Evarts,

Secretary Washington.

Seward returned Peking.

Stabel

Recd at Dept of State
May 7. 1878.

No. 41.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
JUN 14

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. May. 9th. 1878.

Honorable W. Hunter.
Second. Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Subject of dispatch.
Case. 82. Criminal. United States vs. O.B. Bradford.

Inclosures.
No. 1. Mr. Bradford's Protest.
" 2. Mr. Seward's Special No 7.

No. 41.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. May. 4th. 1898.

Honorable W. Hunter.
Second. Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir:

With reference to my dispatch No 63. in the matter of Wm. Bradford. I beg to inclose herewith copy of a protest filed by him marked "Inclosure No. 1". also copy of dispatch Special No 4. dated Shanghai May. 1st. 1898. from the United States Minister marked "Inclosure No 2." in compliance with which I have this day dissolved the attachment in Re. The people of the United States vs. W. B. Bradford.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient Servant
J. Hahl
U.S. Consul General

The Court of the United States Consulate General.

Shanghai May 2nd 1878

The Cause

The United States vs O. B. Bradford.

Julius Stahel Esq

Vice Consul General, and Judge in the Court.

Whereas, on the twelfth day of November 1877 I was arr
ned in this Court upon Charges of Embezzlement and
Malfeasance in office, such Charges being contained in
an indictment of twenty four Counts, and no copy of such
dictment was before the said arrangement, or even
s been furnished to me as required by Rule no 69 of the
gulations of the Court, and Whereas, upon such arr
gument I pleaded in the words following, "Technically
ilty, but innocent of any intent to commit a violation
law, or to infract a Regulation of the government,"
d such plea was contrary to law, and to my intention,
tered on the record as a plea of guilty, And Whereas,
ked at the said arrangement that all questions be
ferred to the Home Government for the purpose of ob
ining the evidence of the State Department upon such
estions, and such request was, contrary to my intention,
stituted as an appeal for pardon, and Whereas, I was
omised by Mr G. Wiley Wells, the presiding Judge, a
y of the indictment and a detailed Statement of
e charges against me, and such detailed Statement
s not furnished to me until the 8th day of April 187
d Whereas, such detailed Statement shows that the
dictment as drawn was incorrect, and was in
ch form that I could not answer to it, and Whereas I
s charged in the first Count of the indictment and
the succeeding twenty Counts with having embezzled
ns amounting in the aggregate to $4249.42 while
detailed Statement reduces the sum so alleged
have been embezzled to $1017.39 and a large part
this sum to wit $406.50 was received during the term,

and passed into the accounts of Mr J. C. Myers, Consul
and Whereas, the whole of the remaining sum of $610.87 c
the exception of a clerical error of $6. was either relie
to the Government in the proper accounts, or was reta
by me as unofficial fees declared so by the Regula
and Whereas, the said detailed Statement and
report from Julius Stahel Esq. Vice Consul General
the minister, dated the 26th day of April 1878. no
show that no information with regard to, or evi
in support of the charge that I did present false
to the Treasury Department, for the sum of One hund
Dollars, which said charge is contained in the
Count, is forthcoming, or known to exist; and Wh
the said detailed Statement gives no particular
regard to the charge of extortion as clerk of the Cou
contained in the 23rd Count, and a report of the a
clerk of the Court to the said Julius Stahel Esq. Vi
Consul General, inclosed to the minister, dated
20th 1878. no620. declares that the fees taxed by me
clerk of the Court, were in accordance with the Ru
and practice of the Court; and Whereas, the sum of $
which I am charged in the 24th Count of the indic
with having embezzled was my own money, and it
shown by a report made by George R. Comer Esq. pu
accountant by authority of the said Julius Stahel Es
Vice Consul General inclosed to the minister da
the 22nd day of April 1878. no622. and Whereas, the
Count which alleges that I have made false returns an
accounts to the Treasury Department relative, as I bel
to the irregularities alleged in the prior counts of t
indictment, and falls with them. and Whereas, the
facts thus set forth show that there was no reaso
ground for the proceedings instituted against me
Whereas, an attachment was issued by the Court
against all my property, real, personal, and mixed

secure the Government its costs and such fines as might
inflicted upon me, and excessive bail was required
the Court, to wit: A bond for ten thousand dollars with
sureties, each qualifying in the full amount with
self. and Whereas, whilst arrangements were being made
tender such bail, the Court declared that the
fit required amounted to Thirty Thousand Dollars,
d by reason of the premises I was prevented from
taining bail, and Whereas, the said imprisonment thus
unfully imposed upon me, has been the occasion to
of much suffering, and has deprived me of access
books and papers and of the opportunity to take appro
iate steps for my vindication, and Whereas, the said
oceedings have been discredited and disallowed
the Secretary of State in an instruction addressed
me, under date of February 19th last, in pursuance
which I have been set at liberty and dealt with
altogether as an officer of the Government in usual
anding.

Now therefore I. O. B. Bradford, the Defendant
med in the above entitled cause, do hereby
lemnly Protest against each and every of the
id proceedings as being unconstitutional,
egular, illegal and unjust.

Thus done and protested at Shanghai
this Second day of May A.D. 1878

(Sgd) O. B. Bradford.

United States
vs.
Broadyard
Protest.

Filed May 2/1878.
U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai, China.

Court of the U.S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. May. 3d. 1878.

I the undersigned do hereby certify that the foregoing
a true correct and faithful copy of the original on
in this office.

Witness my hand and the seal of
Court the day & year in this certi
written.

P.K. Lewis.
acting Clerk of Court

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. May 3d. 1878.

I the undersigned Vice Consul General of the Uni
States for China at Shanghai. do hereby certify t
P.K. Lewis. who signed the foregoing certificate is th
acting Clerk of the Court of this Consulate Genera
and that his certificate so signed is worthy of f
faith and credit.

Witness my hand and offic
seal. the day and year in t
certificate written at Shanghai

J. Hahl.
U.S. Vice Consul Genera

(Copy)

Special No. 4.

United States Legation.
Shanghai. May. 1st. 1848.

Julius Stahel Esqr.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir:

Having examined the minutes of the Court in the Cause the United States versus Bradford. in which matter the Defendant was arraigned in the Court of the Consulate General on the 12th day of November last past, and inquired into the matter generally. I am of opinion that. there is not now. and never has been any occasion for the proceedings and that they could not be sustained upon trial.

Having examined also the instructions addressed to you and to Mr. Bradford in this connection. by the Secretary of State under date of 19th February 19th. last. I am of opinion that it is the intention of the Government to discontinue all proceedings here.

You will therefore please be so good as to consider the said instructions of the Secretary of State and this dispatch full authority and directions not only to release Mr. Bradford from personal arrest but also to remove the attachment from his property. the effect being the same as if a Nolle prosequi had been entered.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
(Sgd) George F. Seward.
U.S. Minister.

U.S. Consulate General,
Shanghai, China.

Inclosure No. 2.

With dispatch No. 41,

State Department.

Telegram

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY
9
1878
RECEIVED

Memphis May — 1878.

Evarts.

Secretary Washington.

Messenger leaves tonight.

Slaker

Rec'd. Dept of State
May 9. 1878.

Ack. Transmit accts to Fifth Auditor
C. P.

No. 42.

McLeod

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. May. 10th. 1878.

Honorable. W. Hunter.
Second. Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington. D. C.

Subject of dispatch.
Estate Kingsco of Canton.

Inclosures.
No. 1. Statement "L" Estate Kingsco.
" .2. " "M." "
" .3. " "N." "
" .4. " "O." "
" .5. " "P." "
" .6. " "Q" "
" .7. " "R" "

A

No. 42.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. May. 10th. 1848.

Honorable. W. Hunter.
Second. Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

As I perceive by dispatch No. 1045 of Consul General Seward that he has transmitted the accounts and statements in the Estate of King & Co. of Canton. from "A". to "K". to the Department of State. I now have the honor to forward herewith the accounts made out by Mr. Bradford. duly supported by vouchers. commencing with the time of the closing of Consul General Seward's account up to the time Mr. Bradford handed the balance due to Mr. Wells: as follows:

"L". Memo. of accts. January 1. 1844.
"M". Claims paid from. May. 24. to Dec. 30th. 1876. including 4 p. dividends.
"N". Memo. of unpaid dividends. Jany 1. 1877.
"O". Payments. made by Mr. Myers. from January 1st. to March. 29th. 1844
"P".

"P". Receipts and disbursements made by Mr. Bradford.

The balance in Mr. Bradford's hands amounting to ($2514.42) Two thousand five hundred and fourteen 42 dollars. was handed to Mr. Wells. and upon my taking charge transferred by him to me as shewn by my accounts herewith marked.

"2". Memo. of unpaid dividends January 1848.

"R". Receipts and disbursements made by me to date. shewing a balance in hand of ($1534.05) One thousand five hundred and thirty four 05 dollars. which shews that there is still a large sum unclaimed. and. as very. effort to discover the creditors has. failed. I beg that you will kindly instruct me what disposition I. shall make of this balance.

I have the honor to be Sir.

Your obedient Servant.

J. Fahl

Dep. Consul General

Copy.

Estate of King & Co. of Canton.

Memo. of accounts January 1st 1877.

Receipts by John C. Myers. Commissional.

		$	¢
May 24	Received from O. B. Bradford Vice Consul General.		
	Dividends uncollected as per Sheet G.	438	82
	Seventh dividend	517	68
	Balance due Estate and not sufficient for an 8th dividend.	108	85
June 29	Rec'd. Interest on D/R. at Bank	68	08
		$ 973	5.43

Disbursements

Paid dividends as per Sheet L. M.	596	76
" ado. "D Memo."	3	54
" " "Comier"	3	"
" " "Numpas"	3	04
" Interpreters Services	6	"
Balance due Estate January 1st 1877	375	09
	$ 973	5.43

Manyai. January 1st 1877.

O.B.B.

Memo.

Unpaid dividends as per Sheet N.	358	74
Balance for sundry Items	16	35
	$ 375	09

O.B.B.

Shanghai. China.

Enclosure No. 1.

with Dispatch No. 42

State Department.

Estate of King & Co

Statement "L".

G P Bissell

Shanghai Oct. 18th 1876.

Estate of King & Co. of Canton

Received from John C. Emery Esq U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of sixty four 16/100 dollars the same being the amount of the dividends Nos 1 & 7 upon my claim against said Estate No 1.

Geo P Bissell

$64.16

Witness
Sam'l G Tracy

Bart Brot & Co.

Shanghai July 27th 1876.

Estate of King & Co. of Canton

Received from J. C. Myers Esq. U.S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Thirteen 42/100 Dollars the same being amount of the 7th dividend upon our claim against said Estate

$13.42 @ 72 75

Witness

R. Francis

Bart Brothers & Co

129

Lw. 3.
Daniel Bradley & Co

Dunshead & Co

Shanghai.

Estate of King & Co of Canton.

Received from John C. Myers Esq, U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Twelve 41/100 dollars the same being the amount of the 4th 5th 6th and 7th dividends upon our claim against said Estate.

$12.41. @ 72 75

Witness.
H. W. Swan.

Dunshead & Co
EB

18th August 1876

Mo H.
Barnstead & Co

262

B. F. White.

Shanghai October 14th 1876.

Estate of King & Co. of Canton.

Received from John C. Myers Esq U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Three hundred and eighty one 14/100 dollars the same being amount of the 3d 5th 6th and 7th dividends upon my claim against said Estate.

$381.14 @ 72.75.

Witness:

Samuel May
Executor of Estate of B.F. White
by his Attorney
Fred D. Fetch.

322

do 9.
B. F. White

a/c de Silver & Co.

Shanghai Oct. 20th 1876

Estate of King & Co. of Canton.

Received from John C. Myers U.S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Twenty two 73/100 dollars the same being the amount of 4th 5th 6th and 7th dividends upon our claim against said Estate.

#22.73 @ 77 78

Witness
E.N. Rice

de Silver & Co
by their attorney
S. Gilbert

323

No 14.
De Silver & Co

F. Barreda y Hermanos

Shanghai. July 8th 1876.

Estate of King & Co. of Canton.

Received from J. C. Myers Esq U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Four hundred and eighty seven 84/100 dollars the same being the amount of Dividends Nos 1 & 7 upon our claim against said Estate.

$ 487.84

Witness.

Fred D. Hitch
Acting for
F Barreda y Hermanos

No 15.

951

H. Barneda y Menu

W. H. Tillinghast

Shanghai Oct. 25th 1876

Estate of King & Co of Canton

Received from John C. Myers U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Seven 70/100 dollars the same being the amount of the 4th. 5th. 6th and 7th dividends upon my claim against said Estate.

$7.70 @ 72½

Witness

E. W. McCo

W. H. Tillinghast
by his Attorney
S. Gilbert

No. 16.

M. H. Fillingham

324

Acheen.

Shanghai Nov. 20 1876

Estate of King & Co of Canton.

Received from John C. Myers Esq U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of One hundred and three 25/100 dollars the same being the amount of the 7th dividend upon my claim against said Estate.

#103.25 @ 72.75 = Tls. 75.11.

Witnesses

今收到
美國駐滬總領事美
洋壹伯零叁元弐角
合銀柒拾伍兩陸錢
此款係前廣源洋行
案內第七次攤還
光緒二年十月初五日 要

知見人

407

Ach 18
Achen

Manhing

Shanghai July 26th 1876

Estate of King & Co. of Canton.

Received from J. C. Myers Esq. U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Two hundred and ninety nine 48/100 dollars the same being the amount of the 7th dividend upon my claim against said Estate

$299.48 at 72 75/100

Man King
by his attorneys
Russell & Co

Witness

Canton.

Shanghai July 26th 1876

Estate of King & Co of Canton

Received from J. C. Myers Esq U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of One hundred and seventy 15/100 dollars the same being the amount of the 7th dividend upon my claim against said Estate.

$170.15 @ 72.75

Witness

Yow Qua
by his Attorneys
Russell & Co

No. 207
Gairgua

110

Wyhing.

Shanghai July 26th 1876

Estate of King & Co of Canton.

Received from J. C. Myers Esq U.S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of One hundred and thirty two dollars the same being the amount of the 7th dividend upon my claim against said Estate.

$132.- @ 72 5/8

Witness B E M

By King
by his Attorneys
Russell & Co

111

Nr 21.
Wyhing

Washing

Shanghai July 26th 1876.

Estate of King & Co of Canton.

Received from J. C. Myers Esq U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of One hundred and forty one 42/100 dollars the same being the amount of the 7th dividend upon my claim against said Estate.

$141.42 @ 72 7/8

Washing
by his Attorneys
Russell & Co

Witness

Pamtingua

Shanghai July 26th 1876.

Estate of King & Co. of Canton.

Received from J. C. Myers Esq U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Eighty two 50/100 dollars the same being the amount of the 4th dividend upon my claim against said Estate.

$82.50 @ 72 7d

Poon Ing Lua
by his Attorneys
Russell & Co.

Witness

113

No. 23.

Adventigera

Ayun.

Shanghai July 26th 1876.

Estate of King & Co of Canton.

Received from J. C. Myers Esq U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Two hundred and two 55/100 dollars the same being the amount of the 7th dividend upon my claim against said Estate.

$202 55. 72 75

Witness

Ayun
by his Attorneys
Russell & Co

114

No 24
Agun

Tingua.

Shanghai July 26th 1876.

Estate of King & Co of Canton.

Received from J. C. Myers Esq, U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Seventeen hundred and eighty nine 96/100 dollars the same being the amount of the 7th dividend upon my claim against said Estate

$1789.96 @ 72 75/

Witness

Tin Qua
by his Attorneys
Russell & Co

115'

Ub. 25.
Tengua

Esching

Shanghai July 26th 1876.

Estate of King & Co. of Canton.

Received from J. C. Myers Esq U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Three hundred and ninety four 04/100 dollars the same being the amount of the 7th dividend upon my claim against said Estate.

$ 394.04 @ 72 75'

Witness

Esching
by his Attorneys
Russell & Co

116

No 27
Oschütz.

Tung Orune.

Shanghai July 26th 1876.

Estate of King & Co. of Canton.

Received from J. C. Myers Esq U.S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Fifty seven 09/100 dollars the same being the amount of the 7th dividend upon my claim against said Estate.

$57.09/100

Tung Orune
by his Attorneys
Russell & Co

Witness

No. 32.

117

Jung Anne

Milroy & Sons.

Shanghai. Nov. 8th 1876.

Estate of King & Co. of Canton.

Received from John C. Myers U.S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of One Hundred and forty three 82/100 Dollars the same being the amount of Dividends Nos 1 & 7 upon our claim against the said Estate.

$ 143.82 @ 72 2/8

Witness

O M Bates

Milroy & Sons
By their attorney
Douglas Lowe

No. 36

Milray & Sons.

Schaffer & Co

Shanghai July 15th 1876

Estate of King & Co. of Canton.

Received from J. C. Myers Esq U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Fourteen 98/100 Dollars the same being the amount of the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th dividends upon our claims against the said Estate.

$14.98

Witness

Schaffer & Co.
by their attorneys
Heusland & Co

No. 407

130

Schaffer & Co

Attny

Shanghai Nov. 10th 1876.

Estate of Kwig & Co. of Canton.

Received from John C. Myers Esq U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Twelve 75/100 dollars the same being the amount of the 7th dividend upon my claim against said Estate

$12.75. @ $12.75 EB

Witness by
Matthew Yeates

368

No. 50.
Atting.

Attorney

Shanghai 29th June 1876

Estate of King & Co. of Canton.

Received from John C. Myers U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Two hundred and eighty one 98/100 dollars the same being the amount of the 7th dividend upon my claim against said Estate.

$281.98

Witness. Tongallowchee to

亞南 Attorney's signature

No. 57.
Albany.

47

A Wilkinson & Co

Shanghai June 30th 1876.

Estate of King & Co of Canton.

2

Received of John C. Myers Esq U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Thirty 70/100 Dollars, the same being the amount of the 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th and 7th Dividends upon our claim against said Estate.

$30.70

A Wilkinson & Co

Witness.

H. T. Brooks

48

No. 54

A. Milkinson & Co

F. A Delano

Shanghai July 8th 1876.

Estate of King & Co of Canton.

Received from J. C. Myers Esq U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Eleven hundred and twenty two 44/100 Dollars. the same being the amount of the 5th. 6th and 7th Dividends upon my claim against said Estate

#1122.44

Witness

W. P. Nash Jr

Fra'k Hitch.
acting for
Warren Delano
& F. H Delano
Administrators of the Estate
of D. A Delano.

96

No. 55
F. A. Delano

Account Estate of King Co. of Canton
Shanghai, Dec. 30th 1876

Voucher No. _____

United States' Consul General,

To W. F. Yates, Dr.

For Interpreting two papers in the Estate of King Co. of Canton $6—

Entered D

Received, Shanghai, 30th Dec., 1876 from C. Meyer Pl. S. Consul General, the sum of Mexican Dollars, Six

in full of the above Bill.

Matthew F Yates

Paid. D

for

unt No. 2453 Shanghai, June 19 1876

M. H. B. Consulate General

Dr. to "North-China Herald."

This receipt can only be left on payment of the amount.

rance and foreign coins of a like value will not be received unless at Market Value.

ge by a Cheque or Compradore Order.	Taels	m.	c.
As per Account rendered:			
dvertisement No. 3439 in "N. C. DAILY NEWS,"			
State King Lee.			
Times			
June 12/19	2	7	0
Received, for the Proprietors, Paid $ 3.54			

PRADORE

Messrs.

PAY (支) "*NORTH-CHINA HERALD*" *Office,*

ER, *for Advertising in* "*NORTH-CHINA DAILY*

," *as per Account No.*

392

SHANGHAI 20 July 1876

U. S. Consulate General

Dr, TO THE SHUN PAO 申報館

ADVERTISING Insertion of Landed on Kiangsi Circ

130 WORDS FROM 16 TO 23 June

FIRST DAY AT 5 650

SUBSEQENT 6 DAYS AT 3 2340

Translating 650

3640 Cash

RECEIVED PAYMENT $3.04

MANAGER

D

95

SHANGHAI _____ 187

TO THE SHANGHAI BANK

申

能

給

PAYS AT _____

AMOUNT $1000 _____ TO _____

PAY AT _____

_____

_____

_

No. 1716

United States Consulate General

Shanghai, July 1876

Dr. to Office of the "Celestial Empire."

For *Advertising* in "SHANGHAI COURIER & CHINA GAZETTE" —

Estate J. King & Co $ 3 00

D. Eb

E. & O. E.

Received Payment,

Thomas Preston,

Manager.

Estate of King Co. of Canton.

Claims paid from May 24th to 30th December 1876.
Including 7th dividend.

No.	Creditor	amount $ c
2	G. P. Bissell & Co. 1st Claim	64 16
3	Dowt Bros.	13 42
4	Boustead & Co.	12 61
9	D. F. Gobith	381 14
14	De Silva & Co.	22 73
15	F. Barreda y Hermanos.	487 84
16	W. H. Tillinghast	7 70
18	Adheen.	103 25
19	Manning	299 48
20	Jowqua	170 15
21	Cowling	132 "
22	Adsling	141 42
23	Pao Tuq Qua	82 50
24	Ah Yin	202 55
25	Tuk Qua	1789 96
27	Esching	394 09
32	Tung Ohne	57 09
36	Wiemyt Sons	143 82
40	Schaffer & Co.	14 98
50	Atting	12 75
51	Attong.	281 98
54	Abdulsum & Co.	30 70
55	F. A. Delano.	1122 44
		$ 5,968 76
	Rec Interpreters fees	6 "
	" advertising	9 58
	Balance due Estate 30 Dec. 1876	3751 09
		$ 9,735 43

Memo.

24	Rec from O. B. Bazard his Comm	9667 35
29	" Interest on D.R.	68 08
		$ 9735.43

January 1st 1877

Shanghai Claims.

Enclosure. No. 2.

With dispatch No. 42

Statement. "N."

to.

State Department.

Estate of King & Co.

Statement "N"

Estate of King Ko of Canton.

Memo. of Unpaid Dividends January 1st 1877

No. of Claim	Creditor	amount $ ¢
1	A. P. Happer	26
5	Methodist Missionary Society	283 80
6	" " " 2nd Claim.	210 48
7	Factory do. do.	78 10
8	F. B. Cole	197 61
10	Currier & Fraley	712 77
11	Antonio Ekonko	46 85
12	Wm. Fischer	285 94
13	Josepa Lee	2 46
17	G. L. Purdie	50
26	Lun Cheung	8 01
28	Ty Sing.	12 39
29	Kee Kee	84 97
33	Tang Quang	109 89
34	A. Shine	14 10
35	R. L. Hunter	24 68
37	Jean Schell	9 27
38	do	6 81
39	R. A. Bruin Co.	4 93
41	Currier & Fraley	9 86
42	Wo. B. Bissell	112 89
43	H. Fotham Co.	58 83
44	Chan Ee Chong	72 04
45	Kee Kee	97 13
46	Loy Ame Chong	23 17
47	Yee Loo.	45 26
48	Loo Ming	37 06
49	Koo Fane Ming	47 42
52	F. D. Syme Co.	19 43
53	Bque "Sarah D. Shaw"	34 28
56	Da Silva	46 28
57	Nostrand & Bach	12 85
58	L. Camacho Co.	47 42
		$ 35 89 74

Canton. January 1st 1877.

8/9/83

Shanghai China.

Inclosure No 3.

Dispatch No. 42

State Department.

Estate of Kingsco

Statement "A"

Currier & Greeley

Shanghai February 20th 1877

Estate of King & Co. of Canton.

Received from John C. Myers Esq U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Seven hundred and twelve 77/100 dollars the same being the amount of the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th dividends upon our claim against said Estate.

#712.77 @ 72½

Currier & Greeley
by their attorney
T. B. Forbes
Manager of Russell & Co.

Witness

No 10.
Cuenin v Greeley
1st claim

S 270

Smith Elder & Co

Shanghai January 19th 1877

Estate of King & Co of Canton.

Received from John C. Myers Esq U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Forty six 85/100 dollars the same being the amount of the 7th dividend upon our claim against said Estate

$46.85 @ 72 2d

Witness

J. W. Jensen

Recd payment
by Sturg & Co
successors to Smith Elder & Co
by their agents

CHINA AND JAPAN TRADING COMPANY,
LIMITED.
General Agents.

No 11.
Smith Calder & Co

493

Currier & Greeley.

Shanghai February 20th 1877

Estate of King & Co of Canton

Received from Allen C. Myers Esq U.S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Nine 98/100 Dollars. the same being amount of the 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th and 7th Dividends upon our Claim against said Estate.

Currier Greeley
by their attorney
T. B. Forbes
Manager of Russell & Co.

#9.86 @ 72 75/

Witness

569

No 41.
Currier & Gradley
Claim No 2.

Geo. A. Bissell.

No 52

Shanghai July. 8th 1877

Estate of King & Co. of Canton.

Received from John C. Myers Esq U. S. Consul General, at Shanghai, the sum of One hundred and twelve 89/100 Dollars the same being the amount of Dividends Mar 1877 upon my claim against said Estate, No. 2.

Hartford Conn U.S.A
Dec 15, 1876

$112.89 @ 72 1/2

Geo. A. Bissell

Witness
Edward G. Tracy.
Wm R. Haskell

{State of Connecticut} ss.
{County of Hartford}

Personally appeared the above Geo. A. Bissell

568

No 42.
Geo. P. Bissell
Claim No 2.

H. Fatham & Co

Shanghai January 29th 1877

Estate of King & Co. of Canton.

Received from Wm C. Myers Esq U.S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Fifty eight 83/100 dollars the same being the amount of the 7th dividend upon our claim against said Estate

$58.83 @ 72 75'

H. Fatham & Co
by their attys
Bailey & Co
per Bailey Hobbinglon & Co

Witness
W. L. Russell

D

E D

587

43.
H. Fabian & C

Wye mee cheang.

Shanghai. Febry. 3rd 1877

Estate of King & Co. of Canton.

Received from John C. Myers Esq U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Twenty three 17/100 dollars the same being the amount of the 7th dividend upon my claim against said Estate.

$23.17 @ 72.75

Witness

Matthew Yates

魏之升
收到
魏之升

5'19

No 46.
Wye inn cheese

Laeming

Shanghai. Feby. 3d 1877.

Estate of King & Co of Canton.

Received from John C. Myers Esq U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Thirty seven 00/100 dollars the same being the amount of the 7th dividend upon my claim against said Estate.

$37.00 [illegible] 72 21

Witness

Matthew Yates

619

丙辰廿一日 樂鳴記取
往中收去蔡
計洋卅七元

5.20

No 48.
Loaning

Kaefading Ling.

Shanghai Feby. 3rd 1877.

Estate of King & Co. of Canton.

Received from John C. Myers Esq U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Forty seven 42/100 dollars the same being the amount of the 7th dividend upon my claim against said Estate.

$47.42. @ 72 2d

Witness

Matthew Yates

E K Z

顧懿臣成

521

1849
Konfirmeringsdag

Voucher No. _____

Account Estate King Co. of Canton.

Shanghai, Feby. 1st 187 7

United States' Consul General,

To Mr. T. Yates, Dr.

For Interpreting 4 documents in the Estate of King Co. of Canton $ 12—

Entered _____

Received, Shanghai, Feby. 1st, 187 7 from C. Myers Esq U. S. Consul General, the sum of Mexican Dollars, Twelve

in full of the above Bill.

Paid.

Thomas T Yates

6

Estate of King & Co. of Canton.

Payments made by Wm. John Co. Tuyers. Comm. Journal.
From January 1st 1877 to 27th March 1877.

No. of Claim.	Creditor	amount $ ¢
10	Courier & Staley	712 77
11	Finlay Edwards Co.	46 85
41	Courier & Staley	9 86
42	Jno. P. Bissell	112 89
43	H. Tatham & Co.	58 83
46	Ng Ume Cheong	23 17
48	Lo ming	37 06
49	Koo Fuhq Sui Q.	47 42
	Interpreters Services	12 "
March 27	Balance paid to C.B. Brassford Com. Journal.	271 63
		$ 3.777 48

Shanghai. May 27th 1877.

C.B.B.

Kew Kee.

Shanghai April 9th 1877

Estate of King & Co of Canton.

Received from D. B. Brazier U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of eighty four 97/100 dollars the same being the amount of dividends Nos 1 & 7 upon my claim against said Estate.

$84.97 @ 72 7/8

Witness
Matthew Yates

光緒三年三月二十日領收
大美國領事官雷[illegible]
[illegible]京公司所欠貨款[illegible]
找英洋八拾四元九角七
鄭[illegible]收據

Shanghai. China.

Inclosure. No 4.

Dispatch No 42

State Department.

Estate of King & Co
Statement "O"

No 249.

9

Kerr Lee.

Shanghai April 9th 1877.

Estate of King & Co of Canton.

Received from D. B. Bradford U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Ninety seven 13/100 dollars the same being the amount of the 7th dividend upon my claim against said Estate

$97.13 Q 72 75.

Witness

Matthew Yates

光緒三年二月二十日領
大美國領事董下二十
前
來士京公司該貨款項
我董戶元拾七元一角三
鄭先收明據

10

No #5.
Kentucky

D

Voucher No. _____

Account Estate of King Ko. Gowan

Shanghai, April 9th 1877

United States' Consul General,

To M. J. Yates., Dr.

For Interpreting two Chinese documents
in Estate of King Ko. Gowan. $6.—

Entered D

Received, Shanghai, April 9th, 1877 from
Brazil, U. S. Consul General, the sum of Mexican
Dollars, Six

in full of the above Bill.

Matthew J Yates

Paid.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED & REMITTANCES MADE PAYABLE TO "THE MANAGER"

Shanghai 19 Oct. 1877

O.B. Bradford Esq
late United States Vice Consul
General.

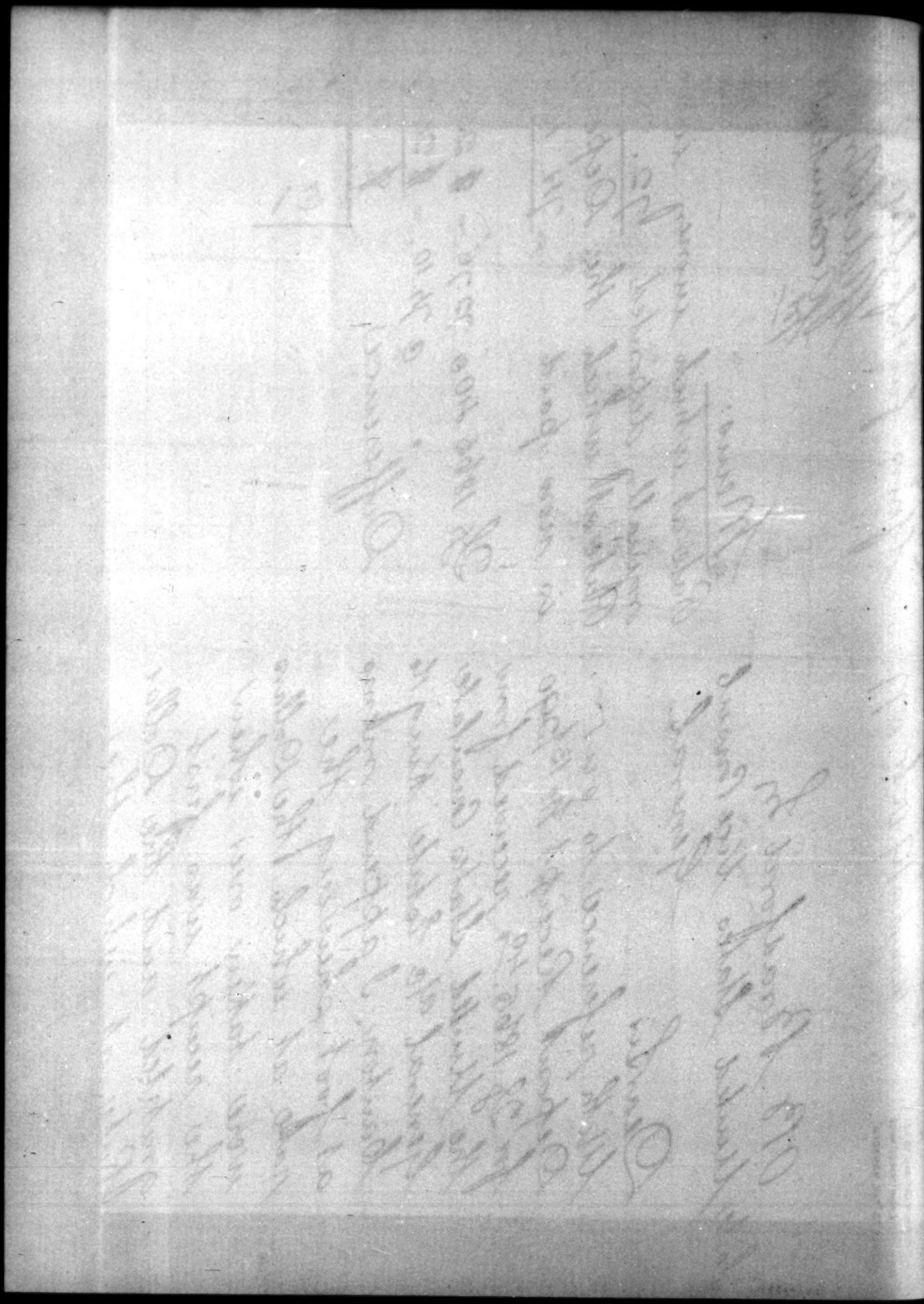
Dear Sir
With reference to our Deposit Receipt No. 13/290 for Tls 1865.40 received from the United States Consulate General a/c Estate Knight Canton. I append memo at foot shewing the rate at which the Dollars were taken over when the receipt was first granted and the Dollar Rate at which the Deposit is paid to day

Yours faithfully
H. Hildesheimer
Accountant
HH.

Memo:
Rate at which money was orginally deposited 72.75
Rate at which the Deposit is now paid 74.10.-

Tls 1865.40 @ 72.75 = $ 2564.13
@ 74.10 = $ 2517.41
Difference $ 46.72

13



Estate of King & Co. of Canton.

Items of Receipts and disbursements made by O. B. Wasson. See Commissional.

877			$	¢
March	28	Received from Wm. J. C. Meyers	2,716	63
April	5	" Interest at Bank on D/R.	35	61
			$ 275	224

Disbursements

877				
April	12	Paid dividend & Kewkee No. 29.	84	97
	"	" " " " " " " 45.	97	13
	25	" Interpreters services	6	"
May	12	" Loss on dollars Exchange.	46	72
	13	" Balance in my hands as dividends and dependencies & rec. J. Colley Clerk Comml Journal as per his voucher.	25	17 42
			275	224

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, May 8th 1878.

O. B. Wasson

Shanghai. China.

Inclosure No. 5.

Dispatch No. 42

State Department.

Estate of Wing & Co

Statement "P"

Q

Estate of King & Co. Canton.

Memo of unpaid Dividends. 31st January 1878.

Creditors.

No of Claim.		Amount
1	A. P. Hopper	26
5	Netherlands Trading Society	283 80
6	do (2nd claim)	210 48
7	Factory of do	78 10
8	F. B. Daly	197 61
12	Max Inschu	285 94
13	Joseph Lee	2 46
17	C. P. Purdie	50
26	Lam Cheong	8 01
28	Ly Seng	12 39
33	Tung Kyang	109 89
34	A. Khing	14 10
35	R. C. Hunter	24 68
37	Jean Schell	9 27
38	do	6 81
39	R. A. Bryan & Co	4 93
44	Chan Ku Cheong	72 04
47	Ung Ato	452 26
52	F. D. Laymeb	19 43
53	Barque Sarah E. Snow	34 28
56	Da Silva	46 28
57	Nostrand & Bach	12 85
58	L. Carvalho & Co	472 42
		1 235 79

Shanghai China.

Inclosure No. 6.

With dispatch No. 72

State Department

Estate of Ningpo

Statement. "2"

Estate of Kingsbo Voucher No. .....

Account ~~Sales Rufes~~

Shanghai, 31st January 1878.

United States' Consul General,

To George R Borner, Dr.

For services as accountant for the month of January $50.00

Entered .....

Received, Shanghai, 31st January, 1878. from Julius Gabel Vice U. S. Consul General, the sum of Mexican Dollars, Fifty ——

in full of the above Bill.

Paid. J. Stahl
J. McClure

Geo R Borner

Voucher # 1.

Chan En Cheang.

Shanghai. March. 1st. 1878.

Estate of King & Co. of Canton.

Received of Julius Stahel U. S. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Seventy two 04/100 dollars the same being the amount of Dividends Mar 1878 upon my claims against said Estate.

$72.04

Witness

O.P. Lewis.

陳與昌筆

No 444

Chas M Cheany

Voucher

Netherlands Trading Society

Hiogo. Japan. March. 11th 1848.

Estate of King & Co. Canton.

Recvd from. Julius Stahel U.S. Vice Consul General at Shanghai. the sum of Five Hundred and seventy two 38/100 Dollars the same being the amount of the 4th. and final Dividend upon our claims upon said Estate.

$283.80 1st. claim.
210.48. 2d. "
78.10. Factory "
572.38
Witness
H. A. Meeß

J. C. Martens
acting Head Agent of the Netherlands Trading Society, and attorney for said Society.

I herewith certify, that the above Signature that of J. C. Martens, acting Head Agent of Netherlands Trading Society, and attorney for said Society.

Hiogo 11th March 1848.

Chas Braess
Actg Consul for the Netherlands

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be the Signature and Seal of Chas Braess acting Consul for the Netherlands at Hiogo Japan.

E. S. Benson
Acting Consul of the U.S. for Hiogo & Osaka

Vouchers No 3.

Shanghai. February. 28th. 1848.

Estate of Vinge & Co. of Batavia.

Received from. Julius Stahel. U.S.N. Consul General at Shanghai. the sum of Two Hundred and eighty five 94/100 Dollars. the same being the amount of the 5th. 6th. and 7th. final dividends upon the claim of my fathers estate. Max Fischer against the said estate.

Wm. Fischer
Administrator of the Estate of the late Max: Fischer.

Before me
M W Dennison
U.S. Vice Consul Genl

ATTEGE GERAL DES ETATS UNIS
NOTARIAL SEAL
KANAGA

R.

Estate of Messrs King & Co
Canton.

Memo of account 31st January 1878.

Cr

1877
Nov 13th By amount received by Hon G W Wells from Wm Bradford as balance, standing to credit of above Estate ... $ 2517.41

Dr

1878
Jany 10th To amount as above, taken over from Hon G. Wiley Wells, by the undersigned $ 2517.41

Cr

1878
Jany 10th By amount received from Hon G W Wells, as balance of this a/c, ... $ 2517.41

Dr.

1878					
Jan	31	To G K Corner, Accountant.	Voucher	1	50
"	1	" Chan Eu Chang,	"	2	720
"	25	" Netherlands Trading Society,	"	3	547.38
April	4	" Max Fischer Estate,	"	4	285.94
May	10	" Amount on hand in Oriental			
"	"	Bank to balance,			153.05
					$ 2517.41

E & O E.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai, May 10th 1878.

J. Stahel
Vice Consul General.

Shanghai China.

Inclosure. No. 4.

With dispatch No. 42

State Department.

Estate of King & Co.

Statement "P."

Mr Wood

Mr Wood

No. 43.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghae. May. 14th. 1878.

Honorable W. Hunter
Second Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Subject of dispatch.
Requesting copy of Bishop's Criminal Procedure.

No. 43.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. May 14th. 1848.

Honorable W. Hunter
Second Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to respectfully request that the Department will kindly furnish this office with a copy of. "Bishop's Criminal Procedure"

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant
J. Hahn
Vice Consul General.

Acks + Transmit Accts to 5th Aud
C.P.
Caldwell

no. 44

United States Consulate General.
Shanghae. May 16th. 1878.

Honorable W. Hunter
Second Asst. Secty. of State
Washington D.C.

Subject of dispatch.
Forwarding accts. of Estates (in probate)

Inclosures.
No.1. Acct. Estate of J.A. Johnson deed.
" 2. " " " Joshua Griffing "
" 3. " " " D. Ward. "

no. 44.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. May. 16. 1848.

Honorable. W. Hunter
Second. Asst. Secty. of State
Washington D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to hand you herewith three inclosures. marked Nos. 1. 2. & 3. respectively being the accounts in the Estates of J. A. Johnson. Parker Griffing and Daniel Ward. deceased.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant.
J. Hahn
Vice Consul General

Dr | John H. Wisner. Sole Executor. in account.

To paid A. Twigg. Undertaker			80-
" " H.K. Daily News for notice of Death		100 cts	74
" " H.K. Daily News for Executors advertisement.			510
" " U.S. Consulate, account for fees together with Hospital bill			
by fees.	20.20		
Hospital bill	32.65	5285 cts	3890
" " Dr Little medical attdce			500
" " W. Wallis for rent of room from 25th June @ 25th Aug.			2000
" " W. Wallis for medicine &c		1850 cts	1349
" " D.C. Janssen. Astor House.			
15 days board.	15.		
Sundries as per chits	2525	4025 cts	2938
" " E. Wennmohs. tailors bill.		2250 cts	1645
" " M.R. Edwards. Russian Hotel		125 cts	91
" " Cost of packing box for effects sent home.		60 cts	44
" " Express charges on 1 box of effects sent to Mrs M.E. Orr.		1200 cts	876
" " Consulate fees as under Certificate to Invoice.	4.50		
postages.	.15		
Filing account & order of Release	2.10	675 cts	493
" " Executors Commission for Settlement of the Estate.			
Taels 3652.28 @ 5%			18261
" Cost of Bill of Exchange remitted Mrs Mary E. Orr £873.17/8 @ 5/4 5/8			3.24557
		Taels	3.65228

	Estate of John. A. Johnson. Deceased.	**Cr.**
	By proceeds of Sale Clothing &c at auction as per C. R. Englands a/c Sale	3806
	" Balance at credit with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bkg Corp as per pass book. 110.02	
	Less Capt Johnsons cheque of Aug 2nd $ @ 87.30	2272
	" Dividend on 40 Shares of Portuguese Dock Coy Stock.	20000
	" proceeds of Sale 40 Shares Portuguese Dock Coy Sav. 40 Shares @ 85. 3.400	
	Less Brokg 1% 34	336600
	" proceeds of Sale at Auction of 1 pair Marine glasses, 1 box Gold Leaf. 2 Sextants. as per Mackenzie & Co a/c Sale	2550
		Taels 365228

E. & O. E.

Shanghai 19th March 1878.

John. H. Wisner

Sole Executor for the Estate of

J. A. Johnson (deceased)

Shanghai. China.

Inclosure No. 1.

With dispatch No. 43.

State Department.

Account in list.

J. A Johnson died

Duplicate

Dr. The Estate of the late Jasper Griffing.

							Tael
Sept	20	To Cash	Shae Hospital 24 days @ $3 per day				7
"	"	"	"	His Servant for Sundry expenses		5 77	
"	"	"	"	For Pearl Shirt buttons to replace the gold ones		1 75	
"	"	"	"	Sundry orders by J. Griffing sent home		3 60	13
"	"	"	"	Nichols the nurse for preparing body & dressing the same for interment		10 -	
"	"	"	"	North China Herald advertising and obituary notices.			5
"	"	"	"	Shanghai Club for meals &c		54 20	3
"	25	"	"	North China Herald a/c Estate			8
"	26	"	"	Mrs A. Jering funeral Expenses			9
"	"	"	"	Sale 1 Cl. per debit note		202	14
"	28	"	"	James Johnston M.D. Consulting fees			50
Oct	26	"	"	C. B. Little. M. D. Little			20
Nov	16	"	"	W. Wallis Shae Dispensary for Medicine		6 87	50
		"	"	1 Bale Segars paid Custom House per order		25	
		"	"	Freight on Effects per Coldstream			5
		"	"	1 Box Cigarettes paid J. P. Fuller.		5 50	4
		"	"	Shoemaker on a/c		6 -	4
	1878						
January	29	"	"	Kelly & Co for Sundries per Bill		14 50	10
"	"	"	"	U. S. Consulate Genl " "		10 -	7
"	"	"	"	For 10 photographs sent to Mrs Bancroft		10 -	7
"	"	.	Balance at Credit of the Estate with which to pay fees to the U. S. Consulate General in the closing of the Estate				4
						Taels	418

In acct Current with the Undersigned. &c.

Oct	1877 20	By Cash from Frazar & Co. Balance due the late J. Griffing per ap[pointe]d herewith.		$500	19[cts]	36714
"	11 6	Net proceeds of Sundries Sold				
"	1	" at Auction for acct of the Estate				3893
"	"	1 Pig Skin Trunk Sold for cost		6	"	440
						Taels 41047

Shanghai January 29th 1878.

(Sgd) R. F. Fogtlack.
Executor.

Shanghai. China

Inclosure. No. 2.

With dispatch No. 43

State Department

Rec't. in Certain

Darkow Griffing

J. L. Pravart Administrator
In Estate of Danl. Ward (decd)

— Dr. —

To Cash balance as per Bank. a/c.	$ 4297 24	
" " China Merchants S. N. Co.	20000	
" " Sale of effects.	6292	
By bills paid as per vouchers.		28925
" Commis. on $ 4560.19 @ 5%		22800
" to balance Bal fwd. 494. 16. 2/2		404294.
	$ 456019	456019

— E. & O. E. —

Shanghai. May 15. 1878.

(Sgd) J. L. Pravart.
Administrator.

Shanghai to China.

Enclosure. No. 3.

With dispatch No. 43.

State. Department

Acct. in Estate

Danl. Ward (dec'd)

Mr. Wood.

Telegram

Shanghai

Evarts

Secretary

Washington

Messenger has not returned-
Bradford leaves twenty fourth-

Stahel.

Recd, ah 5 pm,
May 18. 1874.

Ack C.P

No. 95. Wilwood

Enter

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. May. 18th. 1878.

Honorable W. Hunter.
Second Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Ack 7/27

Subject of dispatch.
Death of. Edward Doe Lainton Esq 7/11.

No. 45.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. May. 18th. 1868.

Honorable W. Hunter.
Second. Asst. Secty. of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

It has became my painful duty to communicate to the Department the sad intelligence of the demise of Edward Cox Pointon Esquire Commissioner of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs and Statistical Secretary to the Inspector General.

Mr. Pointon was a citizen of the United States. born in Buffalo State of New York. in 1842. and a graduate of Union College. He came to China in 1866 and entered the service of the Maritime Customs - In the study of Chinese he made rapid progress. devoting his leisure hours to scientific studies chiefly As = tronomy.

Functions

Foreigners and Chinese alike anticipated from him a brilliant and useful career. and his loss is deeply deplored by all. For besides being possessed of a well stored mind his character was salient in every respect.

He leaves two children. who are under the care of his brother in law. George Washington Talbot of Penn. Mark Twain.

The saddest part is. that this good man put an end to his own existance "while in an unsound state of mind".

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant.
J. Stahel.
Actg Consul General

Telegram

10-30 A.M.

Shanghai

Evarts,

Secretary, Washington,

Seward writes, "Telegraph, Shall sail middle June, No earlier departure available. Requests delay Committee.

Isabel

Recd Dept of State
May 23. 1878.

Act - forward inclosure
C. P.

No. 96. Mulwood

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. May. 28th. 1878.

Honorable W. Hunter.
Second. Asst. Secty. of State
Washington D. C.

Subject of dispatch.
Forwarding No. 83. to Honorable Secty.
of the Treasury.

Inclosure.
Dispatch No. 83.

No. 46.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. May. 23d. 1848

Honorable W. Hunter.
Secand. Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inclose herewith dispatch No. 83 to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury. asking for information regarding Landing certificates for Kerosine oil in tin.

Sent

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient Servant.
J. Hahn
Vice Consul General

No. 44. Ack. when received

Mr Wood

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. May. 24th. 1878.

Honorable W. Hunter.
Second Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Subject of dispatch.
Forwarding acct. Books and vouchers.

Inclosures.
No. 1. Mr. Bradford's vouchers 1 to 200
" - Two Blotters.
" - Cash book. Journal & Ledger

No. 44.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. May. 24. 1894.

Honorable W. Hunter.
Second. Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir:

By instructions from the United States Minister in his dispatch Special No. 8. I have the honor to transmit two Platters having reference to Mr. Bradford's case. also one set of books viz. Cash Book. Journal & Ledger together with one package of vouchers numbered from 1 to 200 indorsed "O. B. Bradford U.S.N. Consul General." marked "inclosure No. 1".

I respectfully request that the books may be returned to this office as reference is constantly had to them.

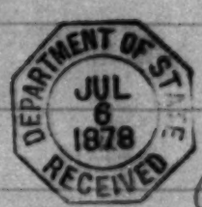
I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant.
J. Fabel
Vice Consul General

In Mood

No. 48.

United States Consular Journal.
Shanghai. May. 28th. 1878.

Hamilton W. Hunter.
Second Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.



Subject of dispatch.
Estate of Eliza J. Bridgman (dec'd)

Inclosure.
No. 1. Administrators account.

No. 48.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. May. 28. 1878.

Honorable W. Hunter.
Secd. Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of the final account of R. Nelson. Administrator in the Estate of Eliza J. Bridgman deceased.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant
J. Hall.
Vice Consul General.

R. Nelson, Administrator, in a/c with Estate of Mrs E. J. Bridgman, deceased,

			Dr.
14	To received from U. S. Consul General $1465.58 less Consular fees $7.30		$1458.28
		Cr.	
24	By paid Rev. Chauncey Goodrich for a/c Am. Board Commissioners for For. Missions	$1385.37	
	" amt 5% Commission on $1458.28	72.91	
	E. & O. E.	$1458.28	$1458.28

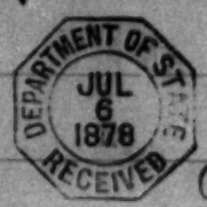
R. Nelson
Administrator.

Shanghai. China.
May. 24. 1878.

Ack

No. 49. Wood

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. May. 28. 1878.



Honorable W. Hunter.
Second. Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Subject of dispatch.
Marshal's fees case 694. Smacking in no Smith

No. 49.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. May. 28. 1868.

Honorable W. Hunter.
Second Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to report to the Department that in a recent case heard in the Court of this Consulate General. In Re Mackinzie & Co vs. Smith judgment was given for the Plaintiffs and when their application for execution was issued against Defendants property. who however was so anxious to avoid a levy that at his solicitations I ordered the acting Marshal to visit the Plaintiffs with the view of effecting a settlement, after having made five visits the matter was arranged and the judgment satisfied.

For such services of the Marshal I can find no fee. I have therefore allowed the sum of $.15.#. be taxed in the costs. for services so rendered which met the approval of the parties

concerned

since no such fee is enforced in the tariff, and in order to avoid misapprehension I submit the circumstance to the Department.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your very obt servant
J. Hahl.
Vice Consul General

Ack + make proper disposition of articles when rec'd
6.P.

W Wood

No. 80.

Act'g July 27

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. June 3rd 1878.

Honorable W. Hunter.
Second. Asst. Secty of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith to auditor for the State Department, July 27 1878 for belonging to estates from which were found missing July 14 1903

Subject of dispatch. Forwarding effects of deceased U.S. citizens.

Inclosure.
No. 1. Inventory of effects.

No. 80.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. June 3d. 1848.

Honorable W. Hunter.
Second. Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

In reply to mine dispatch No. 12 of the 22d. April 1848. I have the honor to inform you that in compliance with mine instructions I have forwarded by the Japan mail Steamer, connecting with the Pacific mail Str. "City of Peking" to the State Department in care of the Collector of the Port of San Francisco one parcel, containing effects of deceased american citizens, as per inventory inclosed marked "Enclosure No. 1".

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant
J. Hahn.
Vice Consul General

Inventory of articles. the property of deceased United States. Citizens. Shipped by the United States Consulate General - to the Department of State. Washington. care of the Collector of the Port of San Francisco. by the Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamer "Hiashima. Maru" and the Pacific Mail. Steamer "City of Peking".

---

one parcel. marked. Department of State.
Washington D. C.

Containing.

No.1. Estate John W. Ruggles.

one Gold Hunting case watch No. 14664.
one " chain and pendant.
one " collar button.
two " Shirt. buttons.
one " breast pin sapphire & diamonds.
one Rubber watch chain.
two Silver suspender buckles.
one Packet carnhass.
one silver. pantaloon buckle.
three copper coins.
six Keys.
one whistle.
one silk. purse.
one ivory memo. tablet.
two masonic certificates.
one memo. book.
eight Photographs.
one manifold writer.

No.2. Estate of Chas. C. Yeuton.

one Gold watch No. 34949.
one " chain.
one Pr. sleeve buttons.
four Gold. Studs.

no.3. Estate of Isaac Williams (col'd)
one Open face silver watch.
one Brass chain.
no.4. Estate of W. H. Lang.
one silver watch.
one Brass chain.
no.5. Estate of J. H. Locke.
five Photographs.
one seal ring, gold with stone.
two Gold buttons.
no.6. Estate. Henry Ingles.
three studs, hair and gold.
one Brass napkin ring.
no.7. Estate. J. W. Cunningham.
one Hair watch guard. ("Mattie's hair")
no.8. Estate of Wm. Whitehelm.
one. Oxide pencil.
one. Steel scarf pin.
one. Oxide chain.
one. Scarf pin. amythist.
three. studs.
one. Finger ring.
one. scarf pin diamond enameled.
two. Bronze studs.
one. Finger ring broken.
no.9. Unknown.
one. open face silver watch.
one. Gold chain.
one. " ring.
one " set of studs.

E. & O. E.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. June 3d. 1868.

U.S.N. Consul General

Shanghai China.

Inclosure No. 1.

With dispatch No. 80.

Secty of State.

Imitation of effects of Ind. Americans.

Ack 6. P.

No. 81.

July 27

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. June 8th. 1878.

Honorable. W. Hunter.
Second Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Subject of dispatch.
American Schooner "William Phillips"

Inclosure.
No. 1. Con. Minister Swards. No. 46.

No. 81.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. June 8. 1848.

Honorable W. Hunter.
Second Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 10 with its inclosure. and in reply beg to refer you to Hon. Minister Seward's dispatch No. 46. of the 19th. July 1844. copy of which I inclose - I have written to the Consul at Newchwang (the port where the fine was inflicted). and to the Consul at Canton (the port at which the copy of the Registe was to be substituted). for a full report. upon receipt of which I hope to have the honor of addressing you more fully.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant.
J. Hahn.
Vice Consul General.

(Copy)

No. 96.

Chefoo. July 19th. 1877.

O. B. Bradford Esqre.
U.S. Vice Consul General.
Shanghai.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand to you herewith the Register of the Schooner "William Phillips" — which vessel has recently sailed from Newchwang for Canton. Please have a copy of this document in its correct form, made certify to it as a correct copy of the original, and send the original to the Secty. of State. and the copy to the Consul at Canton to be delivered to the master.

In writing to the Secretary of State please say that the Register is sent by my instructions Please — also include in your certificate upon the copy of the Register a statement that the copy is given in lieu of the Register the latter having been defaced.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedt Servant.
(sgd) Geo. F. Seward.

Inclosure No. 1.

with dispatch No. 81.

State Department.

Legation Am. Consulado No. 46

Lima. 19. 1877

Ack
b.p.

M Mord

No. 82

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. June. 8. 1878.

Honorable W. Hunter.
Second Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Subject of dispatch
Estate. W. R. Adams (dec'd.)

Inclosure.
No. 1 Duplicate of Est. Adams (dec'd)

No. 82

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. June 8th. 1898.

Honorable. W. Hunter.
Second Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inclose herewith duplicate account in the Estate of W. R. Adams deceased. the original of which I have forwarded by this mail to the Treasury Department.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient Servant
J. Hahn
Vice Consul General

A Silverthorne in a/c with Estate of the late.
W. R. Adams (decd.)

— Dr. —

To sale of share in boat. $399 64

— Cr. —

By cash paid bills as per vouchers 229 87
" " " to M.S. Consul General. 140 30
$399 64 399 67

— E. & O. E. —

Shanghai. April 29. 1878.
(Sgd) A Silverthorne
Executor.

M.S. Consulate General. in acct. with.
Estate of W. R. Adams (decd.)

— Dr. —

To amt. rec'd. of A. Silverthorne Ex. 140 30

— Cr. —

By paid. Dr. Jamieson. 68 15
" " Shearman Bucknall & Co. 10 94
" " Dr. MacDougal. 45 00
" " Mustard & Co. 3 41
" " Sundries. 12 80
$170 30 170 30

— E. & O. E. —

Shanghai April 29 1878.
J. Hahn
H.B.M. Consul General.

Shanghai China.

Inclosure No. 1.

With dispatch No. 82

Department of State

Acct. Lieut W. A. Adams

June. 9th. 1878.

No. 83.

United States Consulate Journal.
Shanghai. June. 14. th. 1878.

Honorable. W. Hunter.
Second Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D.C.

Subject of dispatch.
Appointment of Constable at Foochow.

No. 83.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. June 19th. 1848.

Honorable W. Hunter.
Second Asst. Secty. of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inclose herewith dispatch no. 204. from Wm. Wm. DeLano Esq. U.S. Consul at Foochow. and have much pleasure in endorsing his action in the matter referred to.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant.
[signature]
Vice Consul General